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INVESTIGATION OF  
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

H. S.  
HEARINGS  
Before the President's Commission  
on the Assassination  
of President Kennedy

PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 11130, an Executive order creating a Commission to ascertain, evaluate, and report upon the facts relating to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy and the subsequent violent death of the man charged with the assassination and S.J. RES. 137, 88TH CONGRESS, a concurrent resolution conferring upon the Commission the power to administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and issue subpoenas

EXHIBITS  
2652 to 3154

*Volume*  
XXVI



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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March 1, 1965

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON: 1964

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ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

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\*Mr. Willens also acted as liaison between the Commission and the Department of Justice.





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3008	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Jack Rubenstein at New York, N.Y. (CD 1472, pp. 23-24).	532
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3139	Letter dated September 22, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning reinterview of Joseph P. Grinnan.	821-822
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3143	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of John Rickert at Houston, Tex. (CD 4, p. 441).	827
3144	FBI report of investigation of post office box 5475, rented by Jack Ruby at Dallas, Tex. (CD 1306, pp. 123-124).	827-828
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3148	FBI report dated September 8, 1964, at Miami, Fla., of investigation pertaining to Sylvia Odio.	838-839
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3153.....	Letter dated September 24, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning investigation of possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities.	861
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

April 1, 1964  
Dallas, Texas

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted as the result of testimony by Mrs. Marina Oswald before the President's Commission:

RE: "Two thick books on history of United States"  
read by Lee Harvey Oswald while residing on  
Elsbeth Street, Dallas, Texas

On March 10, 1964, Detectives H. M. Moore and R. S. Stovall, Homicide Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised they did not recall seeing two thick books on American History or on the history of the United States among the property of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Both were at the residence of Ruth and Michael Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and Detective Stovall was also at that residence November 23, 1963. Neither saw any such books at this location belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald and neither was aware of such books belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald.

On March 11, 1964, Michael and Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, advised they have no knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or Marina Oswald owning two thick books on American or United States History. They do not recall any books fitting this description ever having been in possession of, or having been mentioned by, either Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald.

On March 12, 1964, Mrs. Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, advised she recalled Lee Harvey Oswald had two thick books believed to be history books on the subject of the United States which he read and studied. These books were written in English, had dark blue covers, and the pages had red edges. She believed the books were a two-volume series. She recalled last seeing these books while living on Magazine Street in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is her belief the books were owned by Lee Harvey Oswald prior to his trip to Russia and they were among other effects he left with his brother Robert. The books were in good condition, and she could not recall that Oswald made notes in the books.

On March 13, 1964, Robert Oswald, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. These books have a red and blue cover and the edges of the pages on one side of each book are red in color.

On March 13, 1964, Mrs. Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was exhibited Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, and she identified these two volumes as being the "two thick books on the history of the United States" which were carefully read by Lee Harvey Oswald while they were residing on Elsbeth Street in Dallas, Texas.

On March 19, 1964, Marina Oswald was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas.

She was questioned again concerning the two-volume work entitled "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York. Marina said as best she could recall, when first questioned about these books, she remembered them as having blue covers and red page edges. Then when the volumes were actually shown to her, she immediately recognized them as being the same books which were the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and which she had often seen him read and study. She said there is no doubt in her mind but that these are the same books.

On March 19, 1964, Robert Oswald, who resides at 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas, was interviewed concerning the two-volume work on "The Outline of History," written by H. G. Wells and published by Garden City Books, Garden City, New York, which books were the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and had been turned over previously to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas by Robert Oswald.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2652

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2652—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Robert stated at the behest of Marina Oswald, he had gone to the Michael and Ruth Paine residence in Irving, Texas, on Sunday, December 8, 1963, in order to pick up certain property of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Also at the Paine residence on that date were Mr. John M. Thorne, attorney for Marina Oswald, and Mr. James Herbert Martin, business manager for Marina Oswald, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Paine. Together these persons loaded into a station wagon various property which belonged to Marina Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald. The Paines were the ones who actually designated which was the property of the Oswalds and this was the property which was taken. Robert stated he cannot recall seeing the two books referred to above until Thorne, Martin, and he arrived at the Martin residence where Marina Oswald was staying at that time. Upon arrival at the Martin residence, the property which had been picked up at the Paine residence was examined by Marina Oswald. At that time Robert recalls seeing these two books. These two books were among certain properties which Marina Oswald asked him to keep at his home. He stated he took the books to his home and kept them until he furnished them to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas.

Robert stated that inasmuch as he could not remember seeing these two books prior to his arrival at the Martin residence on December 8, 1963, he could not state as to whether the books were in the Paine house or in the Paine garage, nor could he state in what manner they were packed at the Paine residence.

On March 23, 1964, Detective John A. McCabe, Irving Police Department, was interviewed at his residence, 2614 DeWitt Street, and advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing many books in the garage where most of Lee Harvey Oswald's belongings were located. He stated he leafed through 15 or 20 books looking for pictures, writing, and a receipt for the rifle. Detective McCabe stated he could not recall seeing the two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2652—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 23, 1964, Detective Guy F. Rose, Dallas Police Department, advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing a box in the garage containing some books and pictures and also recalled seeing other boxes and other books, some of which were brought to the Dallas Police Station. He could recall no specific books and could not recall in particular two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

On March 24, 1964, Detective John F. Adamcik, Dallas Police Department, advised he participated in a search of the Paine residence, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22 and 23, 1963. He recalled seeing a box in the garage with some books and pictures and also recalled seeing other boxes and other books, some of which were brought to the Dallas Police Station. He could recall no specific books and could not recall in particular two books described as Volumes I and II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, with blue binding and the remainder of the cover red.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2652—Continued

STATE OF TEXAS

()

IN RE: MARINA NIKOLILAVA

()

COUNTY OF WILBARGER

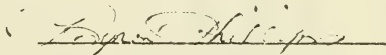
()

OSWALD

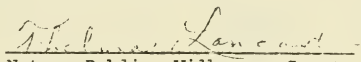
BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally appeared Byron Phillips, known to me to be a credible resident and citizen of Wilbarger County, Texas, and who, after by me being duly sworn, states on oath as follows:

That he has been informed that Marina Nikolilava Oswald, who resides in Ulitisa Kalinina, House No. 4, Apartment 24, Minsk 29, Russia, has married a citizen of the United States named Lee Harvey Oswald, and that the husband is desirous of obtaining a visa or passport to bring his wife to the United States of America, and that in order to do so he must have an affidavit showing that she will not become a ward of any political subdivision of the United States of America.

This affiant is the owner of real and personal property, which is income bearing, located in the State of Texas, and is willing to guarantee and assure anyone concerned that he will personally see that in the event Marina Nikolilava Oswald is permitted to come to the United States that she will not become a ward of any political subdivision of this country, and that he has ample property holdings and assets to provide for her in the event that it should become necessary.



Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11 day of March, 1962.

  
Notary Public, Wilbarger County,  
Texas



Нотариус Мозова -



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655



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 MRS. WINSTON WILSON  
 MRS. JOHN C. WOOD  
 MRS. HIBERN ZIESING

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655—Continued

OSWALD, Lee		PORT	Port
BIRTHPLACE	First	MIDDLE	Raikin
Box 473	316 E. Donald	WAS	
HOME ADDRESS		CROMWELL, TEXAS	CITY
or 7313 Bayouport St.		DATE OPENED	6/7/62
PREVIOUS PERMANENT ADDRESS		Port North, Texas	
Mo: Mrs. Margaret Oswald - home		DATE CLOSED	10/31/62
PARENT'S NAME		BIRTH	22
Marina, 20, home add.		SEX	M
HUSBAND'S NAME		RACE	W
		W	M
WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME		CHILDREN OR SIBLINGS	
CLOSED 1963		NAME	BIRTH TO
OTHER IDENT. INFO.		June - 4 mos	
Miss Sooton, H&W	REG. WITH SEE		
	NO YES	NY TAX SUMMARY CARD	

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655—Continued

Mr. O. was with the Marine Corps, stationed with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. Got involved with Russian girl and renounced his American citizenship. Later changed his mind and obtained, after a long delay, an Exit-Visa for his family to come to USA. Paid own transportation, short of funds to proceed to final destination, Ft. Worth, Texas. Was referred to DPW Special Services, for assistance.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655—Continued

1. "NAASDAY" 6/13/62 Class: Port Appl.: X Date registered: 4/7/62  
 2. Worker: Interviewer: R. K. H. Date interviewed: 6-13-62  
 3. Name: OSWALD Home Country: U.S.A.  
 4. FIRST NAME RELAT. AGE SEX M.S. CIT. NAT'L GROUP IMMIG. STATUS LANGUAGES  
 Leg. 22 M M  
 wife, infant 20 DESTROYED repatriate  
 John 44 001 - 1963

5. Description: GRAY Suit, light blue tie, shirt, 5'6"  
 6. Name of Application: Miss Sootin, HDV  
 7. Address: 201 E. 33rd St. New York 10017  
 8. Station Name: Mrs. Marguerite Oswald Relat.: Mother Box 473  
 9. Address: 316 E. Donnell F-27 West 44th St. New York 10018  
 10. Office Requested: Crawford, Texas Advance \$ Restricted \$ Fare \$

Not an official State Dept. referral. Trav. known to have paid most of his passage to NY, may have funds or definite plans of his own. If trav. needs help, he can be referred to DW under repatriation program. Try to interview as fully as possible and report to Miss Sootin on content and outcome of interview.

11. Baggage-Trunks: 63 Suitcases: 6 Boxes: 1 Other: 1  
 12. U.S. \$ Foreign: Checks: 1  
 13. Rail Order: Class: To: F.R.I. 18

# FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Signed Receipts

DISBURSEMENTS					RECEIPTS				
DATE	AMT.	SPENT FOR	FUND	GIVEN BY	DATE	AMT.	FUND	RECEIPT NO.	RECEIVED BY

14. Cashier: Transfer of \$ from Fund, to Fund  
 15. Temporary Loans without Receipts  
 16. DISBURSED COLLECTED  
 17. DATE AMT. SPENT FOR FUND GIVEN BY DATE AMT. RECEIVED BY

18. Change order  
 19. Check baggage to  
 20. Discharge to  
 21. Worker's Report  
 22. Order changed via  
 23. Baggage pieces checked to  
 24. Trav. discharged-Signature

25. Worker's Name:

# Instructions to Office Worker

26. Help with planning  
 27. Wire for funds  
 28. House  
 29. Make reservation

# Office Worker's Report

30. Toured at:  
 31. Tired for funds  
 32. Made reservation

33. Workers Name:

# Instructions to Station Worker From

34. Change order  
 35. Buy coach ticket  
 36. Buy pullman ticket  
 37. Pick up reservation  
 38. Recheck baggage  
 39. Give conductor's slip  
 40. WIRE Collect Charge From  
 41. TA at change pt.  
 42. TA at dest.  
 43. Relative

# Station Worker's Report

44. Changed order  
 45. Bought ticket  
 46. Rechecked baggage  
 47. Gave conductor's slip  
 48. Picked up reservation  
 49. Sent wires as requested  
 50. Placed enroute

51. Worker's Name:

ITINERARY				ACCOMMODATIONS AND SPACE
CITY	DATE	HOUR	ROUTING	
Lv.				
Ar.				
Lv.				
Ar.				
Lv.				
Ar.				

- 1 -

OSWALD, Lee & family - 22 - U.S. Repatriate (wife and infant)  
6/5/62 Source: Miss Sootin, Dept. Health, Education, and Welfare.

Service Requested: Repatriate - may need assistance with general planning.

This is not an official State Dept. referral since very little is known about the situation or how Mr. O. got his family from Russia to Rotterdam. He is known to have paid most of his passage to New York and may have funds or definite plans of his own. If he does need help, he can be referred to DW under the repatriation program. Try to interview as fully as possible and report to Miss Sootin on content and outcome of interview.

NORMAN:fo

6/13/62

Upon boarding the ship, I tried to locate Mr. Oswald and his family. He was already cleared by Immigration and Naturalization Service. Mr. Johnson, Immigration Inspector-in-Charge, was interested to know how we came to know of this case. I explained to him our DFEW contact. He did not elaborate further on the subject, but appeared curious.

I tried to locate Mr. O. by calling his name all around where cleared travelers were waiting to disembark. He did not answer my calls. I tried several times to page him by the loud speaker. He again did not answer my calls. I had the impression that he was trying to escape meeting anybody and preserved his problems to himself. Finally, I got him at his baggage on the pier and assisted him through Customs. Under the circumstances, particularly the short time we had at our disposal, in view of the late docking of the ship and his need to report to DFW before 5:00 p.m., I was unable to make a complete interview and examination of all aspects of the situation.

Mr. Oswald has been a member of the Marine Corps and while on duty with the United States Embassy in Moscow, got involved with a Russian girl, whom he married, and renounced his U.S. citizenship. He worked as a specialist-electro technician - in Minsk, Russia, but soon found out that things in the Soviet Union were not as rose as the propaganda depicts them, and decided to return to this country. It took him quite a long time -- over 2 1/2 years - until he obtained an exit visa for his wife and child and returned to this country. Mr. O. has paid his transportation to New York. Now, he has only \$63.00 and is destined to go to his brother, Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas, who has offered his home to shelter his brother's family until they settle down. However, Mr. O. is sure his brother is unable to assist him with the fare to Texas. Mr. Oswald accepted our invitation to help, with confidence and appreciation. Since time was short, I rushed him out immediately, placed him in the Company bus to PABT, where Mrs. Norman had arranged

*Key  
transferred  
from DW*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655--Continued

OSWALD, Lee & family

- 2 -

6/13/62  
Cont.

for Mr. P'Pierre to meet client, take him to Mr. Isaacs' office of DW (Special Services), for further assistance with transportation fares..

RAIKIN:fo

2:00 P.M. - Mr. P'Pierre went to PABT to meet family and take in taxi to DW - Special Services - 42 Franklin Street. I phoned Mr. Isaacs to alert him to situation. Mr. Isaacs all alone in office, doubted he could get them off today. He will initiate and advise re over-night housing.

NORMAN:fo

Mr. F(P met at PABT and took in taxi to DW - Special Services. DW has arranged to ship baggage via Penn. Hopes to place them enroute via Plane on 6/14/62. They will go to hotel for night. Gave this information to DHEW by phone (Miss Gustafson).

NORMAN:fo

10/25/62 No further contact. Case closed.

RAIKIN:fo

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655--Continued

6/5/62 2:30 PM Phone  
 Date of Appl. Time How Received  
Marguerite 6/17/62  
 Name of Ship or Airline Arrival Date

RE: Oswald Lee Age 32 Nationality U.S.  
 Last Name First Name Imm. Status  
wife & infant

Possible  
DESTINATION:

Name: Mrs. Marguerite Oswald Relat. Mother  
 Address Box 473, 314 E. Nassau, Carroll, Texas  
 Phone No: \_\_\_\_\_

## SOURCE:

Miss Hostin - HEW

## SERVICE REQUESTED

## (1) Problem

Repatriate - may need assistance with general planning

## (2) Instructions

This is not an official State Dept. referral since very little is known about the situation or how Mr. O. got his family from Russia to Rotterdam. He is known to have paid most of his passage to N.Y. & may have funds & definite plans of his own. If he does need help, he can be referred to BW under the repatriation program. Try to interview as fully as possible and report to Miss Hostin on content & outcome of interview.

Accepted by: E.S.M.  
 Given to: Cover  
 Registered: \_\_\_\_\_

11/25/59

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655—Continued

Mr. O. grey suit, light blue tie, about 5'2 ft. tall  
6-13-62  
 Date Time

RE: Oswald Lee Age 32 Languages Eng  
 Last Name First Name  
Ship or Airline Marshall 2097 Arrival Date 6/13/62  
Departure Date 6/13/62  
 (Specify - give significant date)  
 from: \_\_\_\_\_ To: \_\_\_\_\_ Hold Until: \_\_\_\_\_

Problem: Mr. O., repatriated from Russia w. wife, Maureen - 26 yrs & dau, June - 4 mos. Has only 63. Promised acceptance by brother, Robert Oswald, 7313 Davenport Rd., Ft. Worth, Texas. dau brother is driving man for milk company, can't pay fare, Mr. O. has only 63  
 Action Taken: (Record chronologically, indicating time in left margin)

Mr. O. was in U.S. Marine, got into Russia where he married a Russian girl. In Russia 2 1/2 years.

Rept. of Mr.

Plan: Take to Dept. of Welfare  
Special Services  
427 Franklin St.  
Ad: Mr. Traas

3/20/58

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655—Continued

## PORT DEPARTMENT - INTERIM REPORT

Date 6-13-62 Time \_\_\_\_\_

Re: Franklin, Lee Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Languages \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name Franklin First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Ship or Airline Transamerica Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_  
(Specify - give significant date)

From: Rosham To: Rosham Hold Until: \_\_\_\_\_

Problem: Has only 63.00. W. to go to brother, Robert, 7313 Davenport St., Fort Worth, Texas. Brother wrote he would offer family a home but Mr. O. knows brother can't pay for as earnings as delivery man for a milk company are low.

Action Taken: (Record chronologically, indicating time in left margin)

From Mr. O. Paine went to DW Special Services to meet family & take in Taxi to DW Special Services, 42 Franklin St.

I phoned Mr. Paine to alert him to situation. Mr. Paine, still alone in office, doubted he could get them off today but will initiate & advise re overnight housing.

Plans:

Referred to DW Special Services

Office Worker's Report	
Housed at:	Mr. Paine met at 1415 7th St. in taxi to his Special Services. He has arranged to stay 4 days & night.
Food for funds	Paine, before plane, saw Paine in 6/12/62. Paine was go to hotel for night.
4's reservation	Workers Name: _____
Instructions to Station Worker From _____ Station _____	
Change order _____	

To: Publicity Department Mr. Joseph Worker 1/8/64 Date

Following is copy of master file card in Registry files.

CASE DESTROYED  
DATE: 1963

Surname Oswald, Lee First \_\_\_\_\_  
Dept: Port

Box 473 316 East Donald Crownwall, Texas  
Home address \_\_\_\_\_  
or 7313 Davenport St.  
Fort Worth, Texas

Worker: Falkin  
Date OPENED 6/7/62  
Date CLOSED 10/31/62

Previous permanent address \_\_\_\_\_

Parent's names Mrs. Margaret Oswald - home  
Birth year \_\_\_\_\_  
or age 22

Marine 20 home add. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sex M Race M M or S

Wife's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_  
Children or siblings \_\_\_\_\_  
June - 4 mos.

Miss Sutton, HEW  
Source (or ship) \_\_\_\_\_

## SUMMARY

Mr. O. was with the Marine Corps, stationed with the U. S. Embassy in Moscow. Got involved with Russian girl and renounced his American citizenship. Later changed his mind and obtained, after a long delay, an Exit Visa for his family to come to USA. Paid own transportation, short of funds to proceed to final destination, Ft. Worth, Texas. Was referred to DPW Special Services, for assistance.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2655-Continued

## IMMIGRANT VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

OF: (Family name) (First name) (Middle name)  
OSWALD, Marina Nikolayevna

F 1229544

## PORT OF

## ACTION OF SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER

I certify that the immigrant named herein arrived and M.I.  
the United States at this port on the

MAASDAM

JUN 13

(Name of vessel or flight No. of aircraft)

CLASS

on (Day) (Month) (Year) 0

and was inspected by me and (admitted) (detained) for further inquiry by special inquiry officer under

Symbol M I

Section of the Immigration and

Nationality Act

Immigrant Inspector.

AMERICAN Embassy

AT Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Jack F. Matlock

Consul of the United States of America.



Service No. 1152096  
Tariff Item No. 21  
Fee Paid \$20 18.00 rubles  
Local Cy equiv.

Commission Exhibit 2656

SERVICE N.Y. This immigrant herein was (admitted) (excluded)  
T.E.D. and (no appeal taken) (appeal taken) under

Symbol

Section of the Immigration and  
Nationality Act.

Special Inquiry Officer.

## ACTION ON APPEAL

ADMITTED

EXCLUDED

DATE

This visa is issued under Section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and upon the basis of the facts stated in the application.

## IMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION

NONQUOTA (Symbol)

QUOTA (Symbol)

M-1

VISA PETITION NO. IF ANY Petition approved on  
February 28, 1962.

IMMIGRANT VISA NO. 52

QUOTA

ISSUED ON

(Day)

(Month)

(Year)

24

May

1962

THE VALIDITY OF THIS VISA EXPIRES MIDNIGHT AT THE END OF

(Day)

(Month)

(Year)

23

September

1962

NATIONALITY (If stateless, so state, and give previous nationality)

Soviet

## PASSPORT

NO.

KU-37790

OR OTHER TRAVEL DOCUMENTS (Describe)

Soviet Vid na Zhitelstvo

ISSUED TO

Marina Nikolayevna OSWALD

BY

Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of Moscow, U.S.S.R.

ON

11 January 1962

EXPIRES

11 January 1964

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2656





STANDARD FORM NO. 64

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Snyder  
 FROM : Marie Chestam *MC*  
 SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

DATE: November 2, 1959

According to your instructions, I telephoned Mr. Oswald at 0930 at his hotel this morning informing him that the Embassy had received a telegram from his brother and asked if he could stop by the office today to pick up the message. He replied in the negative.

I again called Mr. Oswald immediately thereafter, as instructed by you, to ask him if I could read the message to him over the telephone. His room did not answer.

At 1105 I contacted Mr. Oswald at his hotel and asked him if I could read the messages from his brother, that I now had two telegrams for him. Mr. Oswald replied, "No, not at the present time", and hung up.

221 - OSWALD, Lee Harvey

11/7/59

MCChestam

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2659

Commission Exhibit 2660

January 24, 1962


D. F. Stanfield - SCB  
 Mr. Sternberg - International Rescue Committee

Mrs. Van Cott - SCB

I called Mr. Sternberg with the International Rescue Committee, 251 Park Avenue, New York, telephone number OR 4-4200 to find out whether or not their organization was going to furnish the funds for Mr. and Mrs. Oswald's return from Russia. Mr. Sternberg said he had received, from the Red Cross, Vernon, Texas, a couple of documents concerning the Oswald case but they were unable to take any action. On January 22nd, he said he sent a letter to the Red Cross in Vernon outlining the information they would need. He said that they must have the mother's complete name and address, reason why Mr. Oswald had been in Russia, etc. He said in any event, they would not furnish funds to return Mr. Oswald since it was his understanding that was the responsibility of the State Department. He said normally they do not approve funds as in this case but for refugees. He doubted very much that the committee would approve even for Mrs. Oswald. In any event there will be considerable delay.

DFStanfield:mj:sl/24/62

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2660

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF DISCHARGE OR SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES		Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 22-2022-1	
(See instructions on reverse before completing application. (Please, legible or write.)			
BRANCH OF SERVICE <input type="checkbox"/> ARMY <input type="checkbox"/> NAVY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARINE CORPS <input type="checkbox"/> COAST GUARD <input type="checkbox"/> AIR FORCE			
3. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL O'NEAL LEE	4. SERVICE NUMBER 1653230		
5. DATE ON BOARD AT SEPARATION P.F.C.	6. ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF SEPARATION MACS-9 MHWG 322 MAW AIRHEAD MACS EL TORO (SANTA ANNA) CALIF.		
7. NATURE OF SEPARATION OR TYPE OF DISCHARGE RECEIVED UNDESIRABLE DISCHARGE DISCHARGE DATE 1962	8. DATE AND PLACE OF SEPARATION 11 SEPT 1972 HNS, MACS, EL TORO, CALIF.		
9. I REQUEST THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIVE ACTION BE TAKEN: RECOMMENDATION FOR REENLISTMENT REVIEW OF CASE AND APPROPRIATE ACTION.			
10. EVIDENCE SUBMITTED IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION IS LISTED BELOW AND FORWARDED. (Affidavits of witnesses may be used if desired, or they may appear in person. Affidavits must be retained. You may also submit a brief containing arguments in support of application. If space is insufficient, see additional sheets).			
<p>(1) BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION</p> <p>(1) STATEMENT OF PLAINTIFF (4 PAGES)</p> <p>(2) LETTERS FROM U.S. EMBASSY, MOSCOW. (PERTAINING TO CASE)</p>			
			
11. I DESIRE TO APPEAR BEFORE THE BOARD IN PERSON (No witnesses to the proceedings) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	12. I DESIRE TO BE REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL (For instructions re Counsel, see previous sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
13. NAME AND ADDRESS OF COUNSEL (If any) P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, LA			
I MAKE THE FOREGOING STATEMENTS AS A PART OF MY APPLICATION WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PENALTIES INVOLVED FOR WILLFULLY MAKING A FALSE STATEMENT. (U. S. Code, Title 18, Section 1003, formerly Section 90, amended as follows: A penalty fine of \$10,000 or maximum imprisonment of 5 years, or both.)			
STREET OR RFD 1813 Independence St	CITY AND STATE PORT WORTH TEXAS		
DATE JUNE 18 1962	SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT Lee O'Neal		
NOTE: If return is deceased or incompetent and the application is therefore signed by a person other than those named in Item 8 above, indicate status in box below. If return is deceased, application will be signed by his spouse, next of kin or legal guardian. Legal award of death or incompetency must accompany application.			
<input type="checkbox"/> NEXT OF KIN <input type="checkbox"/> LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> SURVIVING SPOUSE			
Signature by next of kin must be witnessed by two persons to whom the applicant is personally well known.			
SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WITNESSING NAME		SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WITNESSING NAME	

DD FORM 293

PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661

Brief in support of application.

A review of my file, will show that a recommendation to separate me from the Marine Corps. Review was concurred in by a board of officers at Seward Illinois, to become effective from September 13 1960, or 1 year 2 days from the time I was honorably discharged from active duty at HNS, MACS, EL TORO CALIF on 11 September 1958.

Referral of my case to this board was premised on the purported fact that I had renounced my American citizenship with intent to become a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Since this was the sole reason I was separated from the Marine Corps. Reserve and honorably given a Undesirable Discharge I do hereby request:

That the Board does convene to review this case.

This is a case which comes under the heading: NAVEXOS 15(E)(4), i.e., a discharge improperly issued.

In this case there is no question as to service, which as the naval records show, was of a strictly honorable nature.

This case is a question of loyalty revolving out of my residence in the Soviet Union.

In requesting a review of this case, I can show: I had not violated any laws or regulations pertaining to my prolonged residence abroad and that I am a loyal U.S. citizen.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued

pp. 1

Statement of Plaintiff  
I request that this statement be made part of the record.



I have been informed that a board of inquiry was convened at Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, to determine my fitness to remain a member of the U.S. M.C.R.

I was separated from the U.S. M.C.R. with a undesirable discharge superseding my original honorable discharge of 11 September 1957 given at NAS Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California.

This board was given to consider whether I had gone to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with the object of becoming a permanent citizen of that country.

Since I was not in the United States at the time of the convening of the board and since I was completely unable to communicate with anyone in the outside world through the Iron Curtain, this board found against me.

My relatives, who were notified of the convening of this board, could not conceivably present evidence on my behalf against such vaguely defined charges, without my knowledge of my whereabouts.

It was only on July 8, 1961 that I was able to put in a appearance at the American Embassy, Moscow, after escaping from the detention

from the detention

of the city to which the Russian authorities had sent me. Subsequent events, through the active support of the U.S. Embassy, will see myself and my Russian wife in the U.S. very shortly.

As far as the case in question is concerned I can understand how, without any inquiry directed towards me, a conclusion of disloyalty might possibly be arrived at.

However, whether my choice of permanent or temporary residence may be in the U.S.S.R., or in the United States, grounds for such arbitrary action as was instigated against me cannot be judged as being fair or impartial.

I must point out that I have not violated any laws under the U.S. Code Section 1544 title 18.

I may say that even the most prolonged residence abroad is an accepted custom, and absolutely legal (as long as other pertinent regulations have not been violated).

In introducing the letter from the U.S. Embassy, Moscow, I have it in mind the last paragraph Nov. 13, 1961, which states: "Meanwhile your retention of your present Soviet passport is on expiration thereof does not prejudice in any way your claim to American citizenship." signed Joseph E. Norbury, American Consul.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ CONFIDENTIAL

whereas in the letter from the Embassy of January 31, 1962, you see I am at present in the Soviet Union only because of the technical difficulties in getting my family out of the Soviet Union.

The tone of the letter, while not an affidavit, clearly reflects the opinion of the American Embassy that I am undeserving, through some sort of breach of loyalty, of their attention.

<sup>THIS PARAGRAPH IS DISCUSSING NAVEXOS P-70</sup>  
In presenting a notarized affirmation of valid U.S. citizenship I have had to present my valid U.S. passport and valid Soviet residential document to the notary.

In presenting my case I have avoided notarized affirmations, which would, under the circumstances, have to be in Russian. However I request in view of my particular case and my location that para. 12(B) NAVEXOS P-70 be in force thru out the proceeding.

affirmation of contents of affidavit can be had by contacting that naval bureau, office or officer who can give such affirmation of contents (P-2(A) NAVEXOS P-70).

Since there is no other possible way to present my case, in consideration of the nature of the charge which was brought against me, I would like to include a request for the recommendation for reenlistment regardless of the findings of the Board, in accordance with

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In accordance with

para. 15(C)(5) I request that the Board consider my sincere desire to use my former training at the aviation fundamentals school, Jacksonville, Florida, and Radar operators school, Biloxi, Miss., as well as the special knowledge I have accumulated through my experience since my release from active duty, in the naval service.

I make the foregoing statements as part of my application with full knowledge of the penalties involved for willfully making a false statement.

Signed;  
Ed H. Rawall  
April 28, 1962

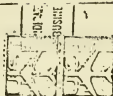
KALININIS ST. 4-24  
Minsk,  
U. S. S. R.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued

MR. L. M. COWARD  
2113 DAWSON ST. W.  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS



NAVY DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARD  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued

**INSTRUCTIONS**

Do not use this form if discharged by reason of sentence of GENERAL COURT MARTIAL - Use DD Form 146.

Attach original discharge certificate.

All original records not already included in your military or naval record must be submitted to you before the date set for hearing. Since all evidence submitted will be retained on file with your application, it is suggested that extra copies be prepared for your information if you so desire. The Review Boards do not secure evidence for you.

Review Boards of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Air Force convene in Washington, D.C. You may appear before the Board in person. However, this is not mandatory. (Your presence and the appearance of witnesses in your behalf will be at an expense to the Government.) If you state on your application that you will appear before the Board in person and fail to do so without previous satisfactory arrangement with the Board, such failure will be considered as a waiver of appearance and your case will be reviewed on the evidence contained in your military or naval record.

If you wish to be represented by Counsel, you may:

1. Retain Counsel at your own expense.
2. Choose a Counsel from the following list of organizations, any one of which will furnish representation at no charge to you.

Either of the above methods will be at no expense to the Government. Government Counsel will not be furnished.

American Red Cross  
American Legion  
American Veterans of WW II  
Catholic War Veterans, Inc.  
Disabled American Veterans  
Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.  
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People  
Veterans of Foreign Wars

**UPON COMPLETION, MAIL THIS APPLICATION AS FOLLOWS:**

ARMY	NAVY AND MARINE CORPS	COAST GUARD	AIR FORCE
The Adjutant General Army Records Center 3709 Page Blvd. St. Louis 14, Missouri	War Discharge Review Board Washington 25, D. C.	Commandant, (CMB) U. S. Coast Guard Headquarters Washington 25, D. C.	FORMER OFFICERS: Director of Military Personnel HQ USAF Washington 25, D. C.  FORMER ENLISTED MEN: Air Force Records Center 4702 Page Blvd St. Louis 14, Missouri

If you make a change in residence, notify the appropriate headquarters immediately.

REMARKS

(A) I REQUEST THAT STATEMENT OF PLAINTIFF BE  
READ INTO RECORD.

(B) CORRESPONDANCE BETWEEN MCHQ AND PLAINTIFF  
MAY BE FOUND UNDER:  
(1) DRC-VHR 7 MARCH 1962  
(2) DRC GCR 2 APR. 1962

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1959 O-555555

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2661—Continued



LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK		(Last name)		First name		(Middle name)	
ALLEN		OSWALD,		Marina		Nikolaevna	
SIGNATURE OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED <i>Marina N. OSWALD</i>		ALIAS		NATURALITY Soviet		PLACE OF BIRTH Arkhangelsk obs'	
UNITED STATES ADDRESS OF PERSON FINGERPRINTED 313 Duvenport City Fort Worth State Texas		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ALIEN		CLASS		LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK	
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209							

Mr. Leo H. Donald  
U.S.M.C.R. 1052230  
Holliston St. 4-24  
Roxbury, U.S.S.R.

విజయము ౩.౩. విజయవరద:

Your letter of January 30 has just been called to my attention.

As I am no longer connected with the Navy, I have referred your letter to the office of the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

John Connally

cc: Honorable Fred Korch  
Secretary of the Navy  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D. C.

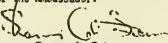
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2663

DEPARTMENT OF STATE									
L-2		AIRGRAM				PL 5-7 US/KENNY			
NO. 1		1732				PRIORITY			
DATE		1964				HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS			
TO		Department of State				COPY NO. 2			
FROM		Ambassador WOODS				SERIES 8			
SUBJECT		Remaining OSWALD File in Embassy							
REF									
<p>The Embassy herewith forwards to the Department all papers in its files on Lee Harvey OSWALD and his wife, Marina N. Oswald,</p>									
<p>For the Ambassador:              Thomas A. Fain            Second Secretary of Embassy</p>									
<p>Enclosures: As stated.</p>									
<p>Commission Exhibit 2664</p>									
<p>FOR DEPT USE ONLY</p>									

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2664

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Embassy MOSCOW  
 FROM: The Department of State  
 SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS - Lee Harvey Oswald  
 REF: Embassy's Despatch No. 317 October 12, 1961

Date:

JN  
 Set  
 JPM

The Embassy's report on Mr. Oswald's situation was appreciated.

The Passport Office approves the manner of the Embassy's replies to Mr. Oswald with respect to passport facilities for him in the future.

2 X 2

Extensive check of the records

PT/FEA-130-Oswald, Lee Harvey

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Embassy MOSCOW  
 FROM: Department of State  
 SUBJECT: VISAS: OPERATIONS: Third Country Shelter Arrangement  
 REF: Embassy's telegram 1558 of November 17, 1961; Embassy's airgram A-360 of November 17, 1961; Department's telegram 1368 of November 28, 1961.

Date: December 5, 1961  
 QIV-35

From the Embassy's communications referenced above, it is felt there exists some misunderstanding regarding the third country shelter arrangement and its use in cases in which a waiver of the sanctions imposed by Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has not been granted. While that arrangement was originally devised in order that aliens could take advantage of Soviet exit permits even though quota numbers had not been resolved for the issuance of visas, it may also be used when visas may not be issued in the Soviet Union because of the sanction against such issuance found in Section 243(g). In that connection, attention is called to the wording of that section: "... consular officers performing their duties in the territory of such country to discontinue the issuance of immigrant visas ..." (underscoring supplied).

The Embassy may wish to consult the following communications regarding the establishment and functioning of the arrangement: CA-8420 of April 12, 1960; Telegram 132 of July 12, 1960 from The Hague, repeated Moscow 1; CA-3787 of October 25, 1960; despatch 498 of December 2, 1960 from The Hague, passed to Moscow; letter of March 14, 1961 to Mr. Snyder from Mr. Boster; and letter of March 27, 1961 to Mr. Boster from Mr. Snyder.

OS-443

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1960-00-000000

Date 12/4/63

1

W. H. JOHNSON, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Room 1300, Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, made available a copy of the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company Passenger Revenue Manifest for the SS Marion Lykes, Voyage 110.

This manifest shows that four passengers embarked the SS Marion Lykes at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 18, 1959, and that the vessel sailed from New Orleans on September 19, 1959, for Le Havre, France.

The passengers are as follows:

Mr. BILLY J. LORD, age 18, a male U. S. citizen. His address is given as Midland, Texas, and traveled on Passport #1607221 and held ticket #6759.

Mr. GEORGE B. CHURCH, age 47, a male U. S. citizen, permanent address given as Tampa, Florida, who traveled on Passport #1605283, and held ticket #6761.

Mrs. BEAUFORD T. CHURCH, age 42, a female U. S. citizen, permanent address is given as Tampa, Florida, and who also traveled on Passport #1605283, and ticket #6761.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, age 19, a male U. S. citizen, whose permanent address is listed as Fort Worth, Texas, and who traveled on Passport #1733242, and ticket #6762.

Each of the passengers listed, including OSWALD, paid \$215 for their passage, plus \$5.75 tax.

The manifest indicates that OSWALD received Passenger Receipt #6418.

Mr. JOHNSON advised that Passenger Receipt #6418 indicates that OSWALD purchased his ticket from Travel Consultants, Inc., at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Commission Exhibit 2665

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /jm Date dictated 12/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2665

Date December 4, 1963

1

Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES, Passenger Traffic Manager, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., Room 1300, Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he had located what was formerly called "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire - Leaving the United States", which was executed by LEE H. OSWALD prior to leaving New Orleans on the SS MARION LYKES, which was originally scheduled to sail from New Orleans, Louisiana on September 18, 1959.

Mr. STOKES made available the original of the aforementioned form, which is dated September 16, 1969. This form shows that OSWALD, aged 19, born October 18, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana, was traveling on Passport Number 1733242 issued September 10, 1959 at New Orleans, Louisiana. The form indicates the passport was valid until September 10, 1961 and OSWALD's occupation was listed as Shipping Export Agent. He indicated he planned to remain abroad for two months and gave his most recent address in the United States as 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. His temporary address was shown as Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. No room number for this hotel was shown. The form shows OSWALD had one suitcase and was on a pleasure trip.

Mr. STOKES did not know if all of the entries in ink were or were not filled in on the aforementioned form by OSWALD. It is noted this form bears the signature "Lee H. Oswald" in the lower right-hand corner.

Mr. STOKES also advised that often the sailing date of a freighter is postponed and in the case of the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, this occurred. He advised that a notation on the passenger department's ship file for the MARION LYKES shows that the vessel actually sailed from New Orleans at 6:35 a.m. on September 20, 1959.

According to Mr. STOKES, four passengers were carried on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, on the east-bound trip. He stated after checking the steward's report that one passenger boarded at New Orleans on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at La Rochelle-Pallice, France on October 5, 1959. The steward's report also shows that three additional passengers boarded the vessel at New Orleans

On 12/4/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
DL 89-43  
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /lyc Date dictated 12/4/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2665-Continued

22

NO 89-69  
DL 89-43  
2

on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at Le Havre, France on October 8, 1959. The steward's records do not show the identity of the one passenger who got off at La Rochelle or the identities of the three passengers who left the ship at Le Havre.

Mr. STOKES made available additional information concerning the other passengers on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, eastbound, showing their names and addresses as of September, 1959, as follows:

BILLY JOE LORD  
701 East New York  
Midland, Texas

LORD gave his occupation as student and stated he expected to stay abroad for one year.

Mrs. BEAUFORD THROWER CHURCH  
2427 Sunset Drive  
Tampa, Florida

Mrs. CHURCH advised her foreign address would be in care of American Express at London and Paris and that she expected to remain abroad for three months. She gave her occupation as housewife.

GEORGE BOWMAN CHURCH, JR.  
2427 Sunset Drive  
Tampa, Florida

Mr. CHURCH furnished information regarding his stay in Europe similar to that of Mrs. CHURCH and gave his occupation as U. S. Army, Retired.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE		REGISTRY NUMBER
DIPLOMATIC POUCH MAIL REGISTRATION		712126
SENDER		DATE OF REGISTRATION
Denman F. Stanfield SCS		April 3, 1961
OFFICE SYMBOL	CLASSIFICATION	
SCS		
ADDRESSEE		
American Embassy, Moscow		
IDENTIFICATION		
Transmittal slip (DS-4) dated April 3, 1961 enclosing copy of letter from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald dated March 27, 1961 with copy of Dept's reply.		
Form DS-1022 11-3-53	(To Be Retained by Registering Office)	(Signature)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2666

Department of State Form DS-4 1-3-55		CLASSIFICATION
TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE April 3, 1961
TO Ambassy MOSCOW		For the attention of
FROM Department of State		
TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE		TO THE DEPARTMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> For Transmittal to Addressee at the Discretion of Post <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Post Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to Foreign Office <input type="checkbox"/> Submit Report <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to the Individual		<input type="checkbox"/> Dept. Information Only <input type="checkbox"/> CRFP Publications <input type="checkbox"/> Enclosure to Previous Despatch <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Dept. Request
<input type="checkbox"/> Transmit to: <input type="checkbox"/> Inform: (P.S. Agency)		
REFERENCE Embassy's despatch no. 585 dated February 28, 1961, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.		
ITEMS/REMARKS		
Enclosures: 1. From Mrs. Marguerite Oswald dated March 27, 1961. 2. To Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.		
IN REPLY REFER TO FILE NUMBER AND DRAFTING OFFICE FILE NO. SIGNATURE CLASSIFICATION OFFICE OFFICIAL USE ONLY George H. Haselton, Chief Protection and Representation Division		

W/W March 27, 61  
1612 Hurley  
H.W. 4 Tex

Dear Mr. Haselton -

Just received your letter and most welcome news. There are a few questions I would like answered.

Will he have to have money to come home on?

Do you advise my meeting him?

Please answer promptly so I can get too work on both of these problems as I know I can help by public opinion.

Thank you  
Sincerely  
Mrs. Marguerite Oswald

1612 Hurley  
H.W. 4 Tex

Telephone  
WA-4-6437

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
MAR 27 1961  
SEA

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2666-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2666-Continued



In reply refer to  
SC3

April 7, 1961

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of March 27, 1961 regarding your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Department perceives no reason why you may not communicate with your son.

His financial status is not known to the Department. However, you will be informed should arrangements be made for his return to the United States, and he is in need of funds for transportation expenses.

You were informed in the Department's letter of March 22, 1961, that our Embassy at Moscow had suggested to your son that he call at the Embassy for an interview. Your son recently informed our Embassy it was not convenient for him to come to Moscow for an interview. He stated that he believed he could not leave the city of Minsk without permission from the Soviet authorities. He was informed by the Embassy that it is the position of the Soviet Government that it interposes no objection or obstacle to visits to the Embassy by American citizens in the Soviet Union. The Embassy suggested to your son that he use the Embassy's letter in applying to the authorities in Minsk for permission to travel to Moscow.

You will be promptly informed as further reports are received from the American Embassy at Moscow.

Sincerely yours,

George H. Haselton

Chief

Protection and Representation Division

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald,

1612 Hurley,

Fort Worth, Texas.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 31, 1964

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT;  
JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

Commission Exhibit 2667

On March 25, 1964, Mrs. MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, DF, Mexico, stated that the records of that office contained no identifiable information concerning ARCADY or LINA BOYTLER.

On March 30, 1964, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that a check of the Mexican Immigration records maintained by the Mexican Ministry of the Interior (Gobernacion), Mexico, DF, concerning individuals entering Mexico at Piedras Negras, Coahuila, Mexico, from Eagle Pass, Texas, during June through August 1960, disclosed no identifiable information concerning the subjects.

T-1 stated that a check of these records disclosed File No. 4/351.1"31"/1078 concerning ARCADY BOYTLER RASOVSKY and LINA GOSMAN DE BOYTLER, who were both of Russian nationality and who entered Mexico at Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico, on June 20, 1931, via the S.S. ORIZABA, of American registry. Since the BOYTLERS did not have the necessary Mexican immigration documents, they were not allowed to disembark from the ship until MAURICE A. CHASE, President, Empire Productions, S.A., Mexico, DF, had proved to Mexican Immigration authorities that ARCADY BOYTLER was a member of that firm and had posted immigration bonds for the BOYTLERS. ARCADY BOYTLER

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2667

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2666—Continued

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Inspector Kelley, Washington

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : SAIC Sorrels, Dallas *ES*

SUBJECT: President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT;  
JEROME DE MOHRENSCHILDT

and LINA BOYTLER were then issued Mexican Tourist Documents (FM-14) No. 36696 and No. 36695, respectively, and were allowed to enter Mexico at that time with a temporary immigrant status. According to these records, ARCADY BOYTLER was issued Mexican Certificate of Naturalization No. 2200 on December 16, 1941, by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations. These records contained no additional pertinent information concerning ARCADY BOYTLER or his wife, LINA GROOMAN DE BOYTLER.

On May 25, 1964, Special Agent Roger C. Warner, in accordance with your instructions, made an inspection of the area abounding the intersection of Zangs and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas, and reports as follows:

"Approximately 230 feet southwest on the Zangs - Beckley intersection is the intersection of Eldorado and Meches Streets. Approximately 200 feet southwest of the Zangs - Beckley intersection is the intersection of Eldorado and Ballard Streets.

Eldorado Street intersects with Zangs and Beckley and runs in a northwesterly direction from the intersection.

Ballard Street runs in a northwesterly direction from the intersection with Eldorado Street.

Meches Street runs directly west from its intersection with Eldorado Street. Neither Ballard nor Meches Streets intersect with Zangs. There is a wide driveway running through the lot which separates Eldorado Street from Zangs at the intersection of Meches and Eldorado. This driveway is about 100 feet long and would enable a vehicle to pass from Eldorado to Zangs without proceeding to the legal intersection. Also a person on foot could pass from the intersection of Meches and Eldorado to Zangs by means of this driveway or by a vacant lot and an alley which are in close proximity to the intersection.

Neely Street intersects at the 700 block of Zangs and Davis Street intersects at the 600 block of Zangs."

A rough sketch of the areas described above is attached to this memo. There is also attached a Dallas city map with the above areas outlined in blue ink.

ATTACHMENTS: Rough sketch  
City of Dallas map

S

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2668

Date 7/5/32

OSWALD stated that he was able to speak the Russian language upon his arrival. He explained that while he was in

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2669

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2668—Continued

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT : Soviet Hunting Societies

1. In the Soviet Union there are both civilian and military hunting societies which are amateur recreational or sports organizations. The former are organized by republic and subordinate political subdivision; the latter by military district. Civilian hunting societies are affiliated with the All-Union Society of Hunters, an organization probably under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Game Preserves and Hunting of the Ministry of Agriculture. According to his membership card Lee Harvey OSWALD belonged to a civilian hunting society - the Byelorussian Society of Hunters and Fishermen.

2. A Soviet citizen may join a Hunting Society by being sponsored by friends who are members, or by joining through the hunting group at his place of employment. Membership in hunting societies is open to any person over the age of eighteen who is in good health and who has no criminal record. Each society reviews applications for membership which it receives. An applicant's place of employment is contacted and may or may not approve the granting of membership depending on the applicant's work record. The membership fee was reported in 1953 to have been 60 rubles. Membership booklets issued to members of civilian hunting societies contain hunting permits or licenses. Thus, membership in a society brings with it the right to hunt.

3. In addition to, or in place of, formal membership in the Hunting Society, a Soviet citizen may join the "hunting group" at his place of employment, if such a group exists. As a general practice Soviet factories support recreational groups to accommodate employees who have a mutual interest in some sport or hobby such as chess, swimming, or hunting. Members of a hunting group are able to go on group hunting outings at no cost to themselves, since the plant provides transportation and equipment. Group members do not normally own their own weapons since a hunting gun is a fairly expensive item for a factory worker to purchase. For those who do not own their own weapons the hunting group makes weapons (shotguns only) and ammunition available.

4. Any Soviet citizen may purchase a shotgun, but only members of a Hunting Society are entitled to purchase a rifle. All hunting guns must be registered with the militia by the owner immediately after purchase, and the seller presumably also registers the sale with the militia. Hunting Society members must also register their weapons with the Society. Purchases of weapons may be made at state sport stores upon display of a Society membership card, or possibly may be made directly from an arms factory upon forwarding the membership card number. In the latter case the weapon can be picked up at the post office only upon presentation of the membership card. Any legally acquired weapon, and ammunition for it, may be kept by the owner in his home. Any citizen may purchase shotgun shells, but bullets and cartridge loading materials may be purchased only upon presentation of the purchaser's Hunting Society membership card showing militia registration of his rifle. The foregoing regulations are believed to apply also to foreigners residing in the Soviet Union.

*Thorsten Helms*  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2670

Commission Exhibit 2671

1

Date 1/13/64

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION			
Q 423	Typewritten promise to pay loan for repatriations with paid stamp Dept. of State 3/9/63, made out in name of Lee H. Oswald		OF	
Q 424	Letter from Embassy USSR Washington, addressed to Mrs. Oswald, New Orleans 8/5/63 in Russian language	✓	OF	
Q 425	Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9/13/60 Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230	✓	O	
Q 426	Letter U. S. Navy Lee Oswald Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Thompkins Brigadier General, USMC 3/7/62	✓	O	
Q 427	Letter from Dept. of Navy 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, stating no modifications to discharge warranted	✓	O	
Q 428	Form ID-14 La. Division Employment Security to Lee Oswald SSN 433 54 3937 pertinent date 4/29/63 address 757 France St., NO. La.	✓	O	
Q 429	Letter from Paul Piazza, S. J. 8/1/63 to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama	✓	O	
Q 430	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies Mobile, dated 7/6/63 and addressed to Dear Lee and Koreno signed GENE	✓	O	dx

Mrs. VADA OSWALD, 1009 Sierra Drive, Denton, Texas, advised that she is the wife of ROBERT LEE OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated she was born and raised in Boyd, Texas, and after graduating from high school in 1955 she moved to Fort Worth, Texas, where she met ROBERT LEE OSWALD. They were married in 1956. Mrs. OSWALD advised that during this period prior to her marriage she never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, her husband's brother, and when they were married he was in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that about four or five months after their marriage, when LEE OSWALD was on leave from the Marine Corps, he visited them on one occasion. She did not see LEE OSWALD again until he was discharged from the Marine Corps in 1959. He spent only one night in Fort Worth at which time she was with him for a short time. LEE OSWALD then departed for New Orleans, Louisiana, where he stated he would try to secure employment.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not hear of LEE OSWALD again until she received a telephone call from an unknown newspaper reporter in Fort Worth who asked her if she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. OSWALD stated that at first she didn't know what this person was talking about and denied knowing LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She later in the day learned from her husband that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Moscow, Russia, and had announced his intention to renounce his United States citizenship. Mrs. OSWALD stated that the next day their house was filled with newspaper reporters who came to question her husband and herself and they had her husband attempt to contact LEE HARVEY OSWALD by telephone which was unsuccessful. After this, Mrs. OSWALD stated she never heard again about LEE HARVEY OSWALD until about the middle of 1961 when he wrote to her husband and advised that he was about to be married and now desired to return to the United States, and requested assistance from ROBERT OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, and their baby, JUNE LEE OSWALD, returned to the United States they came to live with them. Mrs. OSWALD stated that the LEE OSWALDS lived with them during the latter part of June, entire month of July and first part of August, 1962. They then moved to the residence of Mrs. MARGARET

Commission Exhibit 2672

on 1/10/64 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
 by Special Agent ROBERT P. BUTLER and JAMES P. HOSTY, JR. /leg Date dictated 1/10/64

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Date 12/3/63

LEWIS E. HOPKINS, Manager, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, advised that his sales report for September 17, 1959 shows that OSWALD paid \$220.75 for passage on a Lykes Steamship Company vessel to Le Havre, France. He stated that he completed a reservation card in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD but did not fill in any address inasmuch as apparently OSWALD came in the day before sailing and did not have to be contacted by the Steamship Company. He explained that OSWALD did not give a personal check in payment inasmuch as no record of this was made and therefore, he had to assume that the payment was in cash.

Mr. HOPKINS stated that he did not recall the transaction and had no personal knowledge of OSWALD.

Date December 4, 19631

LEWIS E. HOPKINS, Manager, Travel Consultants, Inc., International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, examined the Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc. "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire -- Leaving United States" dated September 16, 1959, which was received from Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES, Passenger Traffic Manager of Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, New Orleans, on December 4, 1963.

Mr. HOPKINS stated he completed the form in his hand printing after asking OSWALD the necessary questions.

According to Mr. HOPKINS, it is his custom to make an "X" mark in the space provided for a customer's signature on the Lykes form and the customer then signs in his presence. For this reason, he advised he believed OSWALD signed the form in his presence.

Mr. HOPKINS, after examining a photograph of OSWALD, advised he did not remember him as a former customer and could recall no details of any conversation which might have occurred when OSWALD booked passage to Le Havre, France.

Commission Exhibit 2673

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 89-69

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /dmr Date dictated 12/3/63

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On 12/4/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
DL 89-43

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /lyc Date dictated 12/4/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/15/64

FRANK M. MIJARES, JR., 7234 Eagle Pass Street, Houston, Texas, was interviewed at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was receiving treatment as an outpatient.

He advised that he is presently a crew member of the SS Leslie Lykes and during Voyage 110 of the SS Marion Lykes in September - October of 1959 had served on that vessel as bedroom steward.

After examining a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MIJARES said that he recalled OSWALD as a passenger on the SS Marion Lykes in the fall of 1959. MIJARES stated that OSWALD was not inclined to do much talking and at no time told him the reason for his making the trip to France or talked about himself. MIJARES said he recalled that after the first and second days, subsequent to sailing from New Orleans, OSWALD had instructed him to leave the cabin, which he shared with another young man, alone and for this reason he assumed that OSWALD was sea sick during this period. He also recalled that OSWALD subsequently reprimanded him for not having mopped the floor of his cabin to his satisfaction. According to MIJARES, when OSWALD got off the SS Marion Lykes he did not say goodbye and did not leave a tip.

Commission Exhibit 2674

On 1/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /cv Date dictated 1/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2674

Form No. 1048 (Rev. 1-25-60)  
 1-25-60 (1-25-60)  
 (FBI)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN <u>NO 100-2-25-64</u> CCM		OFFICE <u>ALBANY, N.Y.</u>	FILE NO. <u>CC-2-25-64</u>
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
<u>Protective Research</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Harvey Lee Oswald</u>	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		
<u>Austin, Texas</u>	<u>February 27 &amp; 28, 1964</u>		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
<u>SA Kenneth J. Wiseman</u>			
DETAILS			
SYNOPSIS			
<p>Billy Joe Lord, Airmen 3/C, interviewed at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas, and advises that he had no knowledge of Harvey Lee Oswald's ultimate travel destination.</p>			
(A) INTRODUCTION:			
<p>Reference is made to SAIC Weisheit's memorandum report dated 2-25-64, and Chief's memorandum dated 1-29-64, requesting that Billy Joe Lord be interviewed regarding his and Harvey Lee Oswald's trip to France aboard the SS Marion Lykes.</p>			
(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:			
<p>On February 27, 1964, a check of the Austin Police Department files failed to reveal the name of Billy Joe Lord. On the same date, a check of the criminal files at the Texas Department of Public Safety was made, however, this subject was not on file.</p>			
<p>On February 27, 1964, by telephone, Billy Joe Lord was located through the base locator and arrangements were made to interview this subject on February 28, 1964.</p>			
<p>On February 28, 1964, interviewed 1st Lt. John C. Mateer, Administrative Officer, 340th Bomb Wing, Combat Defense Sqdn, Bergstrom Air Force Base, who advised that Billy Joe Lord was a new Airman in the Sqdn. However, he was considered honest, trustworthy and of good character.</p>			
(C) PERSONAL INTERVIEW:			
<p>On February 28, 1964, interviewed Airmen 3/C, Billy Joe Lord, at Bergstrom Air Force Base. He is described as American, White, Male, 22 years, 5-10, 155 pounds,</p>			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig.	<u>Kenneth J. Wiseman</u>	<u>2-28-64</u>
Dallas	2 cc	Resident	
San Antonio	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
APPROVED		<u>[Signature]</u>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	<u>2-2-64</u>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-64040-6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2675

brown hair, blue eyes, rudy complexion, small build, dob August 31, 1941, pob Midland, Texas, Air Force serial number AF 18649720. His parents are W. B. Lord and Lola M. Lord who reside at 2103 Holloway Street, Midland, Texas. He has a sister Mrs. Katherine E. Costleberry, who also resides at the above address. This subject is currently attached to the 340th Bomb Wing, Combat Defense Sqdn, Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas. He advised that he attended the Midland High School, Midland, Texas, from September 1956 to May 1959.

Airman Lord advised that after graduating from the Midland High School in 1959, with financial assistance from his parents, he made plans to continue his education in France. During August, 1959, he made application for a passport and on or about September 15, 1959 departed Midland, Texas, via train for New Orleans, La., arriving there about September 17, 1959. He states that he spent the next three days touring the city of New Orleans and made several trips to the ticket office of the Lykes Lines. He states that he registered and stayed in a hotel on Canal Street (name unknown) that was near the city library. He states that he did visit the library several times during his stay in the city. During this period the subject states that he did not know Harvey Lee Oswald.

On September 20, 1959, he boarded the freighter SS Marion Lykes, at New Orleans and was assigned a cabin that he shared with Harvey Lee Oswald. The subject states that this was his first meeting of Harvey Lee Oswald. He further stated that he shared this cabin with Harvey Lee Oswald for the duration of the trip to France.

Airman Lord advised that Harvey Lee Oswald preceeded him aboard the SS Marion Lykes and was unpacking his belongings upon his arrival. No other persons were present. After a introduction by the ship's officer the two were left alone. The subject advised that Oswald was unfriendly, standoffish and that the two of them "didn't hit it off". He stated that during the voyage/did not discuss governments or any individuals in government. He stated that they did discuss religion to quite an extent and that Oswald continuously stated that there was no supreme being or God and that anyone with intelligence would recognize that there was only matter.

Airman Lord stated that it was his understanding that Oswald had purchased a ticket to the British Isles, probably to the port of South Hampton. He also stated that Oswald had said that he was going to travel around in Europe; that he might attend school in Sweden or Switzerland if he has sufficient funds; that he was recently discharged from the Marines; that he had worked in the radar field in the Marines; that his mother worked in a drug store in Fort Worth, Texas; that he was bitter about her having to work in a drug store and having a hard time; that he was just going on a trip to tour Europe and maybe attend school; and that he would probably return to the United States to work. He gave no indication of his ultimate destination.

This subject further stated that besides Oswald and himself there were two

other passengers aboard the SS Marion Lykes. They were a retired U. S. Army Colonel and his wife, however, Lord could not recall their names. Airman Lord stated that the four passengers usually ate their meals together in the ship's officers' mess, however, the retired Colonel and his wife did not associate much with Harvey Lee Oswald.

Airman Lord stated that he shared a closet with Oswald, however, he did not observe anything out of the ordinary among Oswald's possessions. The subject stated that Oswald had few clothes and that one time Oswald showed him his passport. He stated that at no time during their discussions did Oswald indicate any knowledge regarding firearms, nor did he indicate that he might defect to Russia. He stated that to the best of his knowledge Oswald received no correspondence or communications while aboard the ship, nor did he associate with any of the ship's crew. He stated that Oswald never mentioned any contacts or friends in Europe. Passage aboard the ship SS Marion Lykes amounted to approximately \$200.00. He stated that Oswald appeared to be a normal healthy individual, mentally alright, but extremely cynical.

He further stated that on Oct. 5, 1959, they arrived at LaPalisse, France, and that he disembarked from the SS Marion Lykes and never saw or heard from Oswald again. He stated that Oswald was not in their cabin upon his departure and that he did not know if Oswald went ashore at this port.

He stated that he attended the Institute of French Studies at the City of Tours, Province of Touraine, France from October, 1959 to February, 1962, intermittently, while auditing courses at the University of Poitiers, Tours, France, and at Sorbonne, University of Paris, Paris, France. He also advised that he returned to the United States aboard the French Ship Liberty in June, 1960. He departed the United States Feb., 1961 enroute to France and returned to the United States in February, 1962, travelling both voyages aboard the Queen Mary.

#### (D) DISPOSITION:

This case is closed in the Austin office with the submission of this report.

#### ATTACHMENTS

Chief's Office: Copies of Billy Joe Lord's passport application and photograph.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey OSWALD

In response to your request, I forward information  
regarding Lee Harvey OSWALD's stay in Helsinki.

According to a reliable source, OSWALD stayed at the  
Torni Hotel in Helsinki from 10 to 11 October 1959 and then  
moved to the Klaus Kurki Hotel where he stayed until  
15 October, apparently waiting for a visa to be issued him by  
the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki. He traveled to the USSR by  
train, crossing at Vainikkala on 15 October.

  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2676

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

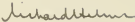
1 July 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel  
President's Commission on the Assassination  
of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald's Arrival Time in  
Helsinki on 10 October 1959

1. In response to your memorandum of 25 May 1964, we  
have established that the only direct flight from London to  
Helsinki on 10 October 1959 was Finn Air flight 852 which ar-  
rived in Helsinki at 2333 (11:33 P.M.). If Oswald had taken  
this flight, he could not normally have cleared customs and  
landing formalities and reached the Torni Hotel downtown by  
2400 (midnight) on the same day. This is based on the judg-  
ment of officers in this Agency familiar with the Helsinki  
airport.

2. We are presently attempting to determine if Oswald  
could have taken a more circuitous flight from London, with  
a stop at Stockholm, Copenhagen, or some other city. Any  
additional information received will be forwarded to you  
promptly.

  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2677

Date 12/1/63

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Mr. ROBERT J. FITZPATRICK, S.J., Scholastic, Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, advised he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD very well. FITZPATRICK said he was studying the Russian language and learned EUGENE MURRETT, another Jesuit Scholastic, was a cousin of OSWALD and that OSWALD spent three years in Russia. He said that arrangements were then made to have OSWALD speak to a group of the Jesuit Scholastics at the seminary there. He explained that the seminary had invited various speakers to address the Jesuit Scholastics previously and this was in connection with the same series of lectures. He recalled previous speakers had included a Protestant Minister and a Jewish Rabbi. He said it was believed OSWALD would have some information which would be extremely interesting to them.

FITZPATRICK recalled OSWALD, OSWALD's wife, who was named MARINA, and their two year old daughter named JUNE, came to Mobile, Alabama, on Saturday, July 27, 1963. He said that the OSWALDs were accompanied by the parents of EUGENE MURRETT. He also said they were accompanied also by MURRETT's brother and sister and their respective spouses and several children. FITZPATRICK said he did not attend OSWALD's talk, but stayed with the MURRETTs and OSWALD's wife. He further informed that Mrs. MURRETT was very anxious to talk with Mrs. OSWALD without LEE OSWALD being present. He explained Mrs. MURRETT told him she never had the opportunity to communicate at any great length with Mrs. OSWALD inasmuch as OSWALD had to translate for her. He said that as a result of this, he and Mrs. MURRETT and Mrs. OSWALD walked throughout the seminary grounds for approximately an hour.

FITZPATRICK stated that apparently MARINA OSWALD could not speak English except for a few words such as yes and no. He said, however, she appeared to be a very fine woman in his opinion. He said that Mrs. OSWALD told him she had been raised in the Russian Orthodox faith until she was approximately ten years of age, when her relations died. He said Mrs. OSWALD had about the equivalent of what could be considered a high school

On 11/30/63 at Mobile, Alabama File # MO 89-25  
by SA HARRY J. DEGNAN and  
SA JOHN J. SWEENEY: egp Date dictated 12/1/63

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education in the United States.

He said Mrs. OSWALD stated she was not a communist and loved Russia and the Russian people. He explained that Mrs. OSWALD's love for Russia was not the same type as that he had heard expressed by Nazis for the German fatherland. He further informed Mrs. OSWALD stated there were many inconveniences in Russia; however, people had no difficulty making a living there. He recalled Mrs. OSWALD stated she had no living relatives in Russia and said she met OSWALD at a factory dance in Minsk and that they were subsequently married.

FITZPATRICK said Mrs. OSWALD told him she liked the United States very much and there appeared to be no conflict with this and her love for Russia. He said she stated she had no opportunity to learn English inasmuch as OSWALD kept her completely away from other people. He said Mrs. OSWALD appeared to be very happy with OSWALD; however, OSWALD was definitely the head of the family. He further informed Mrs. OSWALD indicated her husband did a great deal of reading, but that it appeared scattered and apparently had no direction or planning.

FITZPATRICK stated Mrs. OSWALD only mentioned residing in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana; however, in talking to her he received the impression the OSWALDs had lived in other cities of the United States. He stated Mrs. OSWALD said her husband was presently out of work and they were having a difficult time financially. He said she told him OSWALD is away from home a great deal and she did not know any of his associates or any of his activities. He further recalled that Mrs. OSWALD stated she and her husband had a difficult time getting out of Russia, but she did not explain this remark further.

He said Mrs. OSWALD was very neatly dressed, but her clothes did not appear to be expensive. He said OSWALD, although not shabbily attired, did not appear to know how to wear clothes properly.

FITZPATRICK also recalled that Mrs. MURRETT had him ask Mrs. OSWALD if she would care to go to Mass with her the following morning, which was Sunday. He said Mrs. OSWALD stated she would like to do this very much, but could not because of her husband. He further added that on at least two occasions in his talk with Mrs. OSWALD she said a Russian word which indicated OSWALD was "without God."

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2678—Continued

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FITZPATRICK also recalled Mrs. OSWALD indicated that neither she nor her husband had been to Mobile previously.

FITZPATRICK said he later talked with OSWALD for about 20 minutes after his speech at the Jesuit Seminary. He said this talk with OSWALD was in the presence of Mrs. OSWALD and the MURRETT family and a great deal of it was in the Russian language. He said OSWALD appeared to be a very tense and high-strung person. He said OSWALD never smiled and did not appear to be at all friendly. He recalled OSWALD spoke fairly good Russian; however, it definitely was not as smooth or correct grammatically as Mrs. OSWALD's.

He further stated OSWALD did not mention politics to him and evaded several questions he asked OSWALD as to how he managed to leave Russia with his wife.

FITZPATRICK also stated that he asked Mrs. OSWALD if she would care to correspond with him in Russian and she told him she would be very happy to do so. He said Mrs. OSWALD told him she would answer his letters, and also would correct his writing, and return his letters to him. He said he wrote Mrs. OSWALD a letter in Russian, which he mailed about August 8, 1963, and addressed it to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He advised he placed his return address on this letter; however, he has never received an answer from Mrs. OSWALD and his letter was never returned to him. FITZPATRICK said that he learned later from EUGENE MURRETT that the OSWALDS had moved from New Orleans about the time he mailed this letter.

He said he last saw OSWALD about noon, Sunday, July 28, 1963, when the OSWALDS and the MURRETT family had stopped by to say goodbye to EUGENE MURRETT before returning to New Orleans. On this occasion he did not have any conversation with either OSWALD or the MURRETT family, but merely waved at them as they drove away from Spring Hill College.

FITZPATRICK said that as soon as he heard OSWALD had been arrested as a suspect in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he immediately contacted several of the Jesuit Scholastics who had attended OSWALD's speech. He said he obtained the impressions of these individuals of OSWALD and some of the remarks OSWALD made during his talk. FITZPATRICK said he immediately typed up a summary of these impressions and then recontacted the same individuals to determine if this

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2678—Continued

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summary were correct. FITZPATRICK said he then made several additions and deletions and subsequently typed up a five page summary of OSWALD's speech and several questions which were asked him by those in attendance.

FITZPATRICK made available the following five page summary mentioned above:

"On Saturday, July 27, 1963, a relative of Lee Oswald, a member of the community at the Jesuit House of Studies, asked Mr. Oswald if he would address the scholastics on his experiences in Russia. The request was not unusual, for the scholastics try from time to time to have either prominent persons or others who have something interesting to relate speak to the scholastics on their experiences. Because Mr. Oswald was an American who had gone to live in Russia and who had returned, obviously for a reason, it was thought that he might be able to communicate the nature of the Russian people themselves better than any official reports might. Those who went to listen to him expected to hear a man who had been disillusioned with Soviet communism and had chosen America to it. What they heard was only partially this.

"The major points of Mr. Oswald's address and details from it are given below, probably never in verbatim form, but always true to his intent, at least as he was heard by a number of people.

"He worked in a factory in Minsk. When he applied for permission to live in the Soviet Union, the Russian authorities had assigned him to a fairly well advanced area, the Minsk area. He said that this was a common practice: showing foreigners those places of which Russians can be proudest.

"The factory life impressed him with the care it provided for the workers. Dances, social gatherings, sports were all benefits for the factory workers. Mr. Oswald belonged to a factory-sponsored hunting club. He and a group of workers would go into the farm regions around Minsk for hunting trips. They would spend the night in the outlying villages, and thus he

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2678—Continued

came to know Russian peasant life too. In general, the peasants were very poor, often close to starvation. When the hunting party was returning to Minsk, it would often leave what it had shot with the village people because of their lack of food. He spoke of having even left the food he had brought with him from town. In connection with the hunting party, he mentioned that they had only shotguns, for pistols and rifles are prohibited by Russian law.

"Some details of village life: in each hut there was a radio speaker, even in huts where there was no running water or electricity. The speaker was attached to a cord that ran back to a common receiver. Thus, the inhabitants of the hut could never change stations or turn off the radio. They had to listen to everything that came through it, day or night. In connection with radios, he said that there was a very large radio-jamming tower that was larger than anything else in Minsk.

"More about the factories: factory meetings were held which all had to attend. Everyone attended willingly and in a good frame of mind. Things came up for discussion and voting, but no one ever voted no. The meetings were, in a sense, formalities. If anyone did not attend, he would lose his job.

"Mr. Oswald said that he had met his wife at a factory social.

"The workers, he said, were not against him because he was an American. When the U-2 incident was announced over the factory radio system, the workers were very angry with the United States, but not with him, even though he was an American.

"He made the point that he disliked capitalism because its foundation was the exploitation of the poor. He implied, but did not state directly, that he was disappointed in Russia because the full principles of Marxism were not lived up to and the gap between Marxist theory and the Russian practice disillusioned him with Russian communism. He said, 'Capitalism doesn't work, communism doesn't work. In the middle is socialism, and that doesn't work either.'

On Saturday, July 27, 1963, a relative of Lee Oswald, a member of the community at the Jesuit House of Studies, asked Mr. Oswald if he would address the scholastics on his experiences in Russia. The request was not unusual, for the scholastics try from time to time to have either prominent persons or others who have something interesting to relate speak to the scholastics on their experiences. Because Mr. Oswald was an American who had gone to live in Russia and who had returned, obviously for a reason, it was thought that he might be able to communicate the nature of the Russian people themselves better than any official reports might. Those who went to listen to him expected to hear a man who had been disillusioned with Soviet communism and had chosen America to it. What they heard was only partially this.

The major points of Mr. Oswald's address and details from it are given below, probably never in verbatim form, but always true to his intent, at least as he was heard by a number of people.

He worked in a factory in Minsk. When he applied for permission to live in the Soviet Union, the Russian authorities had assigned him to a fairly well advanced area, the Minsk area. He said that this was a common practice: showing foreigners those places of which the Russians can be proudest.

The factory life impressed him with the care it provided for the workers. Dances, social gatherings, sports were all benefits for the factory workers. Mr. Oswald belonged to a factory-sponsored hunting club. He and a group of workers would go into the farm regions around Minsk for hunting trips. They would spend the night in the outlying villages, and thus he came to know Russian peasant life too. In general, the peasants were very poor, close to starvation. When the hunting party was returning to Minsk,



Date 12/5/63

it would often leave what it had shot with the village people because of their lack of food. He spoke of having even left the food he had brought with him from town. In connection with the hunting party, he mentioned that they had only shotguns, for pistols and rifles are prohibited by Russian law.

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He made the points that he disliked capitalism because its foundation was the exploitation of the poor. [He was disappointed in Russia because the full principles of Marxism were not lived up to. The gap between Marxist theory and Russian practice disillusioned him with Russian communism.] He said, "Capitalism doesn't <sup>implied by him but not stated directly.</sup>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2679--Continued

WILLIAM J. VANDEN HEUVEL, President, International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, United States Department of Justice building, Room 4125, Washington, D. C., made available the IRC file on LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Four pertinent communications contained in this file are herewith set forth verbatim:

"LEE H. OSWALD  
Kalininia St. 4, Apt. 24  
Minsk, U.S.S.R.  
January 26, 1962

"International Rescue Committee  
215 Park Ave. South  
New York, N. Y.

"Dear Sirs,

"I'd like to request your aid in helping myself and my wife to get resettled in the U.S.A. I am a citizen of the United States, I have lived in the Soviet Union since October 1959. My wife is a Soviet citizen, born in the USSR in 1941.

"She has been classified under the immigration act of the United States and is eligible to enter the U.S.A. as my wife, for permanent residence.

"However, in making the move, it incurs money expenses and inconveniences, this is where your fine organization can help.

"Since July 1961 I and my wife have been working and waiting to get Soviet exit visa's to leave the Soviet Union for the U.S.A. After all this time our visa's have finally been granted, Thank God, but our troubles are not finished, only if your organization steps in.

On 12/5/63 at NYC File # NY 105-38431  
by SA JOHN D. HURLEY, JR./eah Date dictated 12/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2680

NY 105-38431

"I would direct you to contact the American Embassy, Moscow, U.S.S.R. for information in regards to our case, a sum of \$1000. is necessary.

"Our need is urgent, please render all assistance you can.

"Sincerely,

"/s/ Lee H. Oswald "

-----  
"January 22, 1962

"Mrs. Helen Harwell  
Executive Secretary  
American Red Cross  
Wilbarger County Chapter  
Box 1766  
Vernon, Texas

Re: Lee Harvey OSWALD

"Dear Mrs. Harwell:

"Since we had a call from the State Department on Mr. Oswald's case, your communication of January 14th did not come as a surprise. However, since we are a refugee agency which is usually not concerned with the problems of American citizens who need funds to return home, I'm afraid I will need some additional information before I can submit Mr. Oswald's request to our Finance Committee. Even then the outcome is dubious.

"What we would need is:

"1. Some background information on Mr. Oswald, why

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2680—Continued

NY 105-38431

"he is in the Soviet Union and what are the salient features of his case.

"2. His wife's personal data. I presume she is a Soviet citizen.

"3. The name and address of the person to whom Mr. Oswald is destined in Texas and especially why this person cannot assume the responsibility for the transportation expenses.

"If Mr. Oswald's case has meritorious features, I also wonder whether some funds could not be obtained from local civic groups and why the State Department would not assume the responsibility for his repatriation, if not for the travel expenses of his wife.

"We are a strongly anti-Communist organization and it does not happen very often that we have appeals for help from behind the Iron Curtain, let alone from the Soviet Union. You will therefore appreciate, I'm sure, our concern for the specifics of this unusual case.

"Sincerely yours,

"CS:ma  
CC: J.H.  
W.v.H.

"Charles Sternberg  
"Director  
"Resettlement Department"

-----

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2680—Continued

NY 105-38431

"TRUE COPY  
"THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"American Embassy,  
"Moscow, USSR,  
"December 14, 1961

"Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,  
Ulitsa Kalinina,  
House 4, Apartment 24,  
Minsk, USSR.

"Dear Mr. Oswald:

"I refer to your letter of December 1, 1961, in which you raise a question regarding your application for an exit visa and your Soviet documentation.

"It is the Embassy's view that, since you are not considered a Soviet citizen by the authorities in this country, you are entitled to receive a Soviet exit visa upon presentation of a valid foreign national passport. Regarding the latter, as we have indicated to you before, we can take up the matter of renewing your expired American passport upon your next personal appearance at the Embassy.

"It further appears to us that your right to an exit visa will not be affected by your acceptance of an extension of your present Soviet documentation, which is after all, Prima facie evidence that you are not regarded here as a Soviet citizen.

"If you intend to press your own individual application for a Soviet exit visa and are prepared to depart

NY 105-38431

"as soon as you receive it, I suggest that you come to this Embassy at your earliest opportunity to see about renewal of your expired American passport.

"Sincerely yours,

"Joseph B. Norbury  
"American Consul

"/s/ Mrs. Helen Harwell  
Executive Secretary  
American Red Cross"

-----  
"Jan. 13, 1961

"International Rescue Committee  
251 Park Avenue South  
New York N.Y.

"Gentlemen:

"All outstanding documentation has already been resolved. We only need the money in the \$300.00, for two tickets to New York and from New York to Texas. For further information contact the American Embassy, Moscow USSR.

"At this writing my wife has been granted non-quoto immigration status for entrance into the United States, and both of us have received Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTIONS

Field 25

(Security Classification)

FOR DC USE ONLY

No. A-127, February 1, 1961,

SUBJECT: MURDER-MURDERERS: Lee Harvey Oswald

NY 105-38431

"We are in need of help and would appreciate any help that you can give us. We are expecting a baby the latter part of February.

"Lee Harvey Oswald"

TO: The American Embassy, MOSCOW

Reference is made to the Embassy's operations memorandum dated July 6, 1960 and to previous correspondence concerning the subject.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald called at the Department on January 26, 1961. She had not heard from her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, since December, 1959, at which time he was residing at the Metropole Hotel.

The Embassy is requested to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Mr. Oswald's mother is worried as to his personal safety, and is anxious to hear from him.

RUSK

(Security Classification)

- 8 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2680—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2681

140-  
FBI:SOV:DEB:ster:tp  
(Dist. to Office and Offices)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 26, 1961

SUBJECT: Lee Oswald

PARTICIPANTS: Mrs. Oswald  
PPT - Mr. Edward J. Hickey  
SCS - Mr. Denman F. Stanfield  
SOV - D. E. Boster

COPIES TO: PPT  
SCS  
R  
DR - S  
SOV - (5) (2cc's)  
Ambassy Moscow

Mrs. Oswald came in to discuss the situation with regard to her son, Lee Oswald, who had gone to the Soviet Union and attempted to renounce his citizenship in a visit to the Embassy on October 31, 1959. Mrs. Oswald said she had come to Washington to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. She also said she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a US secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.

Mrs. Oswald was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an "agent", and that she should discard any such idea. With respect to her son's citizenship status, Mr. Hickey explained that he had not yet taken the necessary steps in order legally to renounce his citizenship. At the same time, we did not know whether he had taken any action which would deprive him of his American citizenship under our laws. Mrs. Oswald conceded that there was a good possibility that her son was acting in full knowledge of what he was doing and preferred the Soviet way of life. If this were the case, she would respect his right to do so.

It was agreed that the Department would send a new instruction to the Embassy at Moscow asking that the Soviet Foreign Ministry be informed that Mrs. Oswald had not heard from her son in several months and was very anxious to have word from him.

Mrs. Oswald said that her address at the present time was Box 305, Boyd, Texas.

261.122 OSWALD,  
LEE HARVEY 1-2661

OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (100)

Date: March 9, 1961

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100)

SUBJECT: OSWALD, LEE; Loan Application of LEO OSWALD

Enclosed is the original of LEO OSWALD's application for a registration loan for himself, his wife and daughter, which he mailed to the Embassy from his residence at Miami, Utah.

A loan not to exceed \$500.00 has been authorized in the USSR under reference. The funds will be advanced to Mr. Oswald upon his personal appearance at the Embassy, and a promissory note will be secured from him at that time.

Enclosures:

Original of LEO Oswald's Application for a Registration Loan

Commission Exhibit 2682

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-20881

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2682

LEE H. Oswald  
House 4, Apt. 24  
KOLIMINA STREET  
Minsk, U.S.S.R.

American Embassy  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

1. LEE HARVEY Oswald
2. NEW ORLEANS, LA. Oct. 15, 1939
3. NO. 1733242, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., SEPT. 10, 1959
4. 1950-1956 FT. WORTH, TEXAS, 1950-1959, U.S. MARINE CORPS ACTIVE; DUTY STATIONS: LOS ANGELES CALIF.; ATSUGI, JAPAN; SUGI DRY, PHILIPPINE IS., 1954-1962, MINSK, U.S.S.R., Residence
5. ACTIVE DUTY U.S. MARINE CORPS, RADAR OPERATOR, RANK E-12, ACTIVE DUTY TERMINATED SEPT. 10, 1959 HONORABLE DISCHARGE RECEIVED.
6. MARINA N. OSWALD, WIFE RUSSIAN  
Juni Lee Oswald, daughter, American
7. NONE
8. PETITION FOR DONATIONS TO: INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y., I HAVE NOT BEEN NOTIFIED OF RESULT OF PETITION.
9. NONE
10. \$800.00 (\$200.00 CAN BE PAID BY MYSELF).
11. INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, 251 PARK AVE-SOUTH, NEW YORK, N.Y.
12. 7313 DAVENPORT ST. FT. WORTH, TEXAS,

1. Your name in full
2. Place and date of birth.
3. Number, place, and date of issue of your last passport.
4. Periods and places of residence in the United States, and periods, places and purposes of residence abroad.
5. Previous means of livelihood or support, including occupation, salary, when terminated, and name and address of last employer.
6. Full name, age, relationship, and nationality of dependents who will travel with you.
7. Personal funds or property in the United States or abroad, estimate of amount, exact location and person or institution in charge of them.
8. Efforts made to obtain funds from private sources and the results thereof.
9. Any previous advances of United States Government funds received (indicate amount, from whom and when).
10. Estimated amount which you and your dependents will require for repatriation (expressed in dollars). Please note that it is necessary to indicate just how much of the cost of your return trip you can pay yourself.
11. Names and addresses of relatives, friends, employers or other interested organizations which may be asked to provide funds for you and your dependents.
12. Permanent or last address in the United States to which you desire to return.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2682-Continued

*[Signature]*  
2682-2682

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2682-Continued



TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

Charge:

Classification

SENT TO: Amembassy TOKYO

RPTD INFO: Secstate WASHINGTON

Consular officer attempted personal delivery of message from  
Pic to Oswald today, but unable make contact at hotel. Message being  
sent registered mail.

For Pic's info previous message from brother Robert Oswald also  
had to be sent registered mail. Lee Oswald seems determined carry out  
purpose of seeking Soviet citizenship and renouncing American citizenship,  
but so far as known Soviet citizenship not yet granted and formal  
renunciation not yet made at this office. Dept has instructed Embassy  
may not withhold right renunciation under Section 1999 Revised Statutes.

Care has been and will be taken, of course, to be sure he has no doubts  
should he appear to make formal application, *renunciation*.

He staying at room 233 Metropole Hotel, Moscow. Brother Robert  
attempted contact him by phone, but result not known.

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Classification

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2683

TELEGRAM

INCOMING

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

Classification

ACTION: CONSULATE

PRIORITY  
RPTD TOKYO

PRIORITY INFO DEPT RPTD INFO PRITY MOSCOW  
RPTD INFO CINCPAC, COMUS/Japan unnn via other means.

USAF Staff Sergeant John E. Pic, Tachikawa Airbase, called at Embassy  
November concerning news reports that in his half-brother, Lee Harvey  
Oswald, 20 years old, intends to renounce US citizenship and become Soviet  
citizen.

According to Moscow AP dispatch in *PACIFIC STARS AND STRIPS* November 1,  
Lee Oswald is at Metropole Hotel, Moscow. UPI story datelined Fort Worth,  
Texas, reports another brother, Robert L. Oswald, has attempted to reach  
Lee Oswald by cable to Moscow and has also sent telegram to Secretary  
Herter pleading for assistance in contacting him.

Pic asked that Embassy inform him of any developments *amnt* about Lee  
Oswald and requested that Embassy Moscow if possible transmit to him  
following message: "Please reconsider your intentions. Contact me if  
possible. Love. (Signed John)".

Request any information this matter which Embassy can pass on to Pic.

CAS informed.

MACAREHUR

ob/mep

Classification

POST ACTION COPY

PCRN 75-12  
5-1-55

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2683—Continued

221 - OSWALD, Lee Harvey

# TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

Embassy MOSCOW

Charge: \_\_\_\_\_ Classification: \_\_\_\_\_

SENT TO: Sostate WASHINGTON

Tel with message substantially same as ref tel received at  
Embassy for Oswald from brother Robert. Oswald declined pick up  
tel at Embassy or have read over phone. Tel forwarded registered  
mail Metropole Hotel room 233. Relatives may wish contact directly.

FRTERS

DIST.:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2684

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

AIR		DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE	
PRIORITY		(Security Classification)	
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH			
FROM	Embassy MOSCOW	Commission Exhibit 2685	
TO	THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.	November 2, 1959	
REF	Curtel 1304, October 11, 1959	DATE	
ACTION		DEPT.	
For Dept.	IN	OTHER	
For Only	NO	OTHER	
SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP: Lee Harvey (OSWALD)			

Mr. Lee Harvey OSWALD, an American citizen, appeared at this Embassy October 31, 1959 and stated to Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder that he wishes to renounce his American citizenship and that he had applied to become a citizen of the Soviet Union. He presented to the interviewing officer his passport and the following signed, undated, handwritten statement, the original of which is retained by the Embassy (recapellings are as in original):

"I, Lee Harvey (cq) Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious consideration.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

s/ Lee H. Oswald

Oswald is the bearer of Passport No. 1732242, issued September 10, 1959 (retained at the Embassy). The passport shows that he was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 13, 1939, and gives his occupation as "Shipping export agent". Oswald gave his last address in the United States as that of his mother at 1936 Collinwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. A telegram subsequently received at the Embassy for him indicates that a brother, Robert L. Oswald, resides at 7313 Javenport, Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he was discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. Highest grade achieved was corporal. Oswald evidently applied for his passport to the Agency at San Francisco while still in service. He stated that he had contemplated the action which he took for about two years before his discharge. He departed from the United States through New Orleans with the intent of traveling to the Soviet Union through Northern Europe. He states that he first applied for a Soviet tourist visa in Helsinki on October 11,

Richard E. Snyder  
REPORTER

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2685



PPT

April 4, 1962

Otto F. Otepka, For the  
Director, Office of Security

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

REFERENCE Your Memorandum dated December 28, 1961

Please advise if there has been a change in the Subject's  
citizenship status, and furnish any other information which  
might be of assistance to the Navy in considering his case.

Please have the two enclosures returned with your  
reply.

Enclosures:

Two (2) ONI Memoranda, March 19 and 23, 1962

SCA:ST:RMB:briebs:jcm

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2686



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

02-9212/en  
Ser 0033P22  
23 MAR 1962

MEMORANDUM for Mr. William O. Donnell, Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State

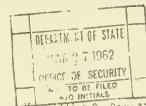
Subj: 2x-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USNR, 1653730

Ref: (a) DHI Conf memo ser 0516/P9 of 19 Mar 1962, same subj (NOTAL)  
(b) DHI Conf memo 0313024 Mar 1962, same subj

Encls: (1) HQ, Air Force ltr AFISI-684 33-56125 of 16 Mar 1962, subj:  
Joan Edward Pic, (DOB: 17 Jan 32), SSgt, AF 11313239

1. Enclosure (1), which contains information concerning OSWALD, is  
forwarded for information, supplemental to references (a) and (b).

Copy to:  
FBI (w/encl)  
ICM (w/encl)



W. William O. Donnell, Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State  
515 22nd Street, N.W.  
Room 504  
Washington, D.C.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2686-Continued



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO  
Op-921E/pc  
Ser 05464P92

18 MAR 1962

*Syfile*

MEMORANDUM for Mr. William O. Boswell, Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State

Subj: Ex-PFC Lee Harvey OSWALD, USMCR (U)

Ref: (a) DNI Conf msg 031309Z MAR 62, same subj

Encl: (1) Ltr from HQUSMC to OSWALD dtd 7 Mar 1962

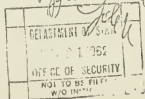
1. Reference (a) contains information on OSWALD indicating that he claims to be a U. S. citizen. Enc osure (1) was sent to OSWALD as a result of his letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

2. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps has requested the Office of Naval Intelligence to obtain a signed copy of OSWALD's statement of 31 October 1959 in which he reportedly renounced his United States citizenship. The Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps anticipates that OSWALD may seek administrative relief from his undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. In view of the above, it is requested that the State Department forward a copy of the statement and make available any other information on OSWALD which may be pertinent for future consideration by the Navy Department of OSWALD's claims.

*William Abbott*  
WILLIAM ABBOTT

Mr. William O. Boswell, Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State  
515 22nd Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Copy to:  
ALUSNA Moscow (w/encl)



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



18 MAR 1962

REPLY TO  
ATTN OF AFIS1-684 33-26125

SUBJECT John Edward Pic, (DOB: 17 Jan 32), 88gt, AF 11313239

TO Division Director, OP 921E, Office of Naval Intelligence  
Naval Operations, Department of the Navy

1. Reference is made to our letter dated 13 May 1960, pertaining to Subject.

2. On 12 and 16 February 1962, Subject contacted our District Office in Japan and stated he received a letter from his half brother, Robert L. Oswald, 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, on 12 February 1962, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Subject advised Lee Harvey Oswald is anticipated to return to the United States in the Spring of 1962. Subject further advised Lee Harvey Oswald would be travelling with his Russian wife who had recently acquired a visa to enter the United States. Subject stated that he was unable to determine from Robert Lee Oswald's letter whether the purpose of Lee Harvey Oswald's travel to the United States was to re-establish a permanent residence or to visit on a temporary basis.

3. Subject stated that he is scheduled to return to the United States in July 1962, but that he does not know the location of his next assignment. Subject advised Lee Harvey Oswald might possibly try to visit him at his next duty station and if this occurred, he would notify the local OSI office at his station concerning the visit.

4. Subject stated that his cousin, Marilyn Murrett, U. S. citizen, formerly employed in Japan as a school teacher in 1959, has since departed Japan. In this connection, your attention is invited to page 3, Report of Investigation District Office 46, dated 27 January 1960, copy of which was furnished your office. Subject does not know Murrett's present address or if she has been corresponding with Lee Harvey Oswald.

5. If additional information in this matter should be developed, you will be notified.

FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF

*Vincent L. Sullivan*  
VINCENT L. SULLIVAN  
Directorate of Special Investigations (OSI)

*Encl 1st ser 608742-1*  
ENCLOSURE (1)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2686-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2686-Continued

DKK-vhf

7 MAR 1962

Mr. Lee R. Oswald  
5224 1/2 Street, 4-24  
Miami, Fla. 33134

Dear Mr. Oswald:

Your letter of 30 January 1962 addressed to the Secretary of the Navy concerning your separation from the Marine Corps Reserve on 13 September 1960 has been referred to me for reply.

A review of your file at this Headquarters reflects that a board of officers was convened by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois, for the purpose of determining your fitness to remain a member of the Marine Corps Reserve. Referral of your case to this board was premised on reliable information which indicated that you had renounced your United States citizenship with the intention of becoming a permanent citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training, made reasonable efforts to inform you of your right to appear before the board in person, representation by counsel of your choice and to present any evidence or statements you believed pertinent to your case.

In the absence of reply from you concerning your rights as noted above, the board, nevertheless, convened and met on 8 August 1960 at which time a recommendation was submitted that you be separated from the Marine Corps Reserve as undesirable. This recommendation was concurred in by the Commander, Marine Air Reserve Training and approved by this Headquarters. Your discharge as undesirable was directed by this Headquarters on 17 August 1960 and effected 13 September 1960.

Your discharge certificate as undesirable is attached. Early delivery of your certificate could not be accomplished since your whereabouts previously was unknown.

Sincerely,

R. McC. TOMPKINS  
Brigadier General U. S. Marine Corps  
Assistant Director of Personnel

Encl:

(1) Discharge Certificate

Mail Copy to:

DD Form 13-115

# TELEGRAM

OUTGOING

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

Charge:

Classification:

ES Jiv  
F. U

DIST:

ACTION: Department \_\_\_\_\_

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CORR

CORR

Decision needed soonest on re-consideration 213 (r) w/for Marina OSWALD. Husband for some time has known via petition a proved, telephones and writes Embassy frequently to find out reason delay. He denied it unless discuss 213 (g) problem as long as waiver still possible, but find it increasingly awkward put Oswald off.

TERMINAL

J. McCarthy/wbw

*Curled*

Classification

\*Single or more messages to the Department can be directed to point appropriate to the classification of the message without

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2686—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2687



American Embassy, Moscow,  
Department of State,  
Washington 25, D.C.,  
May 8, 1962.

Dear Bob,

Thank you for your letter of April 30 on . . . As you will have seen from our cables of May 4 and 8, he has cut his ties with Leningrad. He is now quartered at the Hotel Puchkoff in Moscow, and we may expect frequent telephone calls from him inquiring about his case from now on. I can assure you that we did not advise him to quit his job in Leningrad, and I think he realized not long after he did it—as his own money began to run out—that it was a premature decision.

Nevertheless, we were surprised to hear of VO's preliminary finding that . . . is ineligible for a visa. We would be most interested to know their thinking on this subject, since we agree with you—barring some unexpected revelation at the interview with him—that it is in the U. S. interest to let him return. I hope the Legal Advisor can quickly find the formula to make this possible.

You will also have noted our cable of May 4 on the OSMAD case. If the 2b3(1) waiver is not granted soon on this one, I think we should call the Oswalds in and send them on to Belgium. It is not that our hearts are breaking for Oswald. His importance lies no longer. His latest letter contained an imperious demand that the State Department stop trying to get travel funds from his relatives in the U.S. He apparently thinks, by the way, that the travel money question is the only reason we've deferred calling him and his family in, although I am informed his same time ago that a loan as needed of up to \$500 had been approved. On the two or three recent occasions he has telephoned from Leningrad, I have had to refer largely to a still unsettled "problem" which is still holding up his wife's case.

Finally, I might mention our interest in an early decision by the Passport Office in the matter of . . . his wife . . . has been keeping the telephone wires hot between Odessa and Moscow inquiring whether I have any news for her. I assure the Passport Office will render an opinion subject to our findings at a personal interview with her.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph D. Morbury  
Second Secretary of Embassy

Robert I. Uvon, Esquire,  
Officer in Charge Political Affairs,  
Office of Soviet Union Affairs,  
Department of State,  
Washington 25, D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2688

FORM 15-111A (7-15-61)		UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
IMMIGRANT VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION		Commission Exhibit 2689	
OF: (Family name)	(First name)		
OSMAD,	Marina	Nikolaevna	
PORT OF		ACTION OF SPECIAL INQUIRY OFFICER	
I certify that the immigrant named herein arrived in the United States at this port on the . . .		The immigrant herein was (admitted) (excluded) and (no appeal taken) (appeal taken) under	
(Name of vessel or flight No. of aircraft)		Symbol . . .	
on (Day) (Month) (Year)		Section . . . of the Immigration and Nationality Act.	
and was inspected by me and (admitted) (detained) for further inquiry by special inquiry officer under		Special Inquiry Officer . . .	
Symbol . . .		ACTION ON APPEAL	
Section . . . of the Immigration and Nationality Act		ADMITTED	
Immigrant Inspector . . .		EXCLUDED	
AMERICAN Embassy		DATE	
AT Moscow, U.S.S.R.		This visa is issued under Section 221 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and upon the basis of the facts stated in the application.	
by Jack F. Matlock		IMMIGRANT CLASSIFICATION	
Consul of the United States of America.		NONQUOTA (Symbol) QUOTA (Symbol)	
		VISA PETITION NO. IS ANY PETITION APPROVED ON February 28, 1962.	
		IMMIGRANT VISA NO. 52 QUOTA	
		ISSUED ON (Day) (Month) (Year)	
		THE VALIDITY OF THIS VISA EXPIRES MIDNIGHT AT THE END OF (Day) (Month) (Year)	
		NATIONALITY (If stateless, so state, and give previous nationality)	
		Passport	
		PASSPORT	
		NO. RU-37790	
		OR OTHER TRAVEL DOCUMENTS (If any) State Dept.	
		Marina Nikolaevna OSMAD	
		ISSUED TO Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
		BY of Moscow, U.S.S.R.	
		ON 11 January 1962	
		EXPIRES 11 January 1964	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2689

ЗАГРАНИЧНАЯ СЛУЖБА СОЕДИНЕННЫХ ШТАТОВ АМЕРИКИ  
The Foreign Service of the United States of AmericaЗАЯВЛЕНИЕ НА ПОЛУЧЕНИЕ ИММИГРАЦИОННОЙ ВИЗЫ И РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ИНОСТРАНЦА  
APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRANT VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

**ИНСТРУКЦИЯ:** Этот бланк должен быть заполнен в ДВУХ экземплярах на пишущей машинке или, если он заполняется от руки, он должен быть написан четкими печатными буквами. Вы должны ответить на ВСЕ вопросы, применимые в Вашем случае. Вопросы, не применимые в Вашем случае, должны быть соответствующим помечены. Если на этом бланке не хватит места, приложите ответы на отдельных листах, в двух экземплярах, указывая соответствующие номера вопросов. Прикрепляйте листы к бланкам. НЕ ПОДПИСЫВАЙТЕ этот бланк, пока не получите соответствующую инструкцию от консульского сотрудника. При подаче прошения об иммиграционной визе должно быть внесено ПЯТЬ ДОЛЛАРОВ. Это визовое должно быть сделано в Американских долларах или в равноценной сумме в местных деньгах или банковым чеком, когда Вы явитесь к консульскому сотруднику.

**(INSTRUCTIONS: This form must be filled out in DUPLICATE by typewriter, or if by hand in legible block letters. ALL questions must be answered. If applicable. Questions which are not applicable should be so marked. If there is insufficient room on the form, answer on separate sheets, in duplicate using the same numbers as appear on the form. Attach the sheets to the form. DO NOT SIGN this form until instructed to do so by the consular officer. The fee for filing this application for an immigrant visa is \$5.00. The fee should be paid in United States dollars or local currency equivalent or by bank draft, when you appear before the consular officer.)**

**ПРЕДОСТЕРЕЖЕНИЕ:** Всякое ложное заявление или сокрытие существенного факта может иметь последствия для Вашего поступления в Соединенные Штаты. Даже если Вы являетесь в Соединенные Штаты, ложные данные могут быть причиной для продолжения Вас по суду и/или высылки из Соединенных Штатов.

**(WARNING: Any false statement or concealment of a material fact may result in your permanent exclusion from the United States. Even though you should be admitted to the United States, a fraudulent entry could be ground for your prosecution and/or deportation.)**

Настоящим я подаю заявление о выдаче мне иммиграционной визы и о регистрации меня как иностранца в Соединенных Штатах. Я сообщаю следующие факты:  
(I hereby apply for an immigrant visa and alien registration at the United States and state the following facts):

1. Мои фамилия: (My family name is) <b>OSWALD,</b>		Мое имя: (My first name is) <b>Marina</b>		Мое отчество: (My middle name is) <b>Nikolaevna</b>	
2. Мое полное имя, написанное по-русски: (My full name in native alphabet (if other than Roman letters are used) is) <b>Марина Николаевна ОСВАЛД</b>					
3. Другое имя в фамилии, которое я пользовался(лась) или под которым я был(а) известен(а) (если женщина замужем, она должна указать свою девичью фамилию) (Other names I have used or by which I have been known are (if married woman, give maiden name)) <b>Marina Nikolaevna OSWALD nee PUSAKOVA</b>					
4. Дата моего рождения: (The date of my birth is) День (Day) <b>17</b> Месяц (Month) <b>July</b> Год (Year) <b>1941</b>		5. Место моего рождения: (My place of birth is) Город или деревня (City or town) <b>Severodvinsk</b> Область (Province) <b>Arkhangelskaya obl.</b> Страна (Country) <b>USSR</b>			
6. Мне лет (My age) <b>20</b>		7. Моя профессия или занятие в настоящее время: (My present calling or occupation is) <b>Pharmacist</b>			
8. Мой настоящий адрес: (My present address is) <b>Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 4, Apt. 24</b>					
9. Мой пол: (My sex is) <input type="checkbox"/> мужской (Male) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> женский (Female)		10. Мои семейные положения: (My marital status is) <input type="checkbox"/> холост (В браке никогда не состоял) (Single (Never married)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Женат/Замужем (Married) <input type="checkbox"/> Вдовец/Вдова (Widowed) <input type="checkbox"/> Разведен(а) (Divorced) <input type="checkbox"/> Не женат с мужем/невестой (Separated) (Never married with husband/never married with wife) Васущая мой настоящий брак, я состою(а) в браке (Including my present marriage, I have been married) <b>1</b> раз (times)			
11. Моя национальность: (My nationality is) <b>soviet</b>		12. Моя раса: (My race is)		13. Моя этническая классификация: (My ethnic classification is)	
14. Мои внешние данные: (My personal description is)					
(a) Цвет волос: (Color of hair) <b>fair</b>		(b) Рост: (Height) <b>1</b> м (m) <b>62</b> см (inch)		15. Я имею следующие видимые особые приметы: (I have the following visible marks of identification) <b>no</b>	
(c) Цвет глаз: (Color of eyes) <b>gray-blue</b>		(d) Цвет кожи: (Complexion) <b>light</b>			
16. Цель моей поездки в Соединенные Штаты: (My purpose in going to the United States is) <b>For permanent residence with husband Lee Harvey Oswald</b>					
17. Я намеревалась остаться в Соединенных Штатах на постоянное жительство или (укажите срок пребывания) (I intend to remain in the United States permanently or (Give length of time)) <b>Permanently</b>		18. Я намеревалась прибыть в Соединенные Штаты через пограничный пункт (I intend to enter the United States at the port of)			
19. Я (имею) (не имею) билет(а) до конечного пункта моего назначения (I (Do) (Do Not) have a ticket to my final destination)					
20. (a) Я еду в Соединенные Штаты к следующему лицу (укажите полное имя и адрес этого лица и степень родства, если родственник) (I am going to the United States to join the following person (Give name and address and relationship, if any)) <b>Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald, 7313 Ravannport, Fort Worth, Texas</b>		20. (b) Моим поручителем является следующее лицо и/или организация (укажите адрес, если отлучен от (a)) (I am sponsored by the following person and/or organization (Give address if different from (a))) <b>see item #20(a)</b>			
21. Мой постоянный адрес в Соединенных Штатах будет: (My final address in the United States will be) <b>see item #20(a)</b>					

Commission Exhibit 2690

Этот бланк может быть получен бесплатно в консульских представительствах Соединенных Штатов Америки.  
(This form may be obtained gratis at consular offices of the United States of America.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2690

## 22. Мои личные финансовые ресурсы следующие: (My personal financial resources are)

(a) Наличные (Cash) ☒ (b) Недвижимое имущество (стоимость) (Real estate (value)) ☒  
 (c) В банке (Bank deposits) ☒ (r) Иного рода (Other) ☒

## 23. Представляю следующие личные документы в подтверждение и как часть этого заявления. (I am submitting the following personal documents in support of and as part of my application)

☒ Свидетельство о рождении (Birth certificate) ☐ Справка о военной службе (Military record) ☐ Обещание работы (Promise of employment)  
☐ Справка из милиции (Police certificate(s)) ☐ Доказательство о поручительстве или о личных ресурсах (Evidence of support or own resources) ☒ Медицинская справка (Medical record(s))  
☒ Прочие документы (дать описание) (Other (describe)) Petition ; Marriage cert.

24. Полное имя и настоящий адрес моей(го) супруги(а) (Укажите девичью фамилию Вашей супруги)  
(Name and present residence of my wife husband is (Give maiden name of wife))

Mr. LeeHarvey OSWALD, Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 4, Apt.24

## 25. Имена и адреса моих детей моложе 21 года: (The names and addresses of my children under 21 years of age are)

June Lee Oswald, Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 4, Apt.24

## 26. Имена членов моей семьи, которые иммигрируют вместе со мной: (The names of members of my family who are immigrating with me are)

husband and daughter accompanying me to the United States - both of US citizens.

## 27. Полное имя и адрес моего отца (если он умер, укажите дату смерти) (The name and address of my father is (if deceased, so state, giving date))

28. Девичья фамилия и адрес моей матери (если она умерла, укажите дату смерти)  
(The maiden name and address of my mother is (if deceased, so state, giving date))

Klavdiya Vasilevna Prusakova -deceased

## 29. Полные имена и адреса моих ближайших родственников на моей родине (The name and address of my next of kin in my home country is)

Uncle Ilya V. Prusakov, Minsk, St. Kommunisticheskaya 39/42, Apt.20

30. Со времени моего шестнадцатилетия, я жил в следующих местах в течение шести месяцев или дольше:  
(Since my sixteenth birthday my places of residence for 6 months or more have been)

Город (City or town)	Область (Province)	Страна (Country)	Даты (от и до) (Dates (From-To))	Занятие или профессия (Calling or occupation)
Leningrad		USSR	1957-1959	student
Minsk		USSR	1959-to present	pharmaist

31. Со времени моего шестнадцатилетия я состоял или состоял членом или был сотрудником следующих политических, профессиональных, непрофессиональных или общественных организаций: (Since my sixteenth birthday I am or have been a member or affiliate of the following political, professional, vocational or social organizations)  
Название организации и адрес (Name and address) Даты (от и до) (Dates (From-To)) Каким членом были и занимали ли какую-нибудь должность в организации (Type of membership and office held, if any)

never

## 32. Я говорю, читаю и пишу на следующих языках (включите Ваш родной язык): (I speak, read, write the following language (Include your native language))

Какой язык (Language)	Говорю (Speak)	Читаю (Read)	Пишу (Write)
Russian	yes	yes	yes

33. Я был(а) раньше в Соединенных Штатах в течение следующих периодов (укажите год, категорию визы или статус). (Если не были, так и укажите)  
(I have previously been in the United States during the following periods (Give year and type of visa or status) (If never, so state))

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2690-Continued

U.S. Status, Immigration law, require that all prospective immigrants answer the following questions. This requirement does not imply that you are suspected of being guilty of any of the classes described in these questions. Your answers will assist the consular officer to establish your eligibility to receive a visa. If you are unable to answer any of these questions please explain your inability fully on a separate sheet of paper which you should attach to this form. Please be aware that whatever the nature of your answers to these questions, you are not necessarily ineligible to receive a visa. For example, if you were arrested and/or convicted for a minor offense, and the consular officer is able to establish that such offense was in fact a misdemeanor, your arrest and/or conviction would not necessarily make you ineligible for a visa. (Give the correct answer to the following questions by circling "Yes" or "No").

- COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2690—Continued



(4) Можете ли Вы, если Вы старше шестидесяти лет, читать и понимать любой язык или языки? (Can you, if you are over sixteen, read and understand some language or dialect?)	Да Yes	Нет No
(5) Соединялись ли Вы когда-нибудь раз или несколько раз с другим иностранцем, чтобы войти в Соединенные Штаты в нарушение законов Соединенных Штатов? (Have you for gain ever assisted another alien to enter the United States in violation of the laws of the United States?)	Да	Нет
(10) Являлись ли Вы бывшим участником обменной программы, который не приехал за границу в течение двух лет после отъезда из Соединенных Штатов? (Are you a former exchange visitor who has not resided abroad for two years following your departure from the United States?)	Да	Нет
(11) Являлись ли Вы теперь или были ли Вы когда-либо. (Are you now or have you ever been)		
(a) анархистом? (an anarchist?)	Да	Нет
(b) сторонником оппозиции всем организованным правительствам? (an advocate of opposition to all organized government?)	Да	Нет
(c) сторонником коммунизма? (an advocate of Communism?)	Да	Нет
(d) членом или сторонником коммунистической партии или филиальных отделений ее, или организации, пропагандирующей коммунизм, или организации под контролем или влиянием коммунистов, или организации, пропагандирующей насильственное свержение любого правительства, или какой-либо другой подобной организации? (a member of or affiliated with, the Communist Party or affiliated organization, an organization advocating Communism or a Communist-dominated or controlled organization or an organization advocating the overthrow by force of all organized government or any other similar organization?)	Да	Нет
(Если Ваш ответ на какой-либо из вышеуказанных вопросов — "Да", то представьте объяснение, указавши даты и род деятельности или членства.) (If the answer to any of the above questions is Yes, explain, giving dates and nature of activities or membership.)		
(12) Намереваетесь ли Вы въехать в Соединенные Штаты из Канады, Мексики, или с острова, близлежащего к Соединенным Штатам, в течение двух лет после Вашего прибытия в такую страну или на такой остров? (Если Ваш ответ — "Да", то укажите название перевозочной компании, через которую Вы въехали или собираетесь въехать в такую страну или на такой остров.) (Do you intend to enter the United States from Canada, Mexico or an island adjacent to the United States within two years after arrival in such country or island? (If answer is Yes, give the name of transportation company by which you entered or intend to enter such country or island.)	Да	Нет
35. Помогает ли Вам кто-либо в заполнении этой анкеты? (Если "Да", то укажите имя в адрес этого лица (или имена в адрес), которое Вам помогает, указавши также, кем было это лицо: родственник, друг, адвокат, агент бюро путешествия и т.д.) (Were you assisted in completing this application? (If so, give name and address of person or persons assisting you indicating whether relative, friend, attorney, travel agent, or other))	Имя Name	Адрес Address

ПО

НЕ ПИШИТЕ НИЖЕ ЭТОЙ ЛИНИИ  
(DO NOT WRITE BELOW THE FOLLOWING LINE)  
Консульский сотрудник поможет Вам ответить на нижеуказанные вопросы № 36 и 37  
(The consular officer will assist you in answering the following parts 36 and 37)

36. Я утверждаю, что я не должен считаться лицом, непригодным для получения визы и что я не подлежу исключению по параграфу 34 по следующим причинам: (I claim to be exempt from ineligibility to receive a visa and exclusion under item 34 for the following reasons)	36
37. Я утверждаю, что я (I claim to be a)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Подлежу к категории квотных иммигрантов по... квоте. (I am subject to preference quota immigrant under the... quota.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Подлежу и квотным иммигрантам. (Nonquota immigrant)	
Моё утверждение основано на следующих фактах: (My claim is based on the following facts)	

**Life of American citizen**  
Я понимаю, что я должен сдать свою визу. Сотруднику Иммиграционной Службы Соединенных Штатов в том месте, где я прошу разрешения о допуске въехать в Соединенные Штаты, и что обладание визой не дает мне права въехать в Соединенные Штаты, если в это время я буду найден неподходящим для въезда по иммиграционным законам.  
(I understand that I am required to surrender my visa to the United States Immigration Officer at the place where I apply to enter the United States, and that the possession of a visa does not entitle me to enter the United States if at that time I am found to be inadmissible under the immigration laws.)

Я понимаю, что всякое преднамеренно ложное или вводящее в заблуждение заявление, или преднамеренное сокрытие существенного факта, сделанное мною в данной анкете, может повлечь за собой постоянное исключение меня в Соединенные Штаты и, если я буду допущен в Соединенные Штаты, может подвергнуть меня уголовному преследованию и/или депортации.  
(I understand that any willfully false or misleading statement or willful concealment of a material fact made by me herein may subject me to permanent exclusion from the United States, and if I am admitted to the United States, may subject me to criminal prosecution and/or deportation.)

Я, нижеподписавшийся проситель иммиграционной визы Соединенных Штатов, торжественно клянусь (или утверждаю), что все заявления в данной анкете были сделаны мною, включая отмеченные мною отрывки разделов М34, и я знаю и уверен, что они полны и правдивы. Я далее клянусь (или утверждаю), что, если мне будет разрешен въезд в Соединенные Штаты, я не буду делать ничего, что могло бы нанести ущерб общественным интересам или угрожать благополучию, охранению или безопасности Соединенных Штатов; не буду делать ничего, что запрещено законами Соединенных Штатов, относящимися к шпионажу, саботажу, нарушениям общественного порядка или других актов, угрожающих государственной безопасности; не буду заниматься деятельностью, цель которой быть в оппозиции к Правительству Соединенных Штатов или захвату контроля, или свержению Правительства Соединенных Штатов силой, насилием или другими средствами, не предусмотренными Конституцией; не буду присоединяться, поддерживать или участвовать в действиях любой организации, которая зарегистрирована или подлежит регистрации согласно разделу 7 Закона 1950 года о Борьбе с Подверженными Действиями. Я понимаю все вышеизложенные заявления, так как я попросил и получил объяснение по каждому пункту, который был мне неясен.  
(I, the undersigned applicant for a United States Immigrant visa, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that all statements which appear in this application have been made by me, including the enclosing of items in Part 34, and are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I do further swear (or affirm) that, if admitted into the United States, I will not engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States; in activities which would be prohibited by the laws of the United States relating to espionage, public disorder, or in other activities subversive to the national security; in any activity a purpose of which is the opposition to, or the control, or overthrow of, the Government of the United States, by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means; or join, affiliate with, or participate in the activities of any organization which is registered or required to be registered under Section 7 of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. I understand all the foregoing statements, having asked for and obtained an explanation on every point which was not clear to me.)

Подписано и клятвенно подтверждено в моем присутствии сего...  
(Signed and sworn to before me this... day of... 1962)

Marina B. O'NEAL

Notary Public in and for the State of New York

(Signature of Applicant)

Jack P. Hatlock

American Consul

Консул Соединенных Штатов Америки  
(Consular Officer)Service No. 1152090  
Tariff Item No. 20Fee paid U.S. \$3.00  
Local Cy. Equiv. 4.50 rubles

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2690—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter dated September 16, 1964, enclosed  
a document in Russian which was included in material furnished  
to the Commission by the State Department.

The translation, which you requested, and the foreign  
language material are being forwarded herewith.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, which appears to be "J. Edgar Hoover", is written below the "Sincerely yours," text.

Enclosures (2)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2691



## Свидетельство о браке № 118 332281

Промышленник Освальд

(фамилия)

из Харбина

(место рождения)

Год рождения 1939 18/11

г. Новониколаевск

(место рождения)

Фамилия Прусакова

(фамилия)

Мария Николаевна

(фамилия)

Год рождения 1941 12/11

г. Молотовск, Архангельской обл.

(место рождения)

Дата заключения брака 30 апреля 1961 г. 2-й раз

(дата и место заключения)

Свободой шестидесяти первого года

(дата и место заключения)

Свидетельство о браке, выданное в соответствии с постановлением о браке

30 апреля 1961 года

акт № 416

В соответствии с постановлением о браке, выданном в соответствии с постановлением

Освальд Освальд

(фамилия)

Свидетельство о браке, выданное в соответствии с постановлением

г. Минск, 30 апреля 1961 г.

(дата и место заключения)

Минского района

(дата и место заключения)

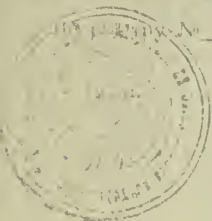
30 апреля 1961 г.

Свидетельство о браке, выданное в соответствии с постановлением

акт № 416

8 августа 1964 г. *Четверг 2. В. 2.* *В. 2.*  
Государственной администрации  
Сторонней и в действительную переписку с ней делами с трудностями  
Приведены концы с подлинными и в действительности, приво-  
дятся, зачеркнутых слов и других, а также, а также, а также.

Владельцы: господин *20 кан. 26.*



№ 16-24-262

Соб. Нотариус

*В. 2.*

96

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

XIII - 98 (2)

Copy

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE No. 11 - PYa. No. 332281

Citizen OSWALD  
(surname)

LEE HARVEY  
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1939, 10/18

City of New Orleans  
(place of birth)

and citizen PRUSAKOVA  
(surname)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA  
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1941, 7/17

City of Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast  
(place of birth)

entered marriage April 30, 1961  
(to be written in figures)

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty One,  
and words)

regarding which an appropriate entry is made under No. 416 in the marriage register of the Civil Registrar's Bureau, month April date 30 year 1961.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2691—Continued

After the marriage, the following surnames were given to the:

husband OSWALD

wife OSWALD

certified to by signature and stamp

Place of registration City of Minsk, ZAGS (Civil Registrar's) Bureau

Leningrad District  
location and name of the Civil Right's Bureau, ZAGS

Date issued April 30, 1961

Chief of the Civil Registrar's Bureau

(signature illegible\*)

On August 7, 1961, I, P. A. Nikiforenko, notary of the First Minsk State notary office, witness the correctness of this copy with its original. In comparing the copy with the original, no corrections, additions, crossed words and other peculiarities were noted.

State tax imposed 20 kopecks

Under registry No. 16-24362.

Sr. Notary /s/ Nikiforenko

\*Translator's Note

The visible printing on the seal in the left margin indicates:

Belorussian USSR  
Post Office of the BSSR

The printing on the bottom only partially visible. It indicates  
Main Section — Printing Order 3949  
Circulation 95,000

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2691—Continued

21.0.10.11, 11.5.5.11

are fully crystalline and consist of  
fields of microcrystals.

I have been in some of my old  
 to ride with me in London, &  
 at the residence of my mother-in-law.

thrown his passport on the table and told the officials that he considered himself no longer an American.

MARINA said OSWALD was the type of person who thought that there were green pastures in other countries. She said he had been disappointed in the Soviet Union. MARINA advised that he would like to have combined the job opportunities in the Soviet Union with the freedom of press and other freedoms enjoyed in the United States.

MARINA said in Russia OSWALD had enjoyed meeting people, but frequently he would grow tired of people after he knew them for a while. PAVEL GOLOVACHEV, however, was his best friend. OSWALD and PAVEL enjoyed talking to each other. PAVEL was very clever; he was a good story teller. PAVEL was an expert in electronics and read many periodicals and books on the subject. Although neither OSWALD nor MARINA were interested in electronics, they would listen to PAVEL talk about electronics. OSWALD and PAVEL also discussed politics. PAVEL was very frank and direct in his approach to things and in his conversation. He was candid in his views. MARINA thinks he was honest in his opinions. PAVEL and OSWALD played chess a good bit.

ERIC TITOVYETS, a medical student in Minsk, presented a better appearance than did PAVEL and was more handsome than PAVEL. MARINA stated she was more attracted to ERIC at first than to PAVEL, but when she became better acquainted with each of them, she found that PAVEL being more direct and more honest in his opinions was the more attractive of the two. She found ERIC to be afraid to openly discuss political questions.

In his letter of September 9, 1963 to the OSWALDs, ERIC mentioned the "Z's". MARINA said this was a reference to the ZIEGER family who lived in Minsk and were friends of the OSWALDs. When he first went to work in the TV factory, OSWALD could not speak adequate Russian. Mr. ZIEGER, whose full name is ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER, can speak

RE: Possible target practice in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, Texas

On March 11, 1964, Mr. V. C. Snider, Schedule Engineer, Dallas Transit Company, Interurban Building, Dallas, Texas, advised the Love Field bus originates at Rockford and Westmoreland Streets (south Oak Cliff section of Dallas) and terminates at the Love Field terminal (northwest section of Dallas). Mr. Snider stated the closest point the Love Field bus would come to 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection would be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street, about one and three-fourth miles from the 6th Street and Beckley Avenue intersection. He stated there has been no change in this bus route in several years and the route for the Love Field bus would have been the same during March and April, 1963, as it is now.

Mr. Snider stated the Love Field bus from its origin on Rockford and Westmoreland Streets proceeds on Westmoreland to Davis Street, thence to Westmount, to Fort Worth Avenue, to Colorado

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694

Street, to Plymouth Street, to Fort Worth Avenue, to West Commerce Street, to Harwood Street, to McKinney Street, to Bowen Street, to Cedar Springs, and then to Love Field airport terminal. Mr. Snider stated the bus returns to south Oak Cliff using this same route.

Mr. Snider advised if a person took either a Belmont or Skillman bus, the only inbound buses operating on Beckley Avenue, at approximately 6:00 p.m. at 6th and Beckley, this person would have arrived at the Beckley Avenue and West Commerce Street intersection in approximately five to seven minutes. He stated from this intersection the Love Field bus would take 34 minutes to reach the Love Field terminal. He advised that chances were this person would have had to wait approximately 15 to 20 minutes for the Love Field bus as its schedule showed it crossed this intersection at about 6:25 p.m.

Mr. Snider stated there were no buses operating on Zangs Blvd.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. Michael Scott, Forecaster, U. S. Weather Bureau, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised his records show the sun set in Dallas at 6:26 p.m., March 3, 1963, and at 7:04 p.m., April 24, 1963.

The following information was obtained during several interviews with Marina Oswald concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald test firing and cleaning his rifle:

On February 17, 1964, Marina Oswald advised Lee Harvey Oswald had told her after the Walker incident he had practiced with his rifle in a field near Dallas. She said further that in the beginning of January, 1963, at the Neely Street address, he on one occasion was cleaning his rifle and he said he had been practicing that day.

Marina was asked if she had ever seen Oswald take the rifle from the house and she replied she had not. She was asked if she had ever known the rifle to have been gone from the house at the same time Oswald was gone from the house. She replied that she could not recall any such incident. She was then asked if it were true then

that she had never seen Oswald take the rifle from the house nor knew any occasion when he might have had the rifle at a place other than at home. She then admitted she did know of such an occasion. She said this occasion occurred on an evening in March, 1963. On this evening, she and June and Oswald left the house at about 6:00 p.m. Oswald had his rifle wrapped up in a raincoat. They walked out of the house on Neely Street to the corner of Neely and Elsbeth Streets. There, they turned left and walked two blocks and turned right and walked two blocks at which point Oswald boarded a bus which she believes is the "Love Field" bus. He did not return until about 9:00 p.m. She was en route to the small fish store and ice cream store nearby and after Oswald boarded the bus, she proceeded to the store.

When Oswald returned about 9:00 p.m., he told her he had practiced with his rifle. She said she stated that he had better watch out because the police would arrest him. He replied there had been no people around to hear him practice with the rifle. Marina advised she had not told the Commission in Washington about this incident. Marina was asked if she knew if Oswald ever practiced at a target range or public place. She said she did not know he had so practiced and doubted if he had because of his secretive nature.

She was asked if there were other occasions when she knew that Oswald had taken his rifle out to practice firing with it. She said she could not recall any other occasions but there were times when Oswald would walk from the house saying he would return soon. She thinks it entirely possible he did practice firing with his rifle on some of these occasions.

On February 18, 1964, Marina Oswald advised she had been mistaken on February 17, 1964, when she said she recalled Oswald cleaning his rifle at Neely Street, at which time he made the statement he had been practicing. She said he is now able to place the date that she saw Oswald cleaning his rifle as being shortly before the Walker incident, and at the time they resided on Neely Street.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Marina retraced at this time every incident she can recall concerning Oswald's cleaning or practicing with his rifle. She said she can now recall that Oswald cleaned his rifle on about four or five occasions during the short period of time which elapsed from the time he acquired the rifle in March, 1963, until his attempted assassination of General Walker. She can recall he cleaned the rifle at least one time after the General Walker incident and before their trip to New Orleans.

At one of the four or five times she observed Oswald cleaning his rifle at their home on Neely Street, before the Walker incident, he told her he had been practicing with the rifle but he did not say when he had practiced. On the other occasions of his cleaning the rifle before the Walker incident he did not say he had been practicing. Marina deduced that he might have been practicing with the rifle. She cannot recall now any incidents connected with the rifle cleaning which would indicate to her now that he might have practiced. She can recall nothing unusual in his routine at the time. She said this period between his purchase of the rifle and the Walker incident was the period of time he was attending night school. She said it would have been entirely possible for him to have practiced on any of the times that he was away from the house ostensibly attending school and if he had practiced on such occasions, it would have been without her knowledge.

Marina said to her knowledge Oswald had only one rifle and that rifle is the one he maintained in the Paine garage during her residence with Mrs. Paine and the same rifle she identified in her testimony before the Commission investigating the assassination. She said he had received this rifle by mail. At the time he received the rifle they were residing on Neely Street. She said she now can remember this definitely. She is sure in her own mind that she did not see Oswald with a rifle in January, 1963.

She recalls she first saw the rifle on a shelf in Oswald's room on Neely Street. She estimated the first time she saw the rifle to be near the end of March, 1963. It was about seven to ten days after first seeing the rifle that she took the picture of Oswald with

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the rifle and the pistol and the newspaper. She recalls she took this picture on a Sunday. It was following this that she recalls seeing Oswald cleaning the rifle as related above.

Marina gave further information concerning the incident of Oswald taking the rifle from the house in a raincoat for the purpose of practicing with it. She believes this incident occurred shortly before the attempt on Walker's life, probably in March, 1963. She related she needed to go to the store and told Oswald she wanted to go to the store and take a walk. Oswald told her to take June in the carriage and begin walking toward the store and he would catch up with them. Marina left the house with June and began walking toward the store and shortly Oswald caught up with them. He had his rifle wrapped in a raincoat and told Marina he was going to practice firing with the rifle. She remonstrated with him. She said the police would get him. He replied he was going anyway and it was none of her business. He did not say where he was going to practice firing the rifle, other than he was going to a vacant spot. She did not see any rifle shells in his possession.

They walked from their house on Neely Street to Elsbeth Street where they walked two blocks left and then a block or two to the right, arriving at a large artery, where buses travel, which she believes was Beckley Street. They crossed the street and waited for the bus to arrive. She and June, her daughter, waited with Oswald until the bus arrived. They saw him board the bus. She does not recall exactly what bus he boarded. She said during the interview of February 17, 1964, she had said he boarded the "Love Field" bus. She explained why she had said that. Marina advised the "Love Field" bus stopped at this particular bus stop. She can read the words "Love Field." Oswald had, at one time, translated the words for her and she knew them to mean literally "field of love." He had also told her he had practiced in a "field." Through the association of these ideas she had concluded that it was the "Love Field" bus he boarded.

On March 2, 1964, Marina Oswald, accompanied by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, proceeded in a Bureau automobile to the vicinity of the former residences of Lee Harvey and



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Marina Oswald in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Marina stated she had never been to the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 North Beckley. Upon viewing this residence, Marina stated she had often seen this house because it was situated near a bus stop which she and her husband had used.

She stated she had never realized the exact location of the last residence of Oswald until seen by her on this date.

Accompanying Agents and Marina traced the route of herself and Oswald on the night in March, 1963, when Oswald took from the Neely Street address his rifle wrapped in a raincoat. This route, as traced by Marina, is herewith described:

Leave the Neely Street address and proceed east to Elsbeth Street a distance of 1/2 block, then turn left or north and proceed one block to Canty Street, then turn right or east again and proceed one block to Zangs Boulevard. At this point, Marina is not sure as to whether they proceeded north on Zangs or traversed Zangs and continued to Beckley which parallels Zangs and proceeded north on Beckley. She stated she believed Oswald caught the bus at the corner where Beckley and Zangs meet which is a distance of three blocks north of Canty Street. It will be noted that at a point two blocks north of Canty, Zangs makes an abrupt northeast oblique and crosses Beckley a block later. Marina pointed out the fish store and the ice cream store to which she was headed that night. These stores are located a block northeast on Zangs from the point where Zangs and Beckley intersect.

On March 11, 1964, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation began at 214 W. Neely Street and followed the directions given by Marina (on February 18, 1964) and determined the point where Oswald allegedly caught the bus to be the intersection of Beckley Avenue and 6th Street. By crossing Beckley Avenue, this would mean Oswald would have taken an inbound bus. From this point,

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the Special Agent proceeded via automobile on Beckley Avenue to the intersection of West Commerce Street, a distance of 1.5 miles. It was noted from the intersection of Greenbriar Lane and Beckley Avenue, a distance of 0.7 of a mile, Beckley Avenue runs at a slight angle to the west levee of the Trinity river; also, that the West Commerce Street and Beckley Street intersection is directly over this levee. The crest of the levee is accessible by foot at any point along this area and there is a gravel roadway on top of the levee. The levee is approximately 35 feet high. Proceeding on West Commerce Street to the east levee, a distance of about 500 yards, it was observed that the area known locally as "Trinity river bottom" is clear and uninhabited and that the Trinity river flows in a relatively small channel about equidistant between the east and west levees. This area of Trinity river bottom could be used for rifle firing with either of the levees as an abutment.

The Special Agent proceeded on West Commerce Street through the downtown business district to Harwood Street thence to Cedar Springs Street and the Love Field terminal. This route and area immediately adjacent thereto was observed to be made up of business and residential buildings and there did not appear to be any area suitable where a person might fire a rifle. Likewise, there were no gun shops observed on the route traveled by the Love Field bus from West Commerce and Beckley Avenue to the Love Field terminal.

It is pointed out that if Oswald left his residence at 6:00 p.m., he would have had the maximum of 64 minutes in which to practice fire his rifle prior to sunset based on information furnished by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Examination of maps of the city of Dallas show the Trinity river flows from the northwest section of Dallas to the southeast section of Dallas in the proximity of Love Field and separates Oswald's former residence from downtown Dallas. It is noted that levees bound the river from a point west of Love Field to a point east of Oswald's former residence.

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On March 11, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas, advised he handled 6.5 ammunition and had acquired this ammunition from John Brinegar, owner of The Gun Shop, telephone CH 7-2600.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Masen and he advised he was unable to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

Mr. Masen stated people in the gun repair business in the vicinity of Love Field, Dallas, normally use the Trinity river bottom as a place to test fire rifles. He advised the river levee is sufficiently high to provide ample safety. Mr. Masen stated he frequently used the Trinity river bottom to test fire guns. He described this place as being approximately two miles west of his gun shop. This area was checked and no cartridge cases or live ammunition was found. Mr. Masen stated the only other gun shop located in the vicinity of Love Field was the gun shop owned by John Brinegar.

On March 12, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Blvd., telephone CH 7-2600, Dallas, Texas, advised he has been a gunsmith for the past 30 years. He stated at the end of World War II, "GI's" began bringing Italian Carcano 6.5 rifles back to the United States. He advised that subsequently New York gun dealers began importing this rifle from Italy by "boat loads" and, as a consequence, this rifle has had wide distribution. Mr. Brinegar stated this rifle was a very cheap rifle and could have been purchased for \$3.00 each in lots of 25. Mr. Brinegar advised that likewise 6.5 ammunition manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company also had wide distribution throughout the United States and could be purchased through any number of wholesale dealers.

Mr. Brinegar advised that in his personal opinion the scope of the rifle used by Lee Harvey Oswald would have been mounted by the factory. He explained that in mounting the scope the bolt would have to be altered. This expense plus the expense of drilling the necessary holes for the scope mounting would amount to not less than \$15.00 and it would be impractical to spend this amount on a \$3.00 gun.

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Brinegar advised that people test firing rifles as a rule would either do so at a gun club or would use the Trinity river bottom. He explained that the levee on either side of the river, about 35 feet high, provides a suitable abutment.

The photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was exhibited to Mr. Brinegar and he stated he was not able to identify this individual as being a person to whom he had previously sold 6.5 ammunition.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. R. W. Botts, District Manager, Winchester-Western Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Braniff Building, advised the Western Cartridge Company, a division of Olin Industries, East Alton, Illinois, manufactured a quantity of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition for the Italian Government during World War II. At the end of the war the Italian Carcano rifle, and no telling how much of this type ammunition, was sold to the United States gun brokers and dealers and subsequently was distributed by direct sales to wholesalers, retailers, and individual purchasers.

Mr. Botts stated there was no known complete list of places of business in Dallas which might have handled this type ammunition. He advised he could only suggest that places normally or possibly handling this ammunition would be set forth in the Classified Section of the telephone directory under guns, hardware companies, pawn shops, department stores, sporting goods stores, discount stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. He stated that such list would not be all inclusive as it was possible that a person, such as a "reloader," might have purchased some of this ammunition as it could be reloaded in the United States, whereas, the 6.5 Italian Carcano ammunition could not be reloaded in the United States.

In an effort to locate a source of supply of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition where Lee Harvey Oswald purchased ammunition for his Carcano rifle, a telephone canvass was made of all places of business in the Dallas and Irving area listed in the current Dallas-Irving Classified Section of the telephone directories under listings of ammunition, guns, hardware stores, pawn shops, department stores, discount stores, sporting

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694--Continued

goods stores, and Army and Navy surplus stores. This telephone contact was made with each such place located and each person contacted was questioned as to whether he had ever handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, and if he knew of any source handling this type ammunition.

Only the two following listed places were located as a result of this telephone canvass:

John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas;

John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John Thomas Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone number FL 7-4758, residence address 3023 Mayhew, telephone number BR 9-5525, advised he purchased about ten boxes of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from Johnny Brinegar in early 1963 and that he sold these ten boxes to individuals. He stated he was not able to recall the identity of any persons to whom he sold this ammunition. He claimed he sold this ammunition with a military load. He advised if he had sold more than a box or two to any one person he would have remembered the sale.

Mr. Masen stated he purchased another ten boxes of this same type ammunition from Brinegar, date not recalled, but possibly during the summer of 1963. He claimed this ammunition was being used principally for deer hunting and he "pulled" the bullets in the last batch and reloaded it with a hunting-type bullet (lead nose). He advised he used a Herter's Bullet Puller in changing these bullets. He stated he had only two boxes of this ammunition at present.

Mr. Masen claimed he had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of his ever having come to his place of business, and he had never sold any of this ammunition to Oswald.

Mr. Masen stated he has operated Masen's Gun Shop at this location alone since 1961.

Mr. Masen volunteered that he put himself through college by working as a gunsmith; that he attended Sul Ross College, Alpine, Texas; Arlington State College, Arlington, Texas; University of Houston, Houston, Texas; and Monterrey University, Monterrey, Mexico. He claimed he spoke Spanish fluently.

Mr. Masen stated that during the summer of 1963 he made an extensive vacation trip to Mexico, visiting friends in various places, including the "Mendoza Brothers," Guadalajara, Mexico, who owned an arms manufacturing plant.

On March 26, 1964, Mr. John H. Brinegar, owner, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Boulevard, telephone CH 7-2600, advised he purchased one case of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition from the Century Arms Company, Alexandria, West Virginia, in 1962 after seeing it advertised, as he recalled, for \$45 per 1000 rounds. Mr. Brinegar stated he sold about ten boxes of this ammunition to John Masen, owner, Masen's Gun Shop, in early 1963 and traded him another ten boxes later, possibly during the summer, 1963. He advised he has six boxes of this ammunition left at present.

Mr. Brinegar stated he "pulled" the bullets from some of this ammunition and reloaded with a hunting load (soft nose) and others he sold with the military load.

Mr. Brinegar stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, had no recollection of ever seeing him, and did not believe he had sold him any of this type ammunition.

Mr. Brinegar stated he has operated his gun shop alone for about thirty years in Dallas County. He advised that for years his place of business was located on Valley View Road, three-quarters of a mile west of Farmers Branch, Texas, mailing address Post Office Box 149, Carrollton, Texas, until November 1, 1963, when he moved to his

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

present address. He stated he had his own rifle range at the Valley View Road address, but closed this range January 1, 1963.

Mr. Brinegar stated the 6.5 M/M rifle was rather common in the Dallas area and he felt that the larger gun dealers, pawn shops, sporting goods, and H. L. Green Company stores would have handled the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition, as he recalled seeing ads for this 6.5 ammunition. He explained that there were a number of different 6.5 M/M types of ammunition, but that only the ammunition manufactured by the Italians and the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano could be used in the Italian Carcano rifle.

On March 26, 1964, two boxes, 20 rounds each, of 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition were obtained for forwarding to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One box loaded with a hunting load (soft nose) was obtained from John Thomas Masen, and the other, which was a military load, was obtained from John H. Brinegar.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Richard C. Lopez, 4427 McKinney Avenue, Apartment A, employed as a salesman, Moore-Ehles Company, Inc., 407 North Ervay Street, Dallas, advised he formerly was employed by the H. L. Green Company. He stated he worked first as a stock clerk and was later made a salesman in the Gun Department in October or November, 1963, exact date not recalled. He advised that at that time Al Yeargan was the manager of the Gun Department at H. L. Green Company. He stated to his knowledge, H. L. Green Company never did handle any 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition. Lopez stated the store did handle the Carcano rifle and a 6.5 Italian ammunition for the gun. He advised as he recalled, the base of the shell casing had "SIM" or "SMI" stamped on it and that all of the ammunition was of a military load.

Lopez stated he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald and was unable to identify his photograph as a person visiting the H. L. Green Gun Department while he was employed there.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 25, 1964, Mr. Albert C. Yeargan, Jr., also known as Al, 1922 Mayflower, employed as a salesman for Smitty's Sporting Goods, 114 West Jefferson Avenue, telephone WA 6-9845, Dallas, Texas, stated he was employed as manager of the fourth floor, H. L. Green Company, which included the Gun Department on April 20, 1963, and that he left this employment March 13, 1964. Mr. Yeargan stated the Italian Carcano rifles were in stock when he was employed. He advised that all of the ammunition for these rifles was Italian military ammunition that was obtained with the purchase of the rifles; however, the bullets had been reloaded with a hunting load (soft load). He stated the rifles and the ammunition, as he recalled, were purchased from the Crescent Firearms Company in Connecticut.

Yeargan stated as he remembered on the primer end of the shell case there was stamped "939." Mr. Yeargan advised the H. L. Green Company never handled any of the 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Company, ammunition.

The following inquiries were made in an effort to locate a site where Lee Harvey Oswald may have practice fired with his rifle:

West Side of Trinity River Levee

On March 20, 1964, Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, owner and operator of Kornegay General Store, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised that target practice shooting is forbidden by law at Dallas, Texas, and at Irving, Texas. He said, however, that a small area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, has been used in the past by people shooting at targets in the river bottom area. He said this particular area was located near Proctor Street just west of Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas. Mr. Kornegay stated many of these persons who do practice shooting in this area frequent his general store.

He was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he cannot recall having seen Oswald in this area at any time. Mr. Kornegay advised that any person using the area for target practicing would probably have been observed by the residents of Proctor Street.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

Mrs. Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that she has, in the past, observed many persons shooting pistols and rifles in the vicinity of a small bridge just west of the Carpenter Freeway in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. Britain was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and she stated she recognized Oswald's photograph as the same one which appeared in the Dallas newspapers after the President was assassinated. She said she recalls that at the time of the assassination she gave consideration to the possibility that Oswald may have been target practicing in the vicinity of Irving and, consequently, searched her mind to determine whether she had ever seen him in this area. She stated she did not remember having seen Oswald practicing shooting in this vicinity.

The following residents of Irving, Texas, were interviewed on the dates indicated, at which time each was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. Each advised Oswald was not observed in the vicinity at any time:

Florine Lagard, 3020 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 Billy D. Smith, 2928 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 William O. Petty, 2816 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 Naomi Wallace, 2812 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 A. J. Kirksey, 2730 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 Elmer Kornegay, 2720 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 George Norman, 1518 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;  
 E. P. Durant, 1514 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;  
 Virginia D. Lopez, 1508 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

J. L. Tinney, 99 North Fort Worth Road, Irving, Texas, March 20, 1964;

Jessie Britain, 1231 North Union Bower Road, March 20, 1964.

Mr. Raywood Pierson, 418 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 21, 1964, that the Corinth Street viaduct area on the west side of the Trinity River levee is a residential area and that many children play in the vicinity of the levee at this particular point. He said no firearms are permitted to be used in the area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Pierson and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald or any other persons target shooting with a pistol or rifle in this area at any time.

The following residents of the Corinth Street viaduct area of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this area:

S. Hoskins, 408 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;  
 Moses Thomas, 415 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;  
 R. L. Jones, 416 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;  
 W. McDade, 431 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;  
 Henry Chaptman, 422 Pecan Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964;  
 Rev. A. L. Wilburn, 434 North Moore Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued



## LEE HARVEY OSWALD

George Adams, 1202 Sabine Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Al Gloser, 709 Cliff Street, Dallas, Texas, March 21, 1964.

Mr. Ray Sanders, operator of Sanders Grocery, 308 Greenbriar Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised the Houston Street viaduct area of the levee is well traveled, heavily populated, and there are no wide stretches of land on the inhabited side of the levee which could be used for target practice. He said that people interested in target shooting would use a less populated area and he could not recall having seen any shooters in this area at any time.

Mr. Sanders was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald and he stated he is positive Oswald has never practiced rifle or pistol shooting in this vicinity of the levee.

The following persons, who reside in the vicinity of the Houston Street viaduct area or levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity at any time:

James Kelly, 221 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

J. R. Chesney, 210 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, Texas,  
March 21, 1964;

Ramon Galvan, 3338 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Juan Holguin, 3315 Herbert Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Pete Sosa, 3310 Wake Street, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

J. E. Mannes, 334 Bataan Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

## LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he frequently visits a dump area in the vicinity of the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct between the east and west levees. He said he has observed in the past that the only people who visit this area from time to time are those people who dump trash in the area or check through the trash in order to find objects of value. He said it is highly unlikely that any person would use this area for target practice with a rifle or pistol since both the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct are heavily traveled and any rifle shooting would endanger the lives of passersby. Mr. Gonzales stated that any person using the river bottom area above this point for target practice would necessarily approach the levee from Canada Drive and would have to park a car on the drive in order to cross the levee walk. He added there are no bus routes which would deposit passengers in this immediate vicinity above both viaducts.

The following residents of the Canada Drive area, which parallels the west levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in an effort to determine whether Oswald had ever practiced shooting with a rifle in this area. None could identify Oswald as having visited in this area in the past for any reason:

Hector Gonzales, 910 LaSalle, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

J. Francis, 1703 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

M. J. King, 1715 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Rev. A. L. Warren, 1975 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Joe Vasquez, 4131 Rupert, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;

Porfirio Cadena, 3021 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

Gabriel Cadena, 3035 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Sam Walker, 3511 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 23, 1964;

Amos Lyons, 4107 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Cleo Spencer, 4119 Canada Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Joe Hernandez, 4123 Odessa Street, Dallas, March 24,  
1964;

Pete Constancio, 3610 Ingersoll Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964.

The following individuals, who reside in the vicinity of the Walton Walker Boulevard and the west wall of the levee, were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. None could identify Oswald as having been practicing rifle shooting in this vicinity of the levee at any time:

A. C. Rodriguez, 3120 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Joe Calvillo, 3015 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

John E. Means, 6306 Zenith Street, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

W. C. Hurst, 6032 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

Leon Ferguson, 6122 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964;

William G. Smith, 2011 Progressive Drive, Dallas, Texas,  
March 24, 1964.

#### East Side of Trinity River Levee

Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that the area east of the John W. Carpenter Freeway near the east levee is situated within the City of Dallas, Texas, and that the use of any firearms is forbidden in this area. Mr. Kornegay stated that, because of the proximity of the area in Irving, Texas, where target shooting is tolerated, no shooters use the area east of the levee in the vicinity of the Carpenter Freeway. Mr. Kornegay stated that in addition portions of the adjacent territory are inaccessible with no roads or footpaths and, since they are inconvenient, target shooters would not use this area.

Mr. LeRoy Sykes, 3402 Doug Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 25, 1964, that the east portion of the Trinity River Levee from Irving, Texas, to the Hampton Road viaduct is relatively inaccessible, quite far from any bus routes, and would entail a considerable walk through mud and swamp land. He said this area is not suitable for target practice and he has never known of anyone to discharge a firearm in that area at any time.

A photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald was shown to Mr. Sykes and he stated he could not recall having seen Oswald in this area of the levee at any time.

The following residents of the east portion of the levee were shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity:

Luke Frederick, 4721 North Westmoreland, Dallas, Texas,  
March 25, 1964;

Jay Anderson, 4312 Carol, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

Willie Bradley, 3522 Doug Drive, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

Juanita Garcia, 4839 Memphis, Dallas, Texas, March 25,  
1964;



William D. Young, 1205 Mississippi, Dallas, Texas,  
March 25, 1964;

Dale Munez, 4706 Iberia, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964.

Observation of the remaining portion of the east levee from the Sylvan Avenue viaduct to the Corinth Street viaduct where it terminates disclosed that it runs through the downtown area of the City of Dallas and is entirely unsuited for rifle or pistol practice. This portion of the levee runs adjacent to a large area of light manufacturing and industrial plants, whose properties back directly against the levee wall. The majority of these are fenced and not accessible to the general public.

It is noted the area between both levees, which forms the bed of the Trinity River, is entirely uninhabited. The levee walls are approximately 35 feet above the adjoining areas and persons interviewed above who live near portions of the levee pointed out that individuals along the river bed bottom cannot be observed from outside the levee walls.

The area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, as described by Mr. Elmer L. Kornegay and Mrs. Jessie Britain, was checked and it was determined that the terrain there is swampy river bottom. Debris and other discarded refuse were observed in the water and along the banks of the river. Examination of places where persons might have practiced with any weapon disclosed no cartridge cases or live ammunition.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2694—Continued

DT H  
11-19-63  
1A

# Kennedy Virtually Invites Cuban Coup

WASHINGTON (UPI)—President Kennedy all but invited the Cuban people today to overthrow Fidel Castro's Communist regime and promised prompt U.S. aid if they do.

Kennedy's encouragement of a Cuban coup was contained in a major foreign policy speech before the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) Monday night in Miami Beach, Fla.

The President said it would be a happy day if the Castro government is ousted.

His pledge and an offer to extend U.S. backing for any Latin American nation seeking aid to resist a Communist takeover at-

tempt climaxed a busy politics-filled trip to Florida.

The chief executive was reported encouraged by the warm reception he received in Tampa and he told an airport rally in Miami that he was convinced Florida would vote for the Democratic presidential ticket in 1964.

## FLASHES CAMPAIGN SMILE

Kennedy acted like a man running for the White House as he motorcaded past cheering crowds, shook hands with dozens of bystanders and flashed his familiar campaign smile.

"Great trip," one White House official observed with an eye to the unexpected enthusi-

asm shown in a state that has voted Republican in the last three presidential elections.

Democratic congressmen from Florida were impressed by the applause Kennedy received in defending his civil rights proposals before the Florida Chamber of Commerce at Tampa.

Kennedy's major address of a five-speech day was his Latin American policy statement before U.S. and South American editors. He said that the American states must do everything they can to prevent the establishment of "another Cuba" in the Western Hemisphere.

"The American states must be ready to come to the aid of any government requesting aid to prevent a takeover linked to the policies of foreign communism rather than an internal desire for change," he said.

## PLEDGES AID

"My country is prepared to do this," Kennedy pledged to applause from the 1,000 persons at the IAPA banquet.

He also promised that this country would work to block any effort to replace Castro with a right-wing government reminiscent of the former Fulgencio Batista dictatorship.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere," he said.

DTH  
A-17  
10-27-63

## SECRET SERVICE ALERT

# Repeat of Demonstration For JFK Visit Not Likely

By BOB HOLLINGSWORTH  
Washington Correspondent  
WASHINGTON — Any Dallas elements planning to give President Kennedy a reception similar to that accorded Adlai Stevenson may be in for a rude awakening—the Secret Service is highly efficient.

The jostling of the United Nations ambassador outside Dallas' Memorial Auditorium Thursday night made the front pages of newspapers across the nation complete with pictures.

And it didn't go unnoticed by the White House Secret Service detail.

Chief James J. Rowley's crew have the task of protecting the President under any and all circumstances. They have a well-earned reputation of doing their job well.

According to present plans, President Kennedy will visit Dallas Nov. 22. Well beforehand, Rowley's lean, clean-cut young

agents will be on hand for an inspection.

Every inch of the President's route from the time his plane arrives at Love Field to the time it leaves will be thoroughly explored.

### ALL ACTIONS PLANNED

Where and how he will enter and leave the hall in which he is to speak will be explored with equal thoroughness.

All this is accomplished by an advance crew, which along with field agents in Dallas will compile a full report on who might be demonstrating, where and why.

By the time the President arrives in Dallas, an advance guard of agents will be on the ground and in place. Others will arrive with him. Each will have been thoroughly briefed.

They will not only know the President's movements in detail. They will also know who is supposed to greet him — and who

isn't supposed to but is likely to try.

Anyone who has read a Secret Service dossier on a city scheduled to be visited by the President can only be amazed by its completeness. Nothing is left to chance. Identities are stark.

Stevenson, in a scene reminiscent of the reception afforded Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson in 1960, was jostled, struck on the head with a placard and spat upon.

President Kennedy is not likely to suffer such indignities, regardless of the zeal of demonstration opponents. Critical placards will not be disturbed — as long as they are at a distance. Heedling is not discouraged, provided it is only verbal.

### QUESTIONS LATER

But over-enthusiastic opponents would be in for an old-fashioned bum's rush — quickly, quietly, efficiently and without undue fanfare. The action comes first and questions later.

Paradoxically, over-enthusiastic presidential supporters run the same risk. In September, a 19-year-old college girl in Ashland, Wis., who only wanted to shake the President's hand, made the mistake of trying to get too close too rapidly. She was removed gently, but firmly.

President Kennedy has a penchant for waving into crowds to shake hands, a practice Secret Service men frown upon. They move in, too, poised to act if necessary.

They are sharp-eyed, alert and cat-like in their quickness. They know what they are watching out for and, usually, whom. They call the shots for local police, including how many are to be stationed where.

By the time the President arrives in Dallas, the men assigned to that segment of his Texas tour will be very knowledgeable about his zealous critics.

Secret Service men are without politics. It matters not whether a Democrat or a Republican occupies the White House. What does matter to them is that the individual is President of the United States and that their job is to protect him.

There are many who could give testimony to their efficiency.

DTH  
A-17  
10-27/63

## Yarborough Says JFK Visit Sticks

AUSTIN — A "tirade" of abuse against the Democratic party" in Dallas, typified by this week's attack on Adlai Stevenson, will not alter any plans President Kennedy has to visit the city, U.S. Sen. Ralph Yarborough said Saturday.

"The President is not a timid man," he remarked.

The senator said he does not know what the president's itinerary for his November trip to Texas will be but he hinted it will include a Democratic party fund-raising dinner in Austin.

Presidential aides intended an appreciation and fund-raising dinner for Sen. Yarborough in Austin last week.

"They were tremendously impressed by the great and friendly turnout and gave a report to the President on Monday morning. I would be surprised if the President did not have a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Austin," the senator stated.

He said he did not know what plans President Kennedy has to

visit Dallas but that the attack on U.N. Ambassador Stevenson will not alter them.

Sen. Yarborough noted this was the second public mob scene against a high Democratic party official in Dallas within three years. He referred to a mob which jeered Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson during the presidential campaign in 1960.

"These spittings and strikings and mob scenes are but the end product of a tirade of abuse against the Democratic party, democratic institutions and democratic ideals that have been carried on for years by a certain little band of so-called leaders in Dallas," Sen. Yarborough charged.

"The downtown group that bosses Dallas has been sowing the wind for years. Now they are beginning to reap the whirlwind," he declared.

Sen. Yarborough said he believed the "unTexan conduct" accorded Ambassador Stevenson is not likely to be repeated soon.

## Editorials

### A Sobering Question

WHAT HAS HAPPENED to Dallas?

Many citizens of our town, of every political persuasion, from all walks of life, are asking the sober question: "What is happening to our city?"

Thursday night's display of malevolence against Ambassador Adlai Stevenson has brought sensible Dallas to the sobering realization that "harmless extremists" can not only cause physical harm but create destructive havoc for our fellow citizens—regardless of how little actual connection the extremists have with political parties or logical uses.

Republicans and true conservatives are quick to banish any ties with the kind of people and the sort of thinking which staged this dangerous, outrageous debacle.

What is the solution?

We must quit preaching hate. We

must stop spreading and believing the ridiculous stories of suspicion and distrust of our fellow Americans which form the seeds of uncontrolled frenzy.

And who must do this?

All of us who know that our own freedom to believe or to disagree is based on everyone else's freedom to do likewise.

Picketing and placarding, done in a responsible manner, are American rights and traditions. But deliberately disruptive tactics, carried on to the point of physical assault, are not only undemocratic but unlawful. Demonstrating under a cloud of artificial "Americanism" does not legitimize perverted patriotism. And the right to speak freely is accompanied by the right to listen to what you choose.

Ambassador Stevenson and his audience were denied both rights.

Dallas stands on the brink of acquiring a disastrous public image which is not only unreal but is unjust and unfair to hundreds of thousands of citizens. We must not become known as a city of walled minds where freedom of opinion is not tolerated. We must not let ourselves become the butt of national scorn.

Dallas is not a city of extremists, a captive of the lunatic fringe of shadowy politics. Those who would make it so are in the minority and they must be made to realize that this is the case.

To some degree, every citizen of Dallas who considers himself a responsible, dedicated American must accept some blame for the situation which has grown into the hate-spewing sight we shuddered to see Thursday night. We have shrugged when we should have demanded reasonableness. We have allowed baseless, savage, hate-motivated rumors to pass our ears as factual information.

What is Americanism? We know what Americanism is. We were born in it, we suckled Americanism from birth. And the foundation stone of real Americanism is the freedom to believe and to disbelieve; the right to hold a point of view, no matter how much it might be counter to someone else's.

On this foundation can be erected all kinds of disagreement, ideas, or divergent philosophies. But they must be contested by reason and logic, not force and the argument of brawling brawn.

Dallas is not going to capitulate to any such doctrine of hate.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2697

## WEATHER VANE

### WASHINGTON

• Texas figures large in Kennedy administration plans for the 1964 campaign, and some New Frontier tacticians feel that the state's 25 electoral votes might be decisive. Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson and Gov. John B. Connally are going to be under increasingly heavy pressure to keep the state in the Democratic fold. Kennedy's Nov. 21-22 visit to Texas will actually launch a major campaign to capture the state.

—ROBERT E. BASKIN.

### AUSTIN

• Democratic leaders are worried over the possibility of "incidents" during President Kennedy's Texas visit. They fear segregationists or ultra-conservatives may picket the President or even try to harm him physically.

—DAWSON DUNCAN.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2698

RECEIVED  
OUTGOING  
RECEIVED

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

1Date December 5, 1963

GLADYS YOAKUM, 2234 Carnes, Whitehall 8-9822, teacher at Public Evening School, Crozier Tech High School, 2218 Ryan, advised that LEE H. OSWALD attended her typing class from January 28, 1963, until she dropped him from the rolls on April 8, 1963. She said that the class was an hour in length, from 6:15 P. M. to 7:15 P. M., on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, and they have a policy of four absences before they drop an individual from the rolls. She advised that this being the case, the last day OSWALD would have attended her class would have been March 28, 1963. She advised that Secret Service Agents had interviewed her this morning in an effort to find attendance records for OSWALD but evidently the school had thrown all the previous records away.

Miss YOAKUM advised that OSWALD was not outstanding or unusual in any way but his clothing and appearance was that of an unkempt person. She particularly noticed he always came to class with dirty fingernails. She remarked that a typing teacher would notice this. She recalled that he did not attend class regularly and he had no associates in the class of twenty-five (25) or thirty (30).

Miss YOAKUM further advised she searched her records at home but could not locate anything connected with the typing class that OSWALD attended.

Charge:

Classification

SENT TO: Secstate WASHINGTON

Oswald Despatch 234 pouched Nov 3 invoice C-42 registration

A-540745.

FBI/MS

DICT:

TO:  
FROM:  
SUBJ:  
INFO:  
CLASS:  
DATE:

CMB:MSHydroms

221 - OSWALD, Lee Harvey

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent@ JAMES J. WARD and  
ROBERT E. BASHAM/gmf Date dictated 12/5/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FORM 72-4-12  
5-1

Classification

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2699

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2700



TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

INCOMING AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

Classification

FROM DEPARTMENT

ACTION: CONSULAR

Lee Harvey Oswald.

Is despatch enroute? If not pouch soonest and report date, pouch invoice and registration number.

For Embassy's information only: If Oswald insists on renouncing U.S. citizenship section 1999 revised statutes precludes Embassy withholding right to do so regardless status his application pending Soviet Government and final action taken Petrulli case.

HERTZ

ACTION  
AMS  
MIN  
CHAN  
USIS  
CHRON

JOD/jod

Classification

POST ACTION COPY

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3-1-65

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2701

No. 1079

The Embassy of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with reference to the Ministry's note No. KU-37790/M of January 12, 1962, has the honor to enclose the passport of Mrs. Marina E. OSWALD, who has been issued a United States visa.

It is requested that the Ministry include in Soviet Foreign passport and exit visa of Mrs. Oswald her daughter June Lee Oswald, born February 15, 1962, at Minn. Copy of Birth certificate of June Lee is enclosed.

The Embassy would appreciate the Ministry's cooperation in transmitting Mrs. Oswald's passport to the Office of Visas and Registration (OVR) in Moscow, Kolomochny pr. 9.

Mrs. Oswald is at present in Moscow together with her daughter and will shortly apply for her passport at the above address.

Enclosures:  
One passport.  
One Birth certificate.

Embassy of the United States of America,  
Moscow, May 24, 1962

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2702

221 - OSWALD, Lee Harvey



American Embassy,  
Moscow, USSR,  
May 23, 1962

CERTIFICATE

I certify that the following documents required by Section 222(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act to accompany an application for an immigrant visa, have been found to be not available in the case of Mrs. Marina OSWALD:

<u>Document</u>	<u>Reason for Non-Availability</u>
Police record	Not issued by Soviet authorities
Prison record	Not issued by Soviet authorities
Military record	Not issued by Soviet authorities



Jack F. Matlock  
American Consul

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2703

VISA WORK SHEET

IMMIGRANT      ST      VISITOR

V) Soviet Passport or Vid na Zhitelstvo; No. KV-37790 Issued: Dec. 11, 1962 Valid to: Jan. 11, 1964  
Exit/Reentry Visa no. 471078 Valid to: Dec. 1, 1962 For return by: \_\_\_\_\_

3 CLEARANCE: Requested \_\_\_\_\_ Received \_\_\_\_\_

Relatives notified of exit visa: Date: \_\_\_\_\_

IMMIGRANT

✓ PETITION: Nonquota \_\_\_\_\_ Preference \_\_\_\_\_ Quota \_\_\_\_\_

Approved \_\_\_\_\_ Revalidated \_\_\_\_\_ Convertible (57)(59) \_\_\_\_\_

✓ 243(g) Waiver: On petition 9 May 62 Baltic resident

Sent to INS \_\_\_\_\_ Returned from INS \_\_\_\_\_

Nonpreference Quota 243(r) Waiver received

Support Affidavit : Requested \_\_\_\_\_ Received \_\_\_\_\_

May 10, 1962 with covering letter

1. QUOTA number allotted : No. \_\_\_\_\_ Quota \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_

) INFLUENCE IN \_\_\_\_\_ for period \_\_\_\_\_

VT STOP

) V-13 sent \_\_\_\_\_ V-18 sent \_\_\_\_\_

) Support Evidence Requested \_\_\_\_\_ Received \_\_\_\_\_

Invited in \_\_\_\_\_ for period \_\_\_\_\_

) Congressional interest: (Senator) \_\_\_\_\_ (Congressman) \_\_\_\_\_

) K, TT, III 13st

) Carol Charison

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2704

May 24, 1962

Moscow

USSR

Marina N. OSWALD

20

Commission Exhibit 2705

*Negative*

Negative

Soviet Polyclinic

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*Adon*  
Alexis H. Davison

Captain, USA F, MC

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2705

## Why Do So Many Hate the Kennedys?

By A. GREENE, Editor of the Editorial Page

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S coming visit to Dallas brings up the question once again of why so many people seem to hate the Kennedys.

This is not to assume that a majority of Americans dislike the President. But let's examine the fierce emotions he seems to arouse in those who do feel antipathy toward him.

First, we would note that it is generally expressed as toward "The Kennedys," a phrase which includes not just the President but his wife; his brothers, Robert and Edward (always referred to as Bobby and Teddy); his father; his daughter, Caroline, and to some extent even the little tyke, John Jr.

Franklin D. Roosevelt and family called up this kind of bitterness, en masse, but the Trumans and Eisenhowers escaped it. Bess and Mamie remained lovable, even to their husbands' enemies.

### Many Hold His Wealth Against Him.

First, in order of importance, is that President Kennedy is a rich man whose money still "stinks." In other words, the generations haven't softened it into something he is qualified to have. People hold the Kennedy wealth against JFK, as though he should deny he has it. The Kennedy family is new rich, and acts it.

There is something to this, we'll admit. (We're far from being Kennedy apologists.) There is certainly a touch of vulgarity in the way the Kennedy tribe lives. (See—we're doing this en masse business, ourselves.) And the more the members try, separately or collectively, to live "like other people," the more enraged some of the public gets.

Second is the religious factor. Millions who wouldn't admit it in public still hold within themselves resentment that the President is a Catholic.

Here we would defend the President himself. He seems to have walked a careful tightrope of fairness in keeping separate his private and public religious views.

The recent Kentucky elections brought out all kinds of anti-Kennedy sentiment and stories. Democrats there explain why Ed Breathitt had such a narrow escape in his governor's race with Republican Louis Nunn: Breathitt was linked with Kennedy. Kentucky is traditionally liberal Democrat.

Behind the explanation, observers say, were these reasons: Strong anti-Catholic sentiment which voters are reluctant to talk about in pre-election polls. Nunn won votes by linking Kennedy's Catholicism and the Supreme Court's anti-prayer-in-school ruling. (Nunn told voters he would test the ruling by going into a school himself and leading a prayer.)



GREENE

### Civil Rights Program Hurt

The administration's civil rights program hurt Kentucky Democrats. Here again, the voters wouldn't admit to quite so much racial discrimination in polls as they practiced in voting. (This will certainly be a factor in Kennedy hatred, North or South. And we are convinced that it is intensified by the belief some have that the President isn't really as sincere in his civil rights pushing as he claims.)

When JFK called Breathitt to ask about how much money he needed for his campaign, Breathitt bluntly turned down any Kennedy money and Kennedy speaking support.

A small-town banker and Democrat summed up his own convictions in the case of Kennedy hatred: "The Kennedys give the impression that ordinary people don't know how to think or act or do for themselves."

The President himself has probably done less to receive the sharp emotionalism than his brothers. Brother Bobby has not endeared himself to many segments of capital life—including sons: "He is ruthlessly, ambitiously dictatorial."

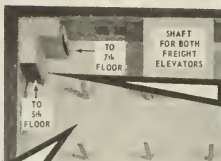
The Kennedy in-laws have practiced a certain arrogance which shows through. Early linking, in the public mind, of the Kennedys, as a family, with the Frank Sinatra Hollywood-Las Vegas axis has been hard to eradicate.

All this is aside from the usual disfavor any president finds himself in with the "out" groups.

Well, we don't hold with either view, not to the "hate" limits. We've been disappointed at the President's vicissitudes, we don't like some of his camp followers, we wish he would take the tiller with a tighter grip. But we don't blame him for all our troubles.

# SIXTH FLOOR, TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY DALLAS, TEXAS

LOCATION OF CLIPBOARD, LOOKING WEST →



SCALE MODEL VIEW



↑ SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTH FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2707

On March 5, 1964, Mrs. JOACHIM JOESTEN, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica, New York, advised that her husband had been in Dallas, Texas, for approximately five days and had returned home on December 10, 1963. She stated that when he returned home on this date he kept telling her that he had information which proved that OSWALD did not kill the President. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he kept rambling on all day about this fact and also kept it up through the evening and that his statements did not make any sense to her. She stated on one occasion she told him that he should contact the Justice Department but that he did not even seem to hear her. Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she definitely feels that her husband is on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she and her husband had a dinner engagement for Wednesday evening, December 11, 1963, which she had reminded him of on this morning prior to her going to work. She stated that when she returned home on Wednesday evening she found a note from her husband advising her that he had left for Europe. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he had never done a thing like this before and that she definitely feels that he is suffering from a nervous breakdown and that the statements about the assassination of the President are mere figments of his imagination.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that the last letter she received from her husband was dated February 23, 1964, from Chez Morin, 7 Avenue F, Roosevelt La Ciotat (B.d.R.), France, in which he stated that he would be in Europe for several months. She advised that he also told her that he was going to Europe to Zurich, Switzerland, and that she should write him in care of OPO Poste Zurich, Switzerland. Mrs. JOESTEN also advised that her husband has a sister, Professor LERSCH at Dreschstrasse Number 5, Munich 23, Germany, which is close by and he probably would be visiting her.

On March 21, 1964, a confidential source abroad advised that JOACHIM JOESTEN had been interviewed on that date at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, at which time he, JOESTEN, furnished the following information:

He arrived in Dallas, Texas, on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

Oswald could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and, according to testimony of Mrs. PAINE, OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 P.M. on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAINE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 A.M. on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have risen about 6:30 A.M. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in "The Dallas Morning News" showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass". However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules

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required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subsequently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the route would change even had he been aware of the intended route and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the President from the book depository had the President's car continued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsman MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to newspaper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck just below his Adam's apple, according to "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back of his head. According to "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he would have taken his bullet in the heart . . ." This proves conclusively that the shots were fired from in front of the President's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPIT. It is apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963, edition of "The Dallas Morning News" headlined "President's Murder Charged

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to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer TIPPIT) described a bushy-haired man about 30. . . wearing a white cotton jacket..." Oswald was 24 and looked younger. From photographs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photographs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he could not have had time to put one on or to change from one. OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion. She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the November 23, 1963, "The Dallas Morning News", section 1-5, pictures OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON. According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at 1:08 P.M. and officer TIPPIT was killed at 1:15 P.M.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in "The Dallas Morning News" of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPIT looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me, too, and you really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person who shot officer TIPPIT, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the actions of officer TIPPIT indicate that they knew each other. Newspapers reported that officer TIPPIT stopped his patrol car and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The pedestrian said something to officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT got out of his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot officer TIPPIT. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this fact proves that this was the case.

"The Dallas Morning News" of November 26, 1963, reported that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the 400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press



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conference on Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes, he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and Officer TIPPIT. Officer TIPPIT was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPIT was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPIT was killed, going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPIT was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPIT but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPIT was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time

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element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT was shot at 1:15 P.M. From the previously-described circumstances it is apparent that he must have hailed his assailant not later than 1:14 P.M. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPIT was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "...rammed his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet".

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPIT was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took

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his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963, that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world-famed J. PAUL GETTY by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MAUREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society. Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEISSMAN, according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas. Although WEISSMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement. WEISSMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there. WEISSMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEISSMAN and officer TIPPIT were present.

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Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEISSMAN, and WEISSMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEISSMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of "The Dallas Morning News" on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "...most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard..." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Streets which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTEN said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provocateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans against the advice of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee showing that he was acting entirely

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alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans, according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover, probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist, much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble defected between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LEE in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

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When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen". This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 P.M. the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area, supposedly to apprehend the killer, that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the President's Commission but stated that Mrs. PAINE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAINE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

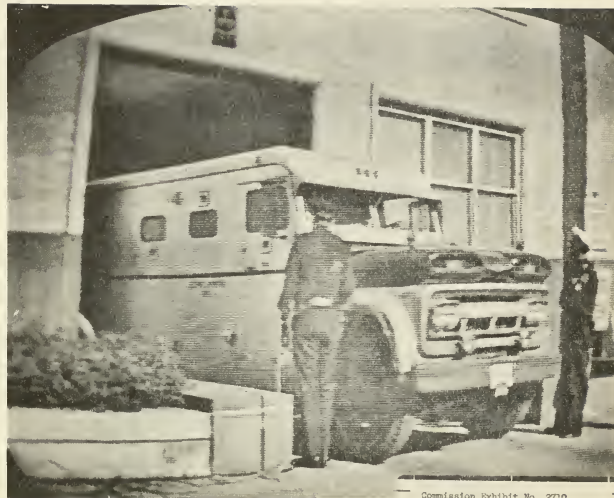
She has testified to this, according to Mr. JOESTEN, but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately.

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The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.



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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2710

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2709—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 6, 1963

ROBERT F. RADER, General Vice President, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., 1770 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, made available the Bridge Log Book of the SS Marion Lykes, Voyage 110, which began at Galveston, Texas on September 10, 1959 and ended at Galveston, Texas on November 10, 1959. The log was reviewed for information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and pertinent movements of the vessel.

It shows that the SS Marion Lykes sailed from Galveston, Texas at 1:00 p.m., Central Standard Time (CST) on November 11, 1959, and after loading cargo at Houston, Brownsville, Corpus Christi and Beaumont, Texas, arrived at the Southwest Pass Pilot Station at the mouth of Mississippi River at 8:24 p.m., CST, September 17, 1959.

The log includes entries showing the following information:

DATE	TIME	
9/16/59	3:42 a.m., CST	Docked Celeste St. Wharf, New Orleans, La.
9/19/59	8:24 a.m., CST	Left Celeste St. Wharf
9/19/59	7:36 a.m., CST	Docked at Army Base, Berth 2, New Orleans, La.
9/19/59	3:15 p.m., CST	Embarked 4 passengers
9/20/59	8:24 a.m., CST	Left Army Base, New Orleans, La.
10/5/59	5:54 a.m., Greenwich Meridian Time (GMT)	Arrived at La Pallice Pilot Station
10/5/59	9:00 a.m. GMT	Docked at La Pallice, France (La Rochelle)

Commission Exhibit 2711

On 12/6/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601  
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /sw Date dictated 12/6/63

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NO (100-16601) /sw

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DATE	TIME	
10/5/59	1:00 p.m., GMT	Disembarked one passenger
10/6/59	5:06 p.m., GMT	Left La Pallice, France
10/6/59	6:18 p.m., GMT	Departed La Pallice, France after clearing lock and dropping pilot
10/8/59	3:48 a.m., GMT	Arrived Le Havre Pilot Station
10/8/59	6:30 a.m., GMT Berth 3	Cotton Dock, Le Havre, France
10/8/59	12:06 p.m., GMT	Disembarked 3 passengers. at Le Havre, France

Mr. RADER advised that on December 6, 1963, he cabled the Lykes Brothers Agent at La Rochelle, France, concerning the identity of the passenger who disembarked at La Pallice on October 5, 1959. He stated that he had received a cablegram reply to the effect that this passenger was BILLY J. LORD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2711

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2711-Continued

1Date December 6, 1963

LANDRY KEATING, 4646 Stenway Drive, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that his sister, Mrs. ORA SIMMONS, formerly owned and operated the Liberty Hotel at 137 South Liberty Street, New Orleans, but that she died in August, 1960, the exact date not recalled. He stated that as one of the heirs to his sister's estate, he had custody of the guest registers of the Liberty Hotel, including one with the first entry being made on November 4, 1958. He advised that this register shows that on September 17, 1959, LEE H. OSWALD, Fort Worth, Texas, registered as a guest at the Liberty Hotel at 510 p.m.

Mr. KEATING said after examining the guest register, that he could not be sure of the meaning of 510 p.m., as it could be interpreted to mean that OSWALD was assigned room 5 and checked in at 10:00 p.m., or that he actually checked in at 5:10 p.m. He noted that no room or time of arrival is indicated in the register for a Mr. and Mrs. SMITH, Houma, which is the entry just below OSWALD's. The next entry is that of Mr. and Mrs. JAL VIAL, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who checked in the hotel at 5:30 p.m. and occupied room 16, according to Mr. KEATING.

Mr. KEATING turned the guest register over to SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS on December 5, 1963.

Commission Exhibit 2712

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-10661

by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /sw Date dictated 12/8/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2712

1

Date 3/16/64

ROBERT OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, furnished the following information:

On December 8, 1963, he obtained property of LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD which was in the home of RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas. Included in this property was a box which contained a two volume history, some Russian books, and a small American-made camera. He stated he had never made this camera available to authorities before February 24, 1964, because he had never been asked for it previously, and because he could see no evidentiary value to anyone interested in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, of this cheap camera which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated it had never occurred to him that anyone would be interested in the camera.

He advised he has no letters in his possession that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had written, and that the only letters he did have have been turned over by him to the President's Commission.

ROBERT OSWALD made available the box which contained this camera, and the items it still contains, all of which were the property of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD. The first thirteen items are books:

1. V. I. LENIN - MARK - ENGELS - MARXISM
2. "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK
3. "The Iliad" - HOMER
4. "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK
5. "Squibb Product Reference"
6. "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
7. "Russian - Elementary Course I"
- 8-13. Six books in Russian language. In one book designated as #8, a note is written in the front:
 

"Dear Lee  
Great Congratulations,  
"Let all your dreams come true!"  
18. x 1959  
Moscow (October 18 is LEE HARVEY  
Rimma" OSWALD's birthday).

Commission Exhibit 2713

on 3/15/64 at Denton, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM and R. NEIL QUIGLEY:cvm Date dictated 3/16/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2713



14. Cellophane tape, one roll
15. One small fuse
16. One pair dice
17. 29 dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"
18. One pencil sharpener
19. One carriage bolt
20. One clothespin
21. One sheet white bond paper located in book designated as Item #13.

ROBERT OSWALD made available all other property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD still in his possession, which he obtained from the home of RUTH FAINE on December 8, 1963:

1. Val-pak type suitcase
2. One Texas flag - small
3. One Master lock padlock
4. One shower spray attachment
5. One treated cloth in paper container
6. One Marine Corps belt and buckle
7. One pencil
8. One sea bag
9. One carton for "Vegian Chewables"
10. One set long underwear
11. Three ties
12. One pair men's black gloves
13. One brown and grey leather cap
14. Two mufflers
15. One summer khaki overseas hat
16. One chess set - board and 27 pieces and 15 dominoes
17. One extension cord
18. One pair shoe trees
19. One can black shoe polish
20. One pencil sharpener

21. One sea shell
22. One green eraser
23. One shoe brush
24. One coloring pencil
25. One shaving brush
26. One Schick box for electric shaver
27. One manicure set
28. One miniature silver spoon - broken
29. One knit shopping bag
30. One green winter overseas hat (USMC).

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a request from Mr. Slavson concerning the closing time on Saturday of the Soviet Consulate in Helsinki during October 1959.

The Department has been unable to determine the Saturday closing time for the Soviet Consulate during that period; however, based upon experience from 1951 through the present, the Soviet Consulate normally closes at noon on Saturdays.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Frank  
Attorney  
Office of the Legal Adviser

The Honorable  
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel,  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy,  
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,  
Washington, D.C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2714

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

30

Action

EUR  
Info

FROM: MOSCOW

TO: Secretary of State

SCS  
RMR

DEPTEL 1111

TEL WITH MESSAGE SUBSTANTIALLY SAME AS REFTEL RECEIVED AT EMB FOR OSWALD FROM BROTHER ROBERT. OSWALD DECLINED PICK UP TEL AT EMBASSY OR HAVE READ OVER PHONE. TEL FORWARDED REGISTERED MAIL METROPOLE HOTEL ROOM 233. RELATIVES MAY WISH CONTACT DIRECTLY.

FREERS

JR

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2715

# OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE ☐ CABLE ☐ MESSAGE TO

SR

URGENT

SENT TO: AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY

INFO:

SCS

Embassy requested pass following message if possible.

FOR

For Lee Harvey Oswald from Robert L. Oswald.

QUOTE Contact me as soon as possible through fastest means available.

UNQUOTE

ACTION: EUR ✓  
SCS  
SCA

RECEIVED DC/T

NOVEMBER 1, 1959

4:28 P.M.

LPC012

WJ006 PD FORT WORTH TEX NOV 1 1:56PMC

STATE DEPT, ATTN CHRISTIAN HERTER

WISH TO HAVE BROTHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN MOSCOW TO CONTACT  
ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE THROUGH FASTEST MEANS AVAILABLE. WILL  
YOU PLEASE HELP, SINCERELY.

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 7313 DAVENPORT, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

4:01P 7313

NOTE: MRS VANCOTT (SCS) AND MR SHERER (EUR) INFORMED 5:45 P.M.,  
11/1/CWC-JRL

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2715—Continued

Dated by: EUR:AMSharer, Jr.	Telegraphic Name and Classification approved by: A. W. Sharer
Character: SCS - Mrs. Vancott (in substance)	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2715—Continued

# Fort Worth Defector

SUN NOV 15 1960

## Confirms Red Beliefs

BY ALINE MOSBY.

MOSCOW, Nov. 14 (UPI). — Lee Oswald, still sporting the chop-top haircut he wore in the U. S. Marines, said Saturday that when he left America to seek citizenship in Russia "it was like getting out of prison."

But his dream of achieving Soviet citizenship in exchange for the U. S. citizenship he renounced went aglimmering. The 20-year-old Texan from Fort Worth said Soviet authorities would not grant him citizenship although they said he could live in Russia freely as a resident alien.

"Imperialism" and lack of money while a child were his main reasons for turning his back on his native land, he said.

A slender, well-groomed youth, he carefully thought out his phrases before speaking in an interview at a Moscow hotel.

He had announced on Oct. 31 that he had renounced his U. S. citizenship and was seeking Soviet citizenship "for purely political reasons."

He said he told the U. S. embassy he was a devoted believer in communism and had read books on the subject since he was 15. Memories of a poverty-stricken childhood played a part in his decision, he said. His father, he said, died before he was born.

"I saw my mother always as a worker, always with less than

we could use," he said. He insisted his childhood was happy, despite poverty. He admitted his mother "would not understand" why he had fled to Russia.

"In the Marine Corps I observed the American military in foreign countries, what Russians would call military imperialism," he said.

"I was with occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic," he said.

"I would not want to live in the United States and be either a worker exploited by capitalists or a capitalist exploiting workers or become unemployed.

"I could not be happy living under capitalism."

He said Karl Marx' work "Das Kapital" set him on the road to communism, and he began to read all he could find about it.

Oswald joined the Marine Corps at 17. During his hitch he learned to be a specialist in radar and electronics.

"I saved my money—\$1,600—to come to the Soviet Union and thought of nothing else," he said.

Many things bothered him in the United States, he said—race discrimination, "harsh" treatment of "underdog" Communists and "hate."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2716

MISS MOSBY INTERLUDES GREETING me and sits down  
 I START BY SAYING. "I wish it understood that I wish to  
 SEE THE SPY BEFORE IT'S SENT." "AN RIGHT" she says "IT'S ALL  
 THE SAME TO ME WHAT YOU DO IN REGARDS TO YOUR LIFE,  
 IF I JUST TAKING DOWN YOUR WORDS! O.K. I SAY, FIRST THE  
 REASONS FOR MY COMING. SHE ASKS ABOUT MILITARY SERVICE  
 I ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT MY MILITARY SERVICE AND THEN  
 YOU SHE ASKS WHY DID YOU APPLY FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP?  
 what are your reasons for coming here? I HAVE waited  
 for two years in order to dissolve my american  
 citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice  
 in the U.S I had served in the occupation forces  
 in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialistic,  
 what the Russians would call "imperialism" I have  
 chosen a socialist country since there are only two  
 main systems in the world, "why the U.S.S.R." she asks  
 "why not china, where the housing problem is  
 not so bad" I have chosen the U.S.S.R. since it is  
 the leader of the socialist camp and the symbolic  
 champion of the cause of communism." what other  
 reasons lead you to change your loyalty. "In the  
 U.S., as we know, there are many shortcomings, racial  
 segregation and the repression of the under dog, U.S.  
 communist party". How long have you been studying  
 Marxism. "I first started studying "Marxism" when  
 I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in  
 the back, dusty, shelves of libraries and old outdated  
 books were the back bone of my reading, books on  
 philosophy, political economy etc." "In my library in  
 the most obvious places there are the prominent  
 anti-communist books we know so well but as  
 I say I always had to dig for my book" what  
 were some impressions you got seeing in the occupation  
 forces. "I saw the american military handling common  
 as a overriding aside, the toll of war and oppression I  
 thought to have of U.S. imperialistic military." Did you know

HANDWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF INTERVIEW WITH MISS MOSBY, UPI REPORTER,  
 FOUND AMONG OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
 (OSWALD'S HANDWRITING)



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington 25, D. C.

April 6, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1. **QUESTION:** Was there any FBI interest in Oswald before the April, 1960 FBI interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Robert Oswald? If so, what was the nature and extent of the interest? What initiated the April, 1960 questioning of Mrs. Oswald and Robert Oswald?

**ANSWER:** Yes. The FBI's first interest in Lee Harvey Oswald arose as a result of a "Washington Capital News Service" release datelined October 31, 1959, at Moscow which announced that Oswald, a 20-year-old former United States Marine, advised the United Press International during his press conference in his room at the Metropole Hotel, Moscow, that he had applied to renounce his American citizenship and to become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons." He further announced that he would never return to the United States.

We checked our records on October 31, 1959, and determined that our files contained no information identifiable with Oswald other than a service fingerprint card showing his enlistment in the United States Marine Corps (USMC) on October 24, 1956, at Dallas, Texas. On November 2, 1959, we determined through liaison with the United States Navy Department that the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) contained no record of Oswald. On the same date, his record at the Headquarters of the USMC disclosed that Oswald had been released to inactive duty on September 11, 1959, with obligated service until December 8, 1962. No derogatory information was contained in the USMC files concerning Oswald, and ONI advised that no action against him was contemplated in this matter. A stop was placed in the files of the Identification Division of the FBI on November 10, 1959, so as to alert us in the event he returned to the United States under a different identity and his fingerprints were received. A file concerning Oswald was prepared and, as communications were received from other United States Government agencies, those communications were placed in his file. Our basic interest was to correlate information concerning him and to evaluate him as a security risk in the event he returned, in view of the possibility of his recruitment by the Soviet intelligence services.

The questioning of Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald and Robert Oswald in April, 1960, arose as follows: We determined on January 25, 1960, that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had transmitted

the sum of \$25 to Lee Harvey Oswald in care of the Hotel Metropole, Moscow. That information prompted our interview with Robert Oswald and Marguerite Oswald on April 27, 1960, and April 28, 1960, respectively.

2. **QUESTION:** At page 31 of the FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, it is stated that:

"An FBI investigation of Oswald had been instituted on May 31, 1962, so that the FBI would be notified of his re-entry by Immigration authorities. The purpose of this investigation was to determine if Oswald had been recruited by a Soviet intelligence service."

What was the nature of the FBI's investigation prior to May 31, 1962? Why was the investigation to determine if Oswald had been recruited by Soviet intelligence not instituted earlier, since his plans to return to the United States were known much earlier than May 31, 1962. (According to the report of SA Pain of July 3 1961, page 10, the files of the State Department Passport Office were reviewed on May 9, 1961, and revealed Oswald's correspondence with the U. S. Embassy in Moscow regarding his desire to return to the United States.)

**ANSWER:** Prior to May 31, 1962, our investigation involved the development of background information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and the taking of appropriate steps to insure our being advised of his return to the United States. Such steps included the placing of a stop in our Identification Division records on November 10, 1959, inquiry through liaison channels in October, 1960, at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland, the periodic inquiry of State Department and relatives concerning the status of his efforts to return to the United States. Our inquiries at State Department included inquiries on May 9, 1961, August 22, 1961, January 29, 1962, February 28, 1962, March 27, 1962, and May 5, 1962. On May 17, 1962, the State Department furnished information indicating that Oswald was returning to the United States and based upon that communication, on May 31, 1962, a communication was directed by FBI headquarters to the Dallas Office instructing that Oswald be interviewed upon his return. Other than these steps, until his return to the United States, there was no practical investigation which could have been initiated to determine if Oswald had been recruited.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718



3. QUESTION: Since the State Department advised the FBI on June 4, 1962 of Oswald's scheduled return, why did the FBI apparently wait until June 22, nine days after arrival, to check on his arrival? Why did the FBI not interview Oswald upon his arrival?

ANSWER: We did not wait until June 22, 1962, to check on Oswald's arrival. A news clipping on June 9, 1962, indicated that Oswald was on his way back to the United States and on June 12, 1962, our New York Office confirmed with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) that Oswald's name was on the Advanced Manifest for the SS. "Maasdam." Our New York Office subsequently verified with INS the arrival of Oswald, his wife and daughter and determined that they were destined for 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The New York Office also determined that INS Inspector Frederick J. Wiedersheim interviewed Oswald upon his arrival in the United States. Oswald told Wiedersheim that he had been employed as a mechanic in Russia, had threatened to renounce his United States citizenship but had never carried out the threat, had never voted in Russia and had not held any position in the Soviet Government.

He was not interviewed by the FBI on his arrival in the United States, since the FBI preferred to interview him after he had established residence, and instructions had been issued to our Dallas Office on May 31, 1962, to this effect.

4. QUESTION: Did the FBI learn of Oswald's return to Fort Worth from his sister-in-law, Mrs. Robert Oswald (who advised on June 26, 1962 that he had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14), or was this information developed independently, and if so, in what way? Was Oswald placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York, or was the first FBI contact the interview with him on June 26, 1962?

ANSWER: INS advised our New York Office on June 22, 1962, of Oswald's destination as 7313 Davenport Street, Fort Worth, Texas. On May 18, 1962, Mrs. Robert Oswald was interviewed and she promised to advise FBI Agents at Fort Worth immediately upon the arrival of Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth. As Mrs. Robert Oswald did not notify the Agents, she was reinterviewed on June 26, 1962, at which time she advised that Lee Harvey Oswald, his wife and child had arrived in Fort Worth on June 14, 1962, and were currently residing at her address. He was not placed under surveillance upon his arrival in New York as such action was considered undesirable and unnecessary. Our first contact with him was on June 26, 1962.

5. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the June 26, 1962 interview?

ANSWER: The report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas reported the results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs Fain and B. Tom Carter. According to that report, Oswald exhibited an impatient and arrogant attitude and when questioned as to why he made the trip to Russia, Oswald stated he did not care to "relive the past." Oswald did agree to promptly contact the FBI should he be contacted in the future under suspicious circumstances by representatives of Soviet intelligence. SA Fain described Oswald as being generally uncooperative, but said this interview developed no indications that Oswald represented any potential for acts of violence.

6. QUESTION: Why was Oswald interviewed so soon thereafter on August 14, 1962? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of this interview? Where was this interview held, how long did it take, and was there anything remarkable about Oswald's demeanor during the course of the interview?

ANSWER: The second interview of Oswald was conducted by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown on August 16, 1962. The results of this interview are contained in the report of SA Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas. This interview was in the nature of a follow-up interview to determine Oswald's employment, to again alert him to our interest should he be recontacted by the Soviets and to further evaluate whether or not he represented a security risk to the internal security of the United States. No information was developed during that interview to indicate he constituted a potential threat to the personal safety of the President or to anyone else. This interview was conducted in secure surroundings in an FBI automobile in the vicinity of Oswald's residence (at that time 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, Texas). This interview lasted from approximately 4:45 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Fain and Brown have advised that they noted nothing unusual about Oswald's demeanor during that interview. Brown's recollection of the interview is that Oswald seemed a little evasive but was not belligerent or antagonistic and he gave no indication of being dangerous. Fain recalled that Oswald, during the interview, continued to play down the possibility that the Soviets were interested in contacting him but agreed to contact the FBI should the Soviets initiate contact with him in the future.

-4-

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718-Continued

7. QUESTION: The Retail Merchants' Credit Association of Fort Worth has stated that the FBI inquired about Oswald on February 27, 1961, and again on February 7, 1963. If these inquiries took place, why are they not mentioned in the FBI reports for the period involved?

ANSWER: Inquiries were made at the Retail Merchants' Credit Association of Fort Worth on February 21, 1961 (not February 27, 1961) and again on February 7, 1963. The purpose of these contacts was to obtain background data for leads concerning Oswald. Since both inquiries determined there was no record, these contacts were not considered pertinent for inclusion in an investigative report.

8. QUESTION: The report of SA Hosty of September 10, 1963, contains the following item:

"On April 21, 1963 Dallas confidential informant T-2 advised that LEE H. OSWALD of Dallas, Texas, was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New York City at which time he advised that he passed out pamphlets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. According to T-2, OSWALD had a placard around his neck reading, 'Hands Off Cuba Viva Fidel'."

Is this information correct as of the date indicated, and does it describe activities which occurred before Oswald's move to New Orleans?

ANSWER: Information from our informant, furnished to us on April 21, 1963, was based upon Oswald's own statement contained in an undated letter to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) headquarters in New York City. A copy of this letter is included as exhibit 61 in our Supplemental Report dated January 13, 1964, entitled "Investigation of Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963."

Our informant did not know Oswald personally and could furnish no further information. Our investigation had not disclosed such activity on Oswald's part prior to this type of activity in New Orleans.

9. QUESTION: How and when did the FBI learn of Oswald's move to New Orleans?

ANSWER: A confidential source advised our New York Office on June 26, 1963, that one Lee H. Oswald, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, had directed a letter to "The Worker," New York City. Our New Orleans Office checked this post office box and determined it was rented to L. H. Oswald on June 3, 1963, residence 657 French Street, New Orleans. This was an incorrect address and further inquiries showed Oswald was residing at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans. Oswald's residence in New Orleans was verified on August 5, 1963, by Mrs. Jessie James Garner, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans. On the same date his employment at the William B. Reilly Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, was determined.

10. QUESTION: What prompted the New Orleans FBI Office inquiry were Oswald's activities, which inquiry appears to have begun at least as early as June 26, 1963? (See report of SA Kaack, October 31, 1963, page 3.)

ANSWER: As indicated above, the information received at the New York Office on June 26, 1963, that one Lee H. Oswald, Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, had corresponded with "The Worker" was furnished to the New Orleans Office, and this caused that office to make inquiries concerning Oswald.

11. QUESTION: Why are items about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans set forth in almost identical form in the report of SA Hosty of the Dallas FBI Office (September 10, 1963) and the report of SA Kaack of the New Orleans FBI Office (October 31, 1963)? Why is there no other mention in the Hosty report of information set forth in the Kaack report under dates earlier than the date of the Hosty report, and in several instances under dates earlier than the items about residence and employment that appeared in both reports?

ANSWER: Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans, Louisiana, were verified by the New Orleans Office of the FBI on August 5, 1963, and this information was furnished to the Dallas Office by letter dated August 13, 1963. This data was included in the report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated September 10, 1963, to record that Oswald had left the Dallas Office territory and had moved to New Orleans. Since this information was originally developed by the New Orleans Office, when SA Milton R. Kaack submitted his report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, he included that information concerning Oswald's employment and

residence. The additional information reported in SA Kaack's report, developed both prior to and subsequent to SA Rosty's report, was not sent to Dallas inasmuch as the New Orleans Office planned to and did include that information in its report.

12. QUESTION: Did SA Quigley, who interviewed Oswald at the New Orleans jail, or SA Kaack, who prepared a report on Oswald, review earlier FBI reports on Oswald? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, Oswald had not lived with his mother following discharge from the Marine Corps, but rather had gone to Russia? Were they aware that, contrary to his statement, his wife's maiden name was not "Prossa", and that they had not married in Fort Worth but in Russia?

ANSWER: SA John L. Quigley's interview with Oswald at the New Orleans Police Department jail on August 10, 1963, was based on a telephone call from the police to the effect that Oswald had been arrested for disturbing the peace on August 9, 1963, in distributing FPCC leaflets and that Oswald had requested to see an FBI Agent. SA Quigley listened to what Oswald had to say and made it a matter of record. Quigley had not had an opportunity to review prior interviews and investigation of Oswald. SA Milton R. Kaack, who prepared a report concerning Oswald dated October 31, 1963, did review the results of prior FBI investigation concerning Oswald and he, of course, was aware of the various contradictions in the information furnished by Oswald. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

13. QUESTION: The information about Oswald's residence and employment in New Orleans is also substantially duplicated in the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division. Why, however, is Mrs. Oswald described only as "his wife" in the Hosty and Kaack report entries concerning residence information given by Mrs. Jessie Garner, while the De Bruey's report identifies her more specifically as "his wife, Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" in the same reference to Mrs. Garner's statement? Was either SA Quigley or SA Kaack aware of this indication that Mrs. Oswald's maiden name was not "Prossa"?

ANSWER: The reports of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, SA Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963 at New Orleans, both captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" and the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys, dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans

captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division" accurately set forth the basic information in this instance and in substance all three reports contain the same information with respect to Oswald's employment and residence. At the time SA John L. Quigley interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, and prepared the results of that interview, he set forth the maiden name of Oswald's wife as it was furnished to him by Oswald. SA Kaack's report dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, pages 6 through 10, incorporated the results of SA Quigley's interview of Oswald. Inasmuch as Oswald had furnished Marina's maiden name to SA Quigley as "Prossa," it was so recorded in SA Kaack's report. SA De Brueys set forth the full name of Oswald's wife and the other two Agents did not feel it was necessary to do so in the context of their reports.

14. QUESTION: What was the FBI reaction to the advice obtained on August 30, 1963 from Mr. Bill Stuckey that Oswald had told him he had worked and been married in Russia as contrasted with his inconsistent statements to SA Quigley on August 10?

ANSWER: That Oswald's statements to Mr. Stuckey were inconsistent with Oswald's statements to SA John L. Quigley on August 10, 1963, was recognized. These inconsistencies were considered in subsequent investigation. In the event the investigation of Oswald warranted a further interview, these discrepancies would have been discussed with him.

15. QUESTION: The report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963 states that on August 22, 1963 Radio Station WDSU made available a transcript of the radio broadcast in which Oswald participated on August 21, 1963. Why does the report of SA De Brueys of October 25, 1963 not include this item, but state instead that on September 12, 1963 a confidential informant made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast?

ANSWER: Concerning your reference to the report of SA Quigley of October 31, 1963, it is assumed you have reference to the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Page 11 of that report stated that on August 22, 1963, Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers, Secretary to the Manager, Radio Station WDSU, New Orleans, Louisiana, had made available a transcript of a radio broadcast. Page 12 of the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division" reported that on September 12, 1963, confidential informant MO T-3 made available a transcript of the same radio broadcast. That source is Mrs. Jeanne Rodgers. The date this transcript was obtained from her should have been reported in SA De Brueys' report as August 22, 1963.

16. QUESTION: The report of SA Kaack of October 31, 1963 states that on October 1, 1963 a confidential informant who was acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activities in New Orleans, advised that Oswald was unknown to him. Why does this item not appear in the report of SA De Brueys, which instead includes a similar reference to a statement by a confidential informant made on October 15, 1963, that the informant did not know of Oswald or his wife? Why does this item not appear in the Kaack report?

ANSWER: The informant listed as confidential informant NO T-8 in the report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - Cuba" is the same individual identified as NO T-2 in the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans entitled "Fair Play for Cuba Committee -- New Orleans Division; RA - Cuba; IS - Cuba." Therefore, both of these reports set forth the same information as to Lee Harvey Oswald. SA Kaack's report shows this informant was contacted on October 1, 1963, and had no information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. SA De Brueys' report shows this same informant was contacted on October 15, 1963, and was questioned concerning the FPCC activities in New Orleans and Oswald and his wife. This is in accordance with our custom to check with confidential informants having knowledge of communist and subversive activities to determine if they know of the subject under investigation. There is no inconsistency in the reporting in these two reports.

17. QUESTION: The De Brueys report of October 25, 1963 states that on October 7, 1963 a confidential informant advised that P. O. Box 30016 did not exist in the New Orleans area, and on the same date inquiry at the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau failed to turn up any record of an A. J. Hidell. Why do these items not appear in the report of SA Kaack of October 31, 1963?

ANSWER: SA Milton R. Kaack did not repeat in his report of October 31, 1963, the negative record checks with the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau or a check of the city directory in New Orleans regarding A. J. Hidell nor did he report the negative check to determine the subscriber to P. O. Box 30016, inasmuch as he had already determined the correct P. O. Box, 30061, which was rented by Oswald on June 3, 1963.

18. QUESTION: When did the FBI first obtain from the New Orleans Police Department the list of Russian names and telephone numbers which had been obtained from Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest? If this information was retained by the New Orleans Police Department but not made available until after the assassination, has the FBI received any explanation for this delay?

ANSWER: The FBI first obtained a copy of the list of Russian names and telephone numbers on November 29, 1963. This list was made available to our New Orleans Office by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department, who explained that this data had inadvertently been placed with pamphlets, leaflets and booklets taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Martello said he had not submitted a report until contacted on November 29, 1963. Martello's report is set forth on pages 364-373 of the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

19. QUESTION: How did the FBI evaluate Oswald's voluntary request to be interviewed by the FBI in New Orleans, particularly in view of the attitude he displayed at earlier interviews?

ANSWER: As is customary with the FBI, when an individual requests an interview, we accommodate him and make a record of the interview. This was done in the case of Oswald when he requested through the New Orleans Police to be interviewed on August 10, 1963. The results were set forth by SA John L. Quigley following the interview. It was apparent from the interview with Oswald on August 10, 1963, that he was making a self-serving statement in an attempt to explain his activities in connection with his distributing leaflets for the FPCC.

20. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald as a result of the August 10, 1963 interview? What was the FBI evaluation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee during the summer of 1963, and of Oswald's work for it?

ANSWER: During the interview of Lee Harvey Oswald on August 10, 1963, he appeared to be responsive in furnishing general background information concerning himself and some information concerning the FPCC. However, his attitude changed when he was

pressed for details regarding meetings and identities of other FPCC members in New Orleans and he obviously was evasive and uncooperative as indicated by his statements that although he knew other FPCC members by their first names, he could not recall such names and further by his refusal to disclose how he contacted other alleged FPCC members in New Orleans for purpose of notifying them of meetings held allegedly at Oswald's residence in New Orleans.

At no time during the August 10, 1963, interview with Oswald by SA Quigley did Oswald give any indication he was potentially dangerous or might engage in an act of physical violence.

In regard to the FPCC during the Summer of 1963, you are advised that our investigation during that period in New Orleans disclosed no existence of organized FPCC activities in the New Orleans area. The only activities in behalf of the FPCC appeared to be those efforts made by Oswald. Inasmuch as there were no FPCC activities in New Orleans prior to Oswald's activities in behalf of this organization in New Orleans and since there have been no FPCC activities in New Orleans subsequent to Oswald's departure from New Orleans in September, 1963, it appears that the only activities of such organization in New Orleans were those prompted by Oswald.

In regard to over-all activity of the FPCC during the Summer of 1963 throughout the United States, we have noted that your letter of March 26, 1964, to this Bureau requested in detail what we possessed concerning such organization. Therefore, we are responding to your March 26, 1964, letter by separate communication.

21. QUESTION: Why did the FBI Investigation Division furnish an identification record to the New Orleans FBI Office consisting of a description of the two occasions on which the FBI had received Oswald's fingerprints: first, upon his entry into the Marine Corps; second, upon his arrest in New Orleans? Why was this information furnished under FBI number 327 925 D, and not under Oswald's FBI Bureau File Number which is 105-82555?

ANSWER: It is the policy of this Bureau when the subject of a security investigation of interest to this Bureau is arrested, a complete copy of his identification record as maintained by the FBI Identification Division is furnished to the office concerned for its information.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718--Continued

Under FBI procedures, the FBI Identification Division maintains a separate filing system for handling fingerprint records. In this particular instance, the FBI identification record of Oswald is 327 925 D. The investigative reports on the subject are handled under a different file number. In connection with Oswald, this Bureau utilized file number 105-82555 to handle the investigative reports of Oswald.

22. QUESTION: The FBI Report on the Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 39, states that in October, 1963, an investigation was initiated to ascertain the whereabouts of the Oswalds, following advice from a rental agent that they had vacated their apartment and that Mrs. Oswald and their child had departed in a station wagon with Texas registration. What was the reason for this investigation to ascertain Oswald's whereabouts?

ANSWER: In view of Oswald's background and activities the FBI had a continuing interest in him. Therefore, when the rental agent advised on October 1, 1963, that the Oswalds had moved, investigation was initiated to determine their current whereabouts.

23. QUESTION: What was the FBI reaction to the CIA report of October 10, regarding Oswald's visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City? Why did the FBI not request additional information or follow-up information by the CIA? What was the FBI evaluation of Oswald in view of the CIA report?

ANSWER: The investigation of Oswald in 1963 prior to receipt of the Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, was directed toward the primary objective of ascertaining the nature of Oswald's sympathies for, and connection with, the FPCC or other subversive elements. The Central Intelligence Agency communication which reported that a man, tentatively identified as Oswald, had inquired at the Soviet Embassy concerning a telegram which had been sent to Washington did not specify the nature of the telegram. This contact with the Soviet Embassy interjected a new aspect into the investigation and raised the obvious questions of why he was in Mexico and exactly what were his relations with the Soviets. However, the information available was not such that any additional conclusions could be drawn as to Oswald's sympathies, intentions or activities at that time. Thus, one of the objectives of the continuing investigation was to ascertain the nature of his relations with the Soviets considering the possibility that he could have been recruited by the Soviet Intelligence Services. The Central Intelligence Agency communication dated October 10, 1963, stated that any further information received

- 12 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718--Continued



concerning Oswald would be furnished and that our liaison representatives in Mexico City were being advised. On October 18, 1963, one of our FBI liaison representatives in Mexico City was furnished this information by Central Intelligence Agency and he arranged follow-up with Central Intelligence Agency in Mexico City for further information and started a check to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico. Subsequent to the assassination, Central Intelligence Agency also advised us of Oswald's contact with the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City at the time of his visit there.

24. QUESTION: Was the FBI aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport, or the issuance of a passport on June 25, 1963? Why did the FBI not request that the Passport Office of the Department of State include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advice to the FBI of any application for a passport?

ANSWER: The FBI was not aware of Oswald's application on June 24, 1963, for a passport or of the issuance of a passport to Oswald on June 25, 1963.

We did not request the State Department to include Oswald on a list which would have resulted in advising us of any application for a passport inasmuch as the facts relating to Oswald's activities at that time did not warrant such action. Our investigation of Oswald had disclosed no evidence that Oswald acting under the instructions or on behalf of any foreign government or instrumentality thereof.

25. QUESTION: What prompted the FBI efforts to locate Oswald on October 18 in Fort Worth, or Robert Oswald on October 19 in Fort Worth (before receiving advice on October 25, 1963, that Oswald had given the New Orleans Post Office a forwarding address in Irving, Texas)?

ANSWER: Information from Mrs. Jessie James Garner, 4909 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 1, 1963, to the effect that Oswald and his wife had vacated their apartment at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on September 25, 1963, and that Mrs. Oswald and child had departed in a station wagon bearing Texas license plates prompted our efforts to locate Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas.

26. QUESTION: Why did the FBI make three attempts within eight days (October 29 - November 5, 1963) to locate Oswald? After being advised of his place of employment by Mrs. Paine, did the FBI attempt to locate him through that lead? Were any further efforts made between November 5 and November 22 to locate Oswald, and if not, why not?

ANSWER: Following receipt of information that Oswald had reportedly been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, investigation was conducted to determine Oswald's whereabouts and particularly his employment to ascertain whether he had access to strategic information. These efforts included a pretext neighborhood investigation in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, on October 29, 1963; personal contact with Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, on November 1, 1963, and again on November 5, 1963. These inquiries established that Oswald was employed at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas, in a nonstrategic position where he had no access to classified data or to information of a national defense nature and that he was residing at an unknown address in Dallas during weekdays and at the residence of Mrs. Paine during weekends. After Mrs. Paine advised on November 1, 1963, of Oswald's employment at the TSBD, a pretext telephone call was made to the TSBD to determine Oswald's residence address. Advice was received that Oswald was working at TSBD but his residence was shown on TSBD records as the Paine residence in Irving, Texas. No efforts were made between November 5, 1963, and November 22, 1963, to locate Oswald since his employment in a nonsensitive capacity had been established and arrangements had been made with Mrs. Ruth Paine to be advised of any change in the status of Oswald.

27. QUESTION: Did SA Hosty interview Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine alone on November 1, 1963, or was he accompanied by another agent or agents? At what time of day did SA Hosty conduct the interview on November 1, 1963, and did he receive any advice regarding the time when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house that day, or when he might be there on another day?

ANSWER: SA Hosty was alone when he interviewed Mrs. Ruth Paine on November 1, 1963. Marina Oswald entered the room during the course of the interview but was not formally interviewed by SA Hosty at that time or any other time prior to the assassination.

The interview was conducted approximately 2:30 p.m. SA Hosty did not receive or specifically ask for information as to when Oswald was expected to visit Mrs. Paine's house on that day or a later day. The information in which we were primarily interested had been established--Oswald was in Dallas and was employed in nonstrategic work.

28. QUESTION: What was the FBI evaluation of confidential information received on November 18, 1963 regarding Oswald's letter to the Soviet Embassy in Washington?





## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

August 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

— Commission Exhibit 2719 —

Lee Harvey Oswald

ANSWER: The information received on November 18, 1963, concerning Oswald's contact with the Soviet Embassy tended to confirm his contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City as reported by the Central Intelligence Agency and to indicate the reason for such contact, namely to secure visas to the Soviet Union.

29. QUESTION: Did SA Hosty state to anyone on November 22, 1963, that Oswald had contacted two known subversive agents about 15 days before the assassination, but that the entire information was Top Secret? If so, to what did SA Hosty refer?

ANSWER: SA Hosty does not recall making such a statement on November 22, 1963, or at any other time, inasmuch as he was not in possession of any information to the effect that Oswald had been in touch with two subversives within 15 days prior to the President's assassination.

SA Hosty does recall that he advised Mr. Sorrels of Secret Service on November 22, 1963, that the FBI had information on Oswald which he was not free to furnish Sorrels, as it was Top Secret but Secret Service Headquarters could obtain the information from FBI Headquarters in Washington. In this connection, Hosty had in mind the information that Oswald had been in touch with the Soviet Embassies in Washington and Mexico City.

30. QUESTION: When and for what reason were pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling of February 11, 1964 prepared (setting forth the entries in Oswald's address book which had not been included in the report of SA Gemberling of December 23, 1963)?

ANSWER: Pages 279 through 283 of the report of SA Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, were prepared at the time such report was being typed by the Dallas Office during the few-day period immediately preceding submission of such report to FBI Headquarters by the Dallas Office. In this connection, your attention is also directed to this Bureau's letter to the Commission dated February 27, 1964, enclosing an affidavit executed by SA Robert P. Gemberling explaining in detail his handling and reporting of data in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. You will note that in his affidavit, SA Gemberling explains why certain data in Oswald's address book was reported in his December 23, 1963, report, whereas the remaining data in Oswald's address book was reported in SA Gemberling's February 11, 1964, report.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2718—Continued

On July 31, 1964, A.I. Goldberg, correspondent, Associated Press (AP), 50 Rockefeller Center, New York, New York, was contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to determine if he is identical with a Mr. Goldberg referred to in Oswald's address book.

Mr. Goldberg stated that his full name is Abraham Isaac Goldberg and that he was formerly assigned to the AP office in Moscow, Russia. He advised that he is presently assigned to the AP office at the United Nations, New York City.

Goldberg advised that sometime around the latter part of October 1959, while assigned to the AP office in Moscow, he was notified by the New York AP office that according to a Texas newspaper article, a United States citizen and former Marine was reportedly in Moscow and applying for Soviet citizenship. In an effort to verify this story, Goldberg contacted the American Embassy at Moscow and determined that Oswald was temporarily residing at the Metropole Hotel.

He stated that he proceeded to the Metropole and to Oswald's room, which he believes may have been room 216, in an attempt to interview Oswald concerning his reported desire to relinquish his United States citizenship and remain in Russia. He remarked that he knocked on the door of the room and a young man, wearing a white shirt and black slacks, opened the door slightly and in response to Goldberg's inquiry, stated that he was Lee Harvey Oswald. Goldberg then stated to Oswald that he would like to interview him but Oswald replied that he did not want to furnish any statement.

Goldberg advised that although Oswald did not wish to furnish any statement, he engaged him in conversation for a short time during which period Goldberg asked Oswald why he was going to remain in Russia. According to Goldberg, Oswald replied "I've got my reasons" but did not elucidate. Goldberg stated that he attempted to discourage Oswald from remaining in Russia and asked Oswald if he knew the Russian language and if he had any particular ability which he thought he could utilize in Russia.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2719

Lee Harvey Oswald

Oswald replied that he did not know the language but that he could learn and that he would "make out."

Goldberg stated that Oswald did not want to have his picture taken and although Goldberg stated he had his camera with him and could have snapped Oswald's photograph, he decided against it.

He advised that this was the one and only time he ever had any contact with Oswald and that during this contact, Oswald did not permit Goldberg to enter his room but spoke from behind the slightly opened door. Goldberg remarked that upon departing he gave Oswald his card bearing his name and the phone number of the AP office in Moscow and requested Oswald to contact him if he changed his mind about having an interview.

Goldberg was unable to furnish any information concerning a possible radio broadcast by Oswald. He suggested, however, that the AP file regarding Oswald may possibly bear a notation concerning any foreign language broadcast that Oswald may have made. Goldberg explained that AP usually monitors all foreign language broadcasts.

Goldberg stated that he did not know a Lev Setyaev, associated with the North American section of Radio Moscow, but does recall an individual by the name of Nick Sergeyev, who was, and, to Goldberg's knowledge, still is assigned to the North American section of Radio Moscow.

Goldberg stated that subsequent to his contact with Oswald, another correspondent, Aline Mosby, contacted Oswald but he also refused to be interviewed by her. Goldberg remarked, however, that at a later date Oswald did consent to an interview with Mosby and although Goldberg does not know why Oswald reconsidered and consented to this interview with Mosby instead of him, he is of the opinion that Oswald may have thought himself to be a "ladies man" and preferred to furnish his story to a female instead of a male reporter.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Goldberg stated that another correspondent, Priscilla Johnson, also interviewed Oswald but he did not know the circumstances which may have prompted Johnson to seek such an interview except that a short time after Oswald's arrival in Russia, his presence there became common knowledge among the news correspondents and Johnson may have sought an interview based on this common knowledge. He remarked that at no time did he suggest, to anyone, an interview with Oswald.

Goldberg was unable to furnish any information concerning Oswald's activities while in the Soviet Union.

On August 4, 1964, Ben Bassett, Editor, Foreign Desk, AP, 50 Rockefeller Center, New York City, advised that the AP file regarding Oswald failed to reflect any notation indicating that AP monitored a radio broadcast by Oswald while in Russia.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT : Rates of Compensation in the USSR

1. A study of economic statistics pertaining to the USSR indicates that the wages received by Soviet factory workers have tended to increase at a more rapid rate than have the salaries of some professional groups in recent years. However, the relationship of piecework rates to other rates of compensation in the USSR varies from industry to industry, area to area and time period to time period with no consistent pattern apparent.

2. These statistics also indicate that the average earnings of a Soviet industrial worker in 1960 were approximately \$100 per month.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2720

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT Financial Aid for Foreigners in the USSR

Regarding the granting of financial aid or subsidies to foreigners residing in the USSR, such practices are well documented. This is particularly true in the cases of foreigners who have come from countries having high standards of living. Salary supplements and lump-sum payments are often given to foreigners, and students from outside the Soviet Bloc usually receive a stipend at least double that paid to students from within the USSR or from other Bloc countries.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2721

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 19, 1964

By Courier Service

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Emigration and Travel of Soviet Nationals

1. Soviet nationals seeking to emigrate from the Soviet Union or even to travel abroad are subjected to a thorough screening before receiving permission to go abroad. They are not permitted to emigrate if they are in a position to endanger the national security of the USSR.

2. In order to go abroad, a Soviet citizen must withstand a detailed investigation of his overall record and background. He must submit numerous applications, references and other supporting documents and he must undergo personal interviews conducted by government officials.

3. The KGB has the major responsibility for approving or denying requests for emigration or foreign travel. It investigates all applicants and its recommendation is given great weight by the Exit Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union - the agency which makes the final decision.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 12, 1964, concerning the paper bag marked Q 10, identified as brown wrapping paper in the shape of a long bag which was found near the window from which the shots were fired. Your letter refers to paper examinations described in the report of Special Agent Gemberling, January 7, 1964, page 47, and in a supplemental report of this Bureau dated January 13, 1964.

It is pointed out that these two reports relate respectively to the examinations of two different known samples of material, one of which was found to be similar to the material of the bag, Q 10, and the other different, as noted in your letter and as set forth below. Both of these known samples of material, together with the original paper bag, Q 10, were delivered to representatives of the Commission on March 11, 1964, as shown in this Bureau's letter of March 12, 1964.

On the one hand, a supplemental FBI report dated January 13, 1964, covers a comparison of the paper bag, Q 10, with a known sample of paper and tape obtained from the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and designated as K 2. As stated in this report, the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be similar to the known sample materials from the Texas School Book Depository, (K 2). The result of this comparison is also set forth on page 165 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, a copy of which has previously been furnished to the Commission.

On the other hand, the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, refers to a specimen designated as K 52, a replica sack

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2722

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2723

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

made by Special Agents of this Bureau at the Texas School Book Depository on December 1, 1963, from paper and tape available in the shipping room of the Texas School Book Depository. As stated in this report the paper and tape used to construct the bag, Q 10, were found to be different from the paper and tape comprising specimen K 52.

Accordingly, the results are correctly reported in each instance, and there is no conflict between the report of Special Agent Gemberling of January 7, 1964, and FBI supplemental report dated January 13, 1964, since they relate to different materials.

In response to your inquiry as to whether the brown wrapping paper sack was the same color as paper used in the shipping department of the Texas School Book Depository, you are advised that the brown wrapping paper sack, Q 10, was similar in color to the paper used in the shipping department and designated as K 52; however, under ultraviolet fluorescence, both the tape and the paper comprising K 52 were markedly different in appearance from the sack, Q 10. In the case of the other known sample, K 2, from the same building, K 2 not only was similar in color to Q 10, but likewise was similar in appearance under ultraviolet fluorescence, as well as in microscopic and all other observable physical characteristics.

With reference to your inquiry as to whether the sack, Q 10, changed color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, you are advised that the sack, Q 10, did not change appreciably in color when treated for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department, since a dusting powder was apparently used. After the paper sack, Q 10, was chemically treated for fingerprints by this Bureau there was an appreciable change in the color of the paper resulting from the chemical treatment.

Regarding your request for an opinion as to the source of the paper used to make the brown paper bag, Q 10, as noted above, paper similar to that in Q 10 was available on November 22, 1963, in the Texas School Book Depository (represented by specimen K 2) and, accordingly, the bag, Q 10, could have been made from the materials available in the Texas School Book Depository. However, the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Q 10, do not contain any watermarks or other significant identifying features to indicate uniquely the actual source of the paper used. Accordingly, since paper and tape of this type are widely used for packaging purposes, similar material could undoubtedly have been obtained from many paper dealers, or from other users.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2723-Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

When Mr. Melvin Eisenberg visited the FBI Laboratory on March 12, 1964, he made certain oral requests preparatory to the presentation of the Laboratory testimony before the Commission.

Mr. Eisenberg requested that we prepare detailed photographs of the bullet and cartridge case evidence so that the Laboratory examiner would have this material available at the time he testified. The necessary photographs and charts will be completed prior to the appearance of the Laboratory examiner before the Commission on March 31, 1964.

Mr. Eisenberg also requested a sketch showing the ejection patterns of the assassination weapon. Photographs of these ejection patterns are enclosed.

It was also requested that the assassination weapon, C14, be test fired at a distance of 300 feet to determine the reasonable accuracy of the weapon under rapid fire conditions. Four photographs of the actual targets fired are enclosed. A scale is included in each photograph. In connection with these tests, it should be noted that the accuracy of the rifle would depend upon the quality of ammunition used, the condition of the weapon at the time of firing and the expertness of the shooter; however, none of these conditions can be determined for the time of the assassination.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2724

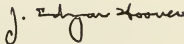
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

It is pointed out that the grouping of the shots in the targets shows an inherent capability of great accuracy under rapid fire conditions. No other significance whatever can be attached to these tests since there is no way of determining whether the present condition of the telescopic sight is the same as at the time of the assassination.

It is to be noted that at the time of firing these tests, the telescopic sight could not be properly aligned with the target since the sight reached the limit of its adjustment before reaching accurate alignment. The present error in alignment, if it did exist at the time of the assassination, would be in favor of the shooter since the weapon is presently grouping slightly high and to the right with respect to the point of aim, and would have tended to reduce the need for "leading" a moving target in aiming the rifle.

With respect to the ejection patterns, it is further noted that these patterns show only the distribution of the point of impact of the ejected cartridge cases on the floor under the stated conditions, and do not at all represent the ultimate location at which ejected cartridge cases may eventually come to rest, since the cases ricochet in an unpredictable manner upon impact with the floor and may roll for many feet before eventually coming to rest.

Sincerely yours,



Enclosures (6)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

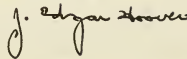
Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reply to your letter of June 9, 1964, and confirms the telephone conversation between Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of the FBI Identification Division and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on June 12, 1964.

Only one of the six photographs prepared by Mr. Latona showing latent prints identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald contains more than one latent print. This photograph is the Commission's Exhibit Number 644. A copy of this photograph shows the number "25" and is one of those furnished for the use of the New York City expert. Three latent fingerprints appear in this photograph. Two of these impressions are not those of Lee Harvey Oswald. The third latent fingerprint, which appears in the center of the three, is identical with the right index fingerprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2725





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, concerning the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on a Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet and which suggested the possibility that the signature was written by Marina Oswald. Known samples of Marina Oswald's handwriting were referred to as Commission Exhibits 110, 404A, 408A, 409A and 420.

Commission Exhibit 110 was previously designated as FBI Exhibit D24. Commission Exhibits 404A, 408A, 409A and 420 were furnished to the FBI Laboratory on June 2, 1964, by Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky and have been designated as FBI Exhibit D220.

Since the handwriting of Marina Oswald appearing on FBI Exhibits D24 and D220 was not adequate for a satisfactory handwriting comparison with the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card, a photograph of the card was sent to our Dallas Office. This photograph was exhibited to Marina Oswald on June 3, 1964, and she identified the Hidell signature as her handwriting. She also furnished handwriting specimens of the signature "A. J. Hidell." These known handwriting specimens of Marina Oswald have been designated as FBI Exhibit D225. As a result of a handwriting comparison of Exhibit D225 with the questioned Hidell signature, it was concluded that Marina Oswald wrote the signature "A. J. Hidell" appearing on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2726

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

During our contact with Marina Oswald on June 3, 1964, she stated she asked Lee Harvey Oswald what the card containing the name "A. J. Hidell" was for and he told her that it was none of her business. Marina Oswald also told us that her handwriting of the Latin alphabet is very poor now and had been extremely poor at the time she had written the signature "A. J. Hidell." Marina Oswald also stated that she signed this membership card during the time she and Lee Harvey Oswald were residing in New Orleans, Louisiana.

Two photographic copies of FBI Exhibit D225 are attached for your information.

Commission Exhibits 404A, 408A, 409A and 420 are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2726—Continued



## TREASURY DEPARTMENT

FISCAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF  
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE

EQD-454-AC

September 8, 1964

From: Office of Examiner of Questioned Documents

To: Mr. Melvin A. Eisenberg,  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy,  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.,  
Washington, D. C. 20002

On September 4, 1964, I received from you a change of address order, POD Form 3575, Nov. 1959, postmarked Dallas, Texas, October 9, addressed to the postmaster at Fort Worth, Tex., showing change of address for Oswald, Lee H., from 2703 Mercedes Av. Fort Worth, Texas to Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, signed in the name of Lee H. Oswald, and bearing effective date as Oct. 10, 1962.

I have made a careful comparison of all of the handprinting, and of the signature on this card with photographs of the standard writing listed in my memorandum to you dated April 29, 1964, and as the result of this study it is my opinion that the author of the standard writing, which includes both handprinting, cursive writing, and signatures in the name of Lee H. Oswald, is the author of all of the writing on that side of the change of address order which includes name, old address, new address, effective date and signature, and, on the face of the card, the writing "Fort Worth, Tex."

The basis for this conclusion is the complete and detailed agreement in all significant details of writing habit between the standard writing and the writing on the change of address order described above.

The change of address order is returned herewith.

Alwyn Cole,

Examiner of Questioned Documents.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2727

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

With reference to your conversation with Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 10, 1964, concerning the desire to afford Jack Ruby, who is now confined in the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, a polygraph examination, I wish to bring certain observations to your attention.

You will recall, insofar as the polygraph is concerned, the FBI has established certain guidelines. The polygraph, often referred to as a "lie detector," is not in fact such a device. The instrument is designed to record under proper stimuli emotional responses which may indicate and accompany deception. It must be clearly understood that emotional disturbances observed during a polygraph test can and may also be prompted by anger, fear, violent dislike, et cetera. The polygraph operator must be extremely skilled, conservative and objective. This Bureau feels that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgments of guilt or nonguilt without qualifications.

The polygraph is used as an investigative aid or technique by the FBI in carefully selected cases. The results must be considered within the context of a complete investigation. The polygraph can be helpful to provide investigative direction but it must not be relied on solely or used as a substitute for logical investigation.

Inasmuch as the polygraph is used primarily as an investigative technique by the FBI, we would not consider the use of the polygraph as coming within our guidelines, particularly under circumstances wherein

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2728

JUN 25 1964

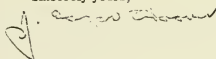
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the case involved has been adjudicated by a court of law. Specific reference, of course, is made to the Jack Ruby case. The trial of Jack Ruby was publicly aired, it was under the close scrutiny of the eyes of the world, it is reasonable to expect that numerous appellate procedures will be instituted for some time to come, and it is also reasonable to expect that this matter at some time will be judicially reviewed or at least submitted for such review to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Bearing in mind the above factors and the guidelines under which the FBI uses the polygraph, it would seem highly improper for the FBI to give favorable consideration to its use.

I wanted to bring the above facts to your attention in view of your request that the FBI make available its polygraph examiners in connection with the polygraph examination which you desire be afforded Jack Ruby.

Sincerely yours,



- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2728—Continued

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In answer to your letter of June 11, 1964, concerning the request of the Commission that the Federal Bureau of Investigation afford Jack Ruby the opportunity for a polygraphic examination, we should like to make several things clear. First, it is not the policy of the Commission to use the polygraph even as an investigating technique and it is only being requested in this instance because Mr. Ruby asked for it when he gave his testimony before the Commission at Dallas, Texas, on Sunday, June 7, 1964. The Commission recognizes that the polygraph technique is not sufficiently precise to permit absolute judgment of guilt or innocence without qualifications, as you state in your letter.

In the effort to satisfy Mr. Ruby's request the Commission desires to be scrupulous in avoiding any interference with the State Court or any other proceedings in his criminal trial. Its wish is to limit all inquiries to the limited range of the Commission's interest concerning Jack Ruby's activities. In accordance with these guidelines, the Commission asks that counsel for Mr. Ruby, either Mr. Joe H. Rumbill or such other person as he may desire, Mr. Henry Wade or Mr. James Bowie on his behalf if that is his wish to represent the interest of the State, and Mr. Arlen Specter from the Commission staff be present at the time of the polygraph examination.

We suggest the following questions which we have tried to limit carefully to the area of the Commission's interest:

- (1) Did you know Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22, 1963?
- (2) Did you participate in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald in planning or carrying out the assassination of President Kennedy?
- (3) Did you go to the Dallas Police Station at any time on Friday, November 22nd, before you went to the Synagogue?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2729

- (4) Did you go to the Synagogue Friday night?
- (5) Were you present when Lee Harvey Oswald was brought down into the basement assembly room of the Dallas jail on Friday night, at approximately midnight, before newspaper men and TV cameras?
- (6) Did you talk with any Dallas police officers on Sunday, November 24th, prior to shooting Lee Harvey Oswald?
- (7) How did you gain access to the basement of the Dallas Police Department jail?
- (8) Were you in the Dallas Police Department jail basement at the time Lt. Pierce's car drove out of the basement?
- (9) Did you see Lt. Pierce leave the basement in his car? If so, (a) Where were you when you saw him leave? (b) Who was in the car with him?
- (10) Did you see the armored truck before you entered the basement? If so, (a) Where were you? (b) Where was the truck when you first saw it? (c) How long before Oswald was shot did you first see the truck?
- (11) What efforts did you make to find out the time Lee Harvey Oswald was going to be moved out of the Dallas jail?
- (12) Were you at Parkland Hospital at any time on Friday, November 22, 1963?
- (13) How did a Wall Street Journal addressed to Mr. J. E. Bradshaw, dated November 16th, happen to be in your car?
- (14) Did you say anything at the time you shot Lee Harvey Oswald?
- (15) Did you have a gun with you when you went to the Friday midnight press conference?
- (16) Are you now, or have you ever been, a member of the Communist Party?
- (17) Are you now, or have you ever been, a knowing member of any organization or group that advocates the violent overthrow of the United States Government?
- (18) Have you ever attended any meetings of the Communist Party or any group or organization that you know advocates the violent overthrow of the United States Government?

- (19) Do you have any knowledge that any of your close friends or members of your immediate family are knowing members of the Communist Party or any group or organization that advocates the violent overthrow of United States Government?
- (20) Do you have any knowledge that any of your close friends or members of your immediate family attended meetings of the Communist Party or any group or organization that you know advocates the overthrow of the United States Government?
- (21) Did you kill Lee Harvey Oswald in order to silence him?

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 25, 1964, requesting that a polygraph examination be afforded Jack L. Ruby. After conferring telephonically with Mr. Arlen Specter of your staff, a tentative date for the polygraph examination was set for July 16, 1964, at 1:30 p.m.

In accordance with your desire that Ruby's attorney, Mr. Joe H. Tonahill, and a representative from the Dallas District Attorney's office be present at the interview, Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, were interviewed on July 10, 1964. Mrs. Grant has a power of attorney to act for Ruby. Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant advised they had conferences and consulted with Dr. L. J. West, Psychiatric Department, University of Oklahoma, and Dr. Norman B. Weaver, psychiatrist, Dallas, Texas, who have been examining Ruby. They stated these psychiatrists have informed them it would be foolhardy at this time to give Ruby a polygraph examination due to his mental state.

Mr. Tonahill stated that both psychiatrists are familiar with the operation of the polygraph and that due to Ruby's delusions, persecution complex and present mental condition they positively recommend against his taking the test. Mrs. Grant stated she was taking full responsibility and was respectfully declining to make Ruby available for a polygraph examination.

Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant both stated they desired to express their gratitude and appreciation to Chief Justice Earl Warren for his desire to comply with Ruby's request that a polygraph examination be afforded him.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2730

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade was interviewed on July 10, 1964, and stated that while he would not have any objections to Ruby's being given a polygraph examination, if the examination is given he desires to insure that Ruby be questioned in great detail with particular reference as to his activities and when he first decided to kill Oswald. Mr. Wade was advised that in the event the polygraph examination is given, it will be given at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and that any questions he desired to have asked would have to be taken up with their representatives.

Inasmuch as Mr. Tonahill and Mrs. Grant have declined to make Ruby available for a polygraph examination, no further action will be taken concerning the request set forth in your letter dated June 25, 1964.

This will confirm the conversation of Mr. James R. Malley of this Bureau with you on July 10, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2730--Continued

Date December 6, 1963

1

Mrs. HELEN HARWELL, Executive Secretary, American Red Cross, Wilbarger County Chapter, Vernon, Texas, advised her records reflect that Mrs. OSWALD was in her office on January 5, 1962 regarding her son in Russia and was in her office again on January 13, 1962 to have her copy a letter.

Mrs. HARWELL added that she recalls that when Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD came to her office on January 5, 1962, she wanted to secure a \$450.00 loan from the Red Cross so her son who was in Russia could come back to the United States and bring his Russian wife with him. She added she advised Mrs. OSWALD that the American Red Cross could not make such a loan.

Mrs. HARWELL mentioned that she questioned Mrs. OSWALD at this time as to why her son was in Russia, and Mrs. OSWALD had told her that she did not know but that her son had just gone to Russia. She added that she then made the comment to Mrs. OSWALD that to just let him stay there and Mrs. OSWALD got extremely mad.

Mrs. HARWELL further advised that on Saturday, January 13, 1962, Mrs. OSWALD called her at home and wanted her to meet her at the Red Cross office and make a true copy of a letter she had in her possession. She added that she told Mrs. OSWALD that the office was closed on Saturday and she would do it for her on Monday, but stated Mrs. OSWALD advised she had to mail a copy of the letter that day and she thought it was the duty of the Red Cross to help her. She added that she then agreed to go to the office and make the copy of the letter for Mrs. OSWALD.

2

DL 100-10461

Mrs. HARWELL advised that she made a typewritten copy of the letter Mrs. OSWALD gave her, but that she cannot recall the contents of the letter, that she did not make a copy of same for her records, and that she cannot recall the name of the addressee or addressor on the instant letter. She further added that after she made a typewritten copy of this letter, she typed her name, position and address at the bottom of the copy and stated it was a true copy. She added Mrs. OSWALD told her she was sending this copy of the letter to some rescue service in New York City, New York, but she does not recall the exact name of the service.

Mrs. HARWELL further mentioned that a short time after the last visit, she met Mrs. OSWALD in a grocery store in Vernon, and Mrs. OSWALD told her that the Government was paying her son and his wife's way back home and commented "Isn't that sweet of them." She added she does not have any further information concerning Mrs. OSWALD and has never seen or known Mrs. OSWALD's son and daughter-in-law.

on 12/6/63 at Vernon, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent JARRELL H. DAVIS /rms 149 Date dictated 12/6/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505Date September 9, 19641

OPEL STINNETT, Report Clerk, Continental Trailways Bus System, 1500 Jackson, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the person who prepares the daily "Open Form" reports on all tickets sold by the Dallas ticket office of this bus line.


Mrs. STINNETT advised that the "Open Form" report lists the destination of each ticket sold during the course of a day at a particular ticket office, and in this case, those sold at the Dallas ticket office of Continental Trailways.

Mrs. STINNETT located the "Open Form" ticket reports for September 24, 1963, and September 25, 1963. She advised after reviewing these daily forms, which are in her own handwriting, that there is no indication that any tickets were sold on these two days at Dallas, Texas, for travel to Laredo, Texas, or beyond into Mexico. She also noted that she had, likewise, checked the "Open Form" reports for September 23, 1963, and September 26, 1963, with negative results regarding the possibility that any ticket had been sold by Continental Trailways for travel from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Secret Training Locations and Procedures  
in the USSR

1. The files of this agency contain voluminous information on secret espionage and sabotage training in the USSR. This information relates to all aspects of such training and includes locations and descriptions of training sites, details of training curricula and methods, and lists of instructors and students involved in such training.
2. None of the material in our files indicates that there was a secret training institution in or near Minsk during the time that Lee Harvey OSWALD resided in that city. However, one item of information supplied by a Soviet defector in 1949 reported the existence, as of 1947, of an intelligence training school in Minsk. Information received from our sources since 1949 has not mentioned, confirmed or corroborated the continued existence of this installation.
3. This is the only item in the possession of this agency relating specifically to intelligence and sabotage training in Minsk in the post World War II period.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting Deputy Director for Plans

on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2733

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2732

AIR PRIORITY

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador BRUSSELS Date: April 23, 1962

FROM: Ambassador MOSCOW

SUBJECT: Third Country Shelter Arrangements: Case of Marina Micholasevna OSWALD

REF: Our CM of March 16, 1962; your telegram 41.

The Department has notified the Embassy that the Immigration and Naturalization Service has agreed to reconsider its refusal to waive the sanctions imposed by Section 243(r) of the Immigration and Naturalization Act in subject applicant's case.

Since this office must be prepared to issue Mrs. Oswald's visa without delay should the Section 243(r) waiver be granted, it is requested that her file be returned to this Embassy. If the Immigration and Naturalization Service refuses again to grant her a waiver, you will be notified immediately and her file will be transferred to your office.

Commission Exhibit 2734

JFK:elock/vdb

AIR PRIORITY

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador MOSCOW Date: March 9, 1962

FROM: Department of State (VO) ONY 61

SUBJECT: VISAS: OPERATIONS: Case of Mrs. Marina N. OSWALD

REF: Department's ONY-45 of January 26, 1962

There is enclosed a letter addressed to the Embassy from the San Antonio District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The letter encloses the approved petition granting Mrs. Oswald nonquota status for immigrant visa purposes. It will be noted that the approval of the petition does not include a waiver of the sanction against the issuance of the visa imposed by Section 243(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The Embassy may therefore wish to inform Mr. Oswald that his wife is now considered to be entitled to nonquota status for the purpose of making her immigrant visa application, but, under the sanctions found under Section 243(g) of the Act, it will be necessary for her to proceed to a third country and make application there. If Mr. Oswald should inquire about the possibility of a waiver of the sanction, he may be informed that full and complete consideration was given to that possibility and it was determined that the sanction should not be waived.

Enclosure:

From Immigration and  
Naturalization Service  
San Antonio, February 28, 1962.

150 Oswald, Marina N. P.

Commission Exhibit 2735

SCA:VO:JFC:umpkin 3-8-62

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

INCOMING

American Embassy MOSCOW

ACTION: COWS

INFO:

AMB

MIN

POL

CHRON

FROM: DEPARTMENT

Classification

Leon Oswald authorized passage New York only. Keep cost minimum. Release  
unexpended balance promptly. Forward application promissory note accordance  
2 FBI 423.

Suballotment \$500 granted FY 1962 Nr. 2K-4024 serial one appropriation 1920522.

Telegraph ETA.

RUSK

Jeg-jeg

Commission Exhibit 2736

FORM FS-412  
2-1-55

Classification

POST ACTION COPY

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FROM THIS COPY IS NOT AUTHORIZED

TELEGRAM

Foreign Service of the  
United States of America

OUTGOING

American Embassy MOSCOW

Charge:

Classification

NOT:

ACTION: Secretary DEPARTMENT

AMB

MIN

POL

CHRON

Dept's 1-137.

Request suballotment funds OSWALD transportation. He can  
pay \$200, estimate requirement for repatriation (\$300. Embassy  
estimate Moscow-New York minimum fare including all extras  
around \$700. Daughter born February 15.

TELETYPE

COWS:Jeg-jeg/rub


Commission Exhibit 2737

FORM FS-412P  
2-1-55

Classification

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS  
PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED".

"Single-address messages to the Department can be divided to reach (as appropriate to the classification of the message) without  
reducing them to "By Post" after the address, and the serial number, and should be marked "For SGT".

ORIGIN <i>65</i>	50 - 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>DEPARTMENT OF STATE INSTRUCTION</p> </div>																																																			
<p>NO: W-137, February 21, 1962</p> <p>SUBJECT: WELFARE-ARRANGEMENTS: Lee Harvey Oswald</p> <p>REF: Embassy's Operations Memorandum dated February 8, 1962</p> <p>TO: The American Embassy MOSCOW</p>																																																			
<p>Upon receipt of Mr. Oswald's application for a repatriation loan and information with regard to the amount of the cost he is able to defray, the Embassy may request by telegram a reimbursement of funds for transportation. It is expected the most economical facility will be used consistent with availability of accommodations.</p>																																																			
<p>Commission Exhibit 2730</p>																																																			
<p>Commission Exhibit 2738</p>																																																			
<p>DRAFTED BY: <i>SW</i></p> <p>SCA/SCS: <i>WJ</i></p> <p>CLASSIFICATION APPROVED BY: <i>WJ</i></p> <p>George H. Bagleton</p>																																																			
<p>FORM 05-972</p>																																																			

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of State (SCA)

Date: February 8, 1962

FROM: Ambassador MASON

SUBJECT: WELFARE-ARRANGEMENTS: Lee H. OSWALD

REF: Department's WIRCH 1760, February 2, 1962

Minimum cost air passage Moscow-New York for the Oswalds would probably be \$121.00 for Oswald, \$297.00 for wife (dependent rate), \$30.00 for infant. Total--\$711.00.

An immigrant steamship fare may be available, but the Embassy has been unable to obtain information on it. Ordinary minimum rail-steamship rates Moscow-New York for the Oswalds would be a little less than \$700.00 (150.00 rail fare to port, \$20.00-\$10.00 port tax, \$300.00 steamship fare), but a few additional expenses enroute could be expected.

The Embassy has asked Oswald to make formal application for a loan if he desires one, and to specify how much of the travel cost he can defray.

JEMorbury/vub

INCOMING

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

ACTION:  
CDS  
INFO:  
FIS  
FIS  
FIS  
FIS  
FIS

Classification

TO: Department of State

Date: January 16, 1962

FROM: Ambassador MUGGOM

SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS: Lee Harvey OSWALD

REF: 2 FSM 423; Embassy's OWH-08, January 16, 1962; Department's ON, December 28, 1961; Embassy's D-317, October 12, 1961; Embassy's OWH-25, August 28, 1961

FROM: SECSTATE WASHDC

Your Operations Memorandum, January 16 OSWALD.

Loan not approved pending receipt by Embassy his application accordance 2 FSM 423.

Mother endeavoring raise money although success doubtful.

Embassy requested report minimum cost passage New York and how much Oswald prepared defray.

RUSK

Transmitted herewith are copies of correspondence received from Mr. Oswald since the Embassy's communication under reference as well as a copy of the Embassy's letter to Mr. Oswald dated January 15, 1962.

It will be noted from Mr. Oswald's letter of January 5, 1962, that he has been issued a new Soviet residence document which is valid until July 5, 1962. In his letter, Mr. Oswald also informs the Embassy that he has received assurance from the Soviet authorities that he may receive exit documentation upon request valid for 45 days. The Embassy has already been formally notified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance to Mrs. Oswald of a foreign passport containing an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962.

Moreover, Mr. Oswald's letter of January 5 states that he wishes to delay his departure from the USSR until his wife's immigrant visa documentation is complete in order that they may depart together. Mr. Oswald also indicates that his wife is expecting a child in March.

Finally, Mr. Oswald's latest letter raises the matter of a loan to defray part of the cost of air travel to the U. S. for himself and Mrs. Oswald.

Action Requested: The Department is requested to advise the Embassy as soon as possible whether we are authorized to make a loan for air travel to the Oswalds under the authority contained in 2 FSM 423 without further reference with the Department. If not, the Department is requested to authorize such a loan on a contingency basis.

Enclosures:

Copy of Embassy's letter to Mr. Oswald, January 15, 1962  
Copies of Mr. Oswald's letters of January 5, 1962; December 27, December 1, November 1, 1961.

SCWise/vdb

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-500-1007

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2739

GARY/GSM

Classification

FORM 15-412  
5-1-55

POST ACTION COPY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2738—Continued

FORM 52-102  
5-52

AIR MAIL

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of State Date: January 16, 1962

FROM: Embassy Moscow COW-28

SUBJECT: VISAS: L-25-101; Case of Marina Nikolayevna GORDO (nee FRUMIN) (nee Lee Harvey GORDO)

REF: Embassy's L-25, August 28, 1961; Department's W-101 950.

Enclosed is a copy of the Embassy's OM on GORDO'S VISAS and L-25-101; Lee Harvey GORDO dated January 16, 1962 reporting the latest developments in the Soviet case and including copies of recent correspondence.

Now that Mrs. GORDO has received Soviet exit documentation and it appears that Mr. GORDO will shortly receive similar documentation, the Embassy is in a position to process their immigrant visa and passport applications to a conclusion. As indicated in the correspondence with Mr. GORDO, the Embassy has not received an approved visa petition (containing a waiver of sanctions issued under Section 243(g) of the Act) and evidence to meet the public charge provisions of the law. Considering the present status of the Soviet case, Mrs. GORDO could qualify for a nonpreference number, but she would still require the waiver of sanctions.

It will be appreciated if the Department will inquire into the disposition of the visa petition transmitted with L-25 and inform the Embassy as soon as possible. The Department may also wish to comment on the need for financial evidence in Mrs. GORDO's case and the obvious difficulty of obtaining same while her husband remains in the USSR.

cc: Passport Office

SC: Lee/vib

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-508165

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2740

OUTGOING  
VIA  
INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☒ CHARGE TO  
DEPARTMENT

Department of State

Classification

37 ACTION: Ambassy, MOSCOW PRIORITY

EUR ☐

Withhold action on Department's OM-61. 243(g) sanction being reconsidered.

End.

V GORDO, Marina N., P.

Quoted by: SCA+VO:JD/Kimelidb  
Classification: SCA+VO:JD/Kimelidb  
Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: SCA+VO:JD/Kimelidb  
SOV - Yana Janda (telephonically)  
Classification  
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FORM 5-52 DS-3228

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-508585

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2741



AIR PRIORITY

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of State (VO) *no reply necessary. see*  
 FROM: Ambassador MEXICO *Right OMW-45 of 1/16/62*  
*which crossed in with*  
*RC-2/3/62 OMW-97*  
 SUBJECT: VISAS: IMMIGRANT: Case of Maxine Nicholasvna OSWALD (nee PRUSAKOVA-Mrs. Lee Harvey OSWALD)  
 REF: Embassy's OMW-88, January 16, 1962; Embassy's OM CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS: Lee Harvey OSWALD, January 16, 1962

The Department will recall that the Embassy recently suggested to Mr. Oswald that he might consider proceeding to the United States in advance of his wife, in view of the need for support documentation for his wife's visa application.

Mr. Oswald has now informed us in a letter dated January 16, 1962, that he "will not consider going to the U. S. alone for any reason, particularly since it appears my passport will be confiscated upon my arrival in the United States." He therefore presses for action on the petition to classify his wife's visa status, in order that they may leave the Soviet Union together. We replied to Oswald that we are attempting to obtain an early decision on the petition.

Mr. Oswald also submitted his own affidavit of support for his wife, which included his statement that he is fully employable in the occupation fields of metals and electronics, has no other support obligations and no debts. He attached his certificate of completion of an electronics course at the Naval Air Technical Training Center, Jacksonville, Florida. He stated, "The enclosed affidavit are as close as I can come to meeting the requirements under the law..."

The Embassy replied to Mr. Oswald that there is considerable doubt about the adequacy of these documents to meet the public charge provision, and again urged him to attempt to obtain a support affidavit from a close relative in the U. S.

cc: Passport Office  
 Miss James, SOV

JRHorbury/vdb (100-11-10483)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-506155

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2742

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Ambassador MEXICO  
 FROM: Department of State  
 SUBJECT: VISAS: OPERATIONS: Case of Mrs. Marina N. OSWALD  
 REF: Embassy's OMW-83 of January 16, 1962

The petition, check and marriage certificate submitted by Mr. Oswald and forwarded by the Embassy in its OMW-25 of August 28, 1961, were forwarded for approval to the Dallas District Office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service on October 6, 1961. No reply has been received to date. The Central Office of INS, after checking telegraphically with its Dallas office, stated that it had obtained a report that the required investigations of the case has not yet been completed. Pending the completion of that investigation, neither the approval of the petition nor the waiver of the 245(g) sanctions can be granted. The Service has been advised of the urgency of the case, due to the issuance of exit permits and the expected birth of the Oswalds' child.

It would appear that in view of the Oswalds' marriage and the responsibilities incumbent therein, any proof submitted by Mr. Oswald that he has employment to which he can return would be sufficient evidence that Mrs. Oswald will not become a public charge.

150 Oswald, Marina N.P.

SCA1VO1J28rupina  
 1-24-62

FORM 06-48  
 4-55

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-506155

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2743

FORM DS-66  
4-1-59

AIR PRIORITY

## OPERATIONS MEMORANDUM

TO: Department of State Date: January 16, 1962

FROM: Embassy MOSCOW *Ap* ONW-co

SUBJECT: VISAS: IMMIGRANTS: Case of Marina Nikolaevna OSWALD (nee PRUSAKOVA-  
Mrs. Lee Harvey OSWALD)

REF: Embassy's ONW-25, August 28, 1961; Department's WIDOW 950.

Enclosed is a copy of the Embassy's OM on CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS: Lee Harvey OSWALD dated January 16, 1962 reporting the latest developments in the Oswald case and including copies of recent correspondence.

Now that Mrs. Oswald has received Soviet exit documentation and it appears that Mr. Oswald will shortly receive similar documentation, the Embassy is in a position to process their immigrant visa and passport applications to a conclusion. As indicated in the correspondence with Mr. Oswald, the Embassy has not received an approved visa petition (containing a waiver of sanctions imposed under Section 243(g) of the Act) and evidence to meet the public charge provisions of the law. Considering the present status of the Soviet quota, Mrs. Oswald could qualify for a nonpreference number, but she would still require the waiver of sanctions.

It will be appreciated if the Department will inquire into the disposition of the visa petition transmitted with ONW-25 and inform the Embassy as soon as possible. The Department may also wish to comment on the need for financial evidence in Mrs. Oswald's case and the obvious difficulty of obtaining same while her husband remains in the USSR.

cc: Passport Office

FILE

Action Completed ☒  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_  
ONW. MOSCOW \_\_\_\_\_  
Let. \_\_\_\_\_  
Form NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
Info \_\_\_\_\_  
Copy Unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 1/24/62 Initial WCB

VISA OFFICE

JAN 22 1962

OPERATIONS AND  
PROCEDURES BRANCH

SCHW/vdb

\* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-100101

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744

Department of State

January 16, 1962

Embassy MOSCOW

CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORTS: Lee Harvey OSWALD

2 FEB 123; Embassy's ONW-25, January 16, 1962; Department's OM, December 20, 1961; Embassy's D-317, October 12, 1961; Embassy's ONW-25, August 28, 1961

Transmitted herewith are copies of correspondence received from Mr. Oswald since the Embassy's communication under reference as well as a copy of the Embassy's letter to Mr. Oswald dated January 15, 1962.

It will be noted from Mr. Oswald's letter of January 5, 1962, that he has been issued a new Soviet residence document which is valid until July 5, 1962. In the letter, Mr. Oswald also informs the Embassy that he has received assurances from the Soviet authorities that he may receive exit documentation upon request valid for 15 days. The Embassy has already been formally notified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the issuance to Mrs. Oswald of a foreign passport containing an exit visa valid until December 1, 1962.

Moreover, Mr. Oswald's letter of January 5 states that he wishes to delay his departure from the USSR until his wife's immigrant visa documentation is complete in order that they may depart together. Mr. Oswald also indicates that his wife is expecting a child in March.

Finally, Mr. Oswald's latest letter raises the matter of a loan to defray part of the cost of air travel to the U. S. for himself and Mrs. Oswald.

Action Requested: The Department is requested to advise the Embassy as soon as possible whether we are authorized to make a loan for air travel to the Oswalds under the authority contained in 2 FEB 123 without further reference with the Department. If not, the Department is requested to authorize such a loan on a contingency basis.

Enclosures:

Copy of Embassy's letter to Mr. Oswald, January 15, 1962  
Copies of Mr. Oswald's letters of January 5, 1962; December 27, December 1, November 1, 1961.

SCHW/vdb

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744—Continued

C  
O  
P  
Y

January 5, 1962

Dear Sirs:

This letter is to inform the Embassy of the expiring of my former document of residence in the USSR, *diya Lite Bes prazhdanstva* N. 3111/79 expiration date January 1, 1962, and the granting of a new document; *vid na shitalstvo diya Inostranets AA 519666*, expiration date, July 5, 1962.

As I have already informed the Embassy, exit visas for myself and my wife have already been granted. I can have mine at anytime, but it will be good for 45 days only. Since I and my wife wish to leave the USSR together, I shall delay requesting my visa until such time as documentation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the American Embassy is completed on my wife.

I'd like to be sure we can leave as soon as all documents are finished since there will be an addition to the family in March.

I would like to make arrangements for a loan from the Embassy or some organization for part of the plane fares. Please look into this and notify me.

Yours truly,

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744—Continued

C  
O  
P  
Y

December 27, 1961

Dear Sirs:

I am inquiring how long it normally takes to extend a passport.

Will the extension process take place at the Embassy, or must the passport be sent to the U. S.?

Will I be deprived of the passport for any amount of time? If so, for how long?

I am writing in order to find out whether a special trip to Moscow is absolutely necessary. I and my wife have been assured that our visas will be granted. If the Embassy has not already received the documents for my wife from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, then I am sure you will shortly.

I think that when the Embassy invites us to Moscow for the final immigration papers, etc., for my wife, I will at that time, fill out the extension papers for my passport.

However, if the length of time for the renewal process is very long then I shall consider making a special trip to Moscow to see about renewal of my expired passport.

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744—Continued

C  
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Y

December 1, 1961

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in regard to a letter which I sent to the Embassy on November 1, in which I asked: "Does the American Embassy feel that in the light of the fact that my temporary Soviet document for residence in the Soviet Union expires on January 4, 1962, that the deprivation of an exit visa after this date and therefore the foreseeable holding of me against my expressed desires is unlawful?"

I would like a written reply to this question before the expiration date of January 4, 1962 in order to have a basis for my refusal to give my permission for the legal extension on this document.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744—Continued

C  
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Y

November 1, 1961

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to clarify one point in regard to my residence in the USSR, and my eventual return to the United States of America.

My Soviet document which is for foreigners resident in the Soviet Union, was granted to me in Moscow on January 4, 1960, and was valid until January 4, 1961, for one year. On January 4, 1961, this document was extended with my written permission until January 4, 1962.

I have stated to Soviet officials that I shall not, under any circumstances request or permit the extension of this document again.

However, the Soviet officials say that if I have not received an exit visa for which I applied on July 20, 1961, they shall themselves, and without my permission, extend this document.

I am of the opinion, that the forceful and unrequested extension of this document would be unlawful.

Am I correct in assuming that the American Embassy supports the view that the forceful and unrequested extension of this temporary document for residence in the Soviet Union of a citizen of the United States would be unlawful?

The document in question was shown at the American Embassy by me on July 8-11 and I believe its contents are known as well as its temporary nature and makeup.

However, in case you do not have information on it, here are the features: dlya Lits Bez grazhdanstva N. 3111/79, extended until January 4, 1962, at the passport office of the city of Minsk.

In regards to I and my wife's application for exit visas, we have still not been granted exit visas and still have not received any answer to our applications, although I have repeatedly gone to the officials in Minsk in regard to our requests for permission to leave the country. They have failed to produce any results and are continuing to try to hinder my wife in relation to her application.

In the future I shall keep the Embassy informed as to our progress.

Thank you,  
Sincerely,

/s/ Lee H. Oswald

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2744—Continued

OUTGOING  
WIROM  
INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT  
☒ CHARGE TO Department

Department of State

Classification

ACTION: Embassy, WOGGOW

57

VO ☐ Your QIV-25

EUR VISAS FIVE OSWALD.

*Pink  
EUR*

RUSK

Dist:

SOV

150 OSWALD, Marina H. P.

Dated by: SCA:VO:7Smith:rlc Telegraphic transmission and  
classification approved by: Frank L. Auerbach

Clearance

SOV: Miss James (Insubstance)

Classification

Caution: made on this original MUST be made on all copies before delivery to Telegraph Branch.

REPRODUCTION FROM THIS COPY IS  
PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"

FORM DS-322B

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961-000000

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2745

data field: 10-1-

corded ( ✓ )

STD DATE

PROCESSING RECORD SHEET

*copy of morning to Sov. James - Oswald*

*After name check stated - file to J. Smith*

*(keep copy of morning with name check. VIII - 22)*

PRIORITY Done

FU 9-11-61

( ) (e)(3)(A)

( ) SAO

( ) Ina.

( ) NI

repeated

completed

concluded

(✓) CIA	9-27-61	MPH
(✓) FBI	9-27-61	Copy to Bureau 54th
(✓) SY	9-13-61	54-31-61-881 - re husband
(✓) BI	9-18-61	NR
( ) PR	9-28-61	Not processed
( ) R. Spaul		

TO IRS

( ) Prelim ltr \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Order rec \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Other \_\_\_\_\_

TO POST

( ) Form \_\_\_\_\_ re \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_ mark squares \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Att. Gen Order sent \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

TO OTHERS

( ) Form \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ re \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

( ) Form \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ re \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_

Involuntary status (not) established \_\_\_\_\_ post informed \_\_\_\_\_

Defector status (not) established \_\_\_\_\_ post informed \_\_\_\_\_

Defector ltr to IRS \_\_\_\_\_ FU \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2746





UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of 3  
 Encl. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Disp. No. 317  
 From: Moscow

afford to fly direct from Moscow to New York.

My relations are also unable to help me, financially.

I believe I could catch a military hop back to the States, from Berlin.

If the Embassy can advise or assist me I would appreciate it.

Perhaps a letter from the Embassy explaining my position, which I could then show the military in Berlin, would assist me to get a hop.

I sincerely hope you will give attention to my request.

Thank you  
 Lee H. Oswald

TO: the American Embassy  
 Moscow U.S.S.R., Oct. 4, 1961

Dear Sirs;

I am hereby requesting the Offices of the American Embassy and the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. Thompson, to act upon my case in regards to my application to the Soviet authorities for an exit visa.

This application was made on July 20, 1961, and although three months have already elapsed I have not received this visa. There was no difficulty with the application itself or with the supporting documents including my valid American passport No. 1733242, which was returned to me on July 8, 1961, at the American Embassy in Moscow, where it had been kept for safe-keeping.

I have made repeated inquiries to the proper offices in Minsk but I have, as yet, to receive a satisfactory answer.

I believe there is justification for an official inquiry, directed to the department of "Internal Affairs, Prospekt Stalin 15, Minsk," and the offices of the "address and passport office," Ulitsa Moskova, Colonel Petrakov director."

Also, I believe it is doubly important for an official inquiry, since there have been systematic and concerted attempts to intimidate my wife into withdrawing her application for a visa. I have notified the Embassy in regard to these incidents by the local authorities in regard to my wife, these incidents had resulted in my wife being hospitalized for a five day

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2747—Continued

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of 3  
 Encl. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Disp. No. 317  
 From: Moscow

period, on September 22, 1961, for nervous exhaustion.

On July 11, 1961 I executed a petition to classify status of alien for issuance of immigration visa, on behalf of my wife, I assume there has been no difficulty with it.

I think if it is within the lawful right, and in the interest of, the United States government, and the American Embassy, Moscow, to look into this case on my behalf.

Yours very truly  
 Lee H. Oswald  
 (Embassy replied October 12, 1961)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2747—Continued

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
(Including Office and Officers)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: January 26, 1961

SUBJECT: Lee Oswald

PARTICIPANTS: Mrs. Oswald

FFT - Mr. Edward J. Hickey  
SCS - Mr. Derman P. Stanfield  
SOV - D. E. Baster

COPIES TO:

PPF  
SCS  
H  
DNR - S  
SOV - (5) (cc's)  
Ambassy Moscow

Mrs. Oswald came in to discuss the situation with regard to her son, Lee Oswald, who had gone to the Soviet Union and attempted to renounce his citizenship in a visit to the Embassy on October 31, 1959. Mrs. Oswald said she had come to Washington to see what further could be done to help her son, indicating that she did not feel that the Department had done as much as it should in his case. She also said she thought there was some possibility that her son had in fact gone to the Soviet Union as a US secret agent, and if this were true she wished the appropriate authorities to know that she was destitute and should receive some compensation.

Mrs. Oswald was assured that there was no evidence to suggest that her son had gone to the Soviet Union as an "agent", and that she should dismiss any such idea. With respect to her son's citizenship status, Mr. Hickey explained that he had not yet taken the necessary steps in order legally to renounce his citizenship. At the same time, we did not know whether he had taken any action which would deprive him of his American citizenship under our laws. Mrs. Oswald conceded that there was a good possibility that her son was acting in full knowledge of what he was doing and preferred the Soviet way of life. If this were the case, she would respect his right to do so.

It was agreed that the Department would send a new instruction to the Embassy at Moscow asking that the Soviet Foreign Ministry be informed that Mrs. Oswald had not heard from her son in several months and was very anxious to have word from him.

Mrs. Oswald said that her address at the present time was Box 305, Boyd, Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2748

SY 12/11 - 100-200715-1111 PAGE 1

(Security Classification)

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM: Ambassy MOSCOW

TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

REF: Cartel 130h, October 31, 1959

DATE: November 2, 1959

ACTION: DEPT. 5, SCS-2, SCS-2 (NY-2) 100-200715-1111

RECEIVED: 100-200715-1111

CITIZENSHIP: Lee Harvey OSWALD

Mr. Lee Harvey OSWALD, an American citizen, appeared at this Embassy October 31, 1959 and stated to Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder that he wishes to renounce his American citizenship and that he had applied to become a citizen of the Soviet Union. He presented to the interviewing officer his passport and the following signed, undated, handwritten statement, the original of which is retained by the Embassy (messages are as in original):

"I Lee Harvey (sq) Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

s/ Lee H. Oswald

Oswald is the bearer of Passport No. 1733212, issued September 10, 1959 (retained at the Embassy). The passport shows that he was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on October 18, 1939, and gives his occupation as "Shipping export agent". Oswald gave his last address in the United States as that of his mother at 1936 Collinwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas. A telegram subsequently received at the Embassy for him indicates that a brother, Robert L. Oswald, resides at 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas. He stated that he was discharged from the U. S. Marine Corps on September 11, 1959. Highest grade achieved was corporal. Oswald evidently applied for his passport to the Agency at San Francisco while still in service. He stated that he had contemplated the action which he took for about two years before his discharge. He departed from the United States through New Orleans with the intent of traveling to the Soviet Union through Northern Europe. He stated that he first applied for a Soviet tourist visa on October 14,

COPY TO THE FBI

NOV 12 1959

SY - LIAISON

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2749

(Classification)

Page 2 of 2  
 Encl. No. 234  
 Disp. No. 234  
 From: MOUSSAW

that he applied for Soviet citizenship by letter to the Supreme Soviet on October 16 in Moscow. He stated that he did not mention his intent to remain in the Soviet Union to the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki at the time of his visa application.

Throughout the interview Oswald's manner was aggressive, arrogant, and uncooperative. He appeared to be competent. He insisted that he did not wish to make time to discuss or answer questions concerning his "persona" affair beyond what was directly related to divesting himself of his American citizenship. He was contemptuous of any efforts by the interviewing officer in his interest, made clear that he wanted no advice from the Embassy. He stated that he knew the provisions of U. S. law on loss of citizenship and declined to have them reviewed by the interviewing officer. In short he displayed all the airs of a new sophomore party-liner.

Oswald gave as the "principal reason" for his decision that "I am a marxist" but declined any further elaboration of his motivation. However, other remarks bearing on his attitude were made during the interview. At one point he alluded to hardships endured by his mother as a "worker" and stated that he did not intend to have this happen to him. He also referred to himself several times as a "worker", but admitted that he had never held a civilian job, having entered the Marine Corps directly from junior year of high school. (He claimed to have completed high school while in service.) He stated that his service in Okinawa and elsewhere "gave me a chance to observe American imperialism." At another point he reacted sensitively when asked, in connection with his rank in the Marine Corps, whether he felt he should have had a higher grade.

Oswald categorically refused to discuss his family beyond stating that he was not married and that he has a mother in Texas. He had obliterated the address written on the inside cover of his passport and steadfastly refused to give any last home address until it was elicited by the "threat" that nothing could be done about his request to renounce his citizenship without this information. After giving the address noted above, he then confirmed that it was his mother's address. He would not say whether he had informed his mother and rebuffed any suggestion of concern for her.

Oswald offered the information that he had been a radar operator in the Marine Corps and that he had voluntarily stated to unnamed Soviet officials that as a Soviet citizen he would make known to them such information concerning the Marine Corps and his speciality as he possessed. He intimated that he might know something of special interest.

Oswald is presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow awaiting the Soviet response to his application for citizenship. As his Soviet visa and militia registration expired on October 22, 1959, and have not been renewed, he is patently in a technically illegal residence status with the tacit consent of the Soviet authorities.

For what significance it may have, the foregoing was also the pattern in the Nicholas PETRULLI case (our Despatch 111, September 11, 1959). Having

(Classification)

Page 3 of 3  
 Encl. No. 234  
 Disp. No. 234  
 From: MOUSSAW

evidently concluded, after allowing Petrulli to languish "illegally" in a local hotel for a month, that he was no asset as a Soviet citizen, the Soviets suddenly invited him to depart, pointing out that he had "overstayed" his visa.

In view of the Petrulli case and other considerations, the Embassy proposes to delay action on Oswald's request to execute an oath of renunciation to the extent dictated by developments and subject to the Department's advice.

Edward L. Freere  
 Charge d'Affaires, ad interim

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2749--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2749--Continued

RECEIVED TELETYPE

Department of State

35

Action

PPT

FROM: MOSCOW

Info

TO: Secretary of State

L

H

INR

EUR

P

CH

SCWC

NSIA

SCS

SY

DCL

IRC

CIA

OSD

NAVY

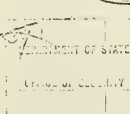
FOR PO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, UNMARRIED AGE 20 PP 773242 ISSUED  
 SEPT 10, 1959 APPEARED AT EMB TODAY TO RENOUNCE AMERICAN  
 CITIZENSHIP, STATED APPLIED IN MOSCOW FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP  
 FOLLOWING ENTRY USSR FROM HELSINKI OCT 15. MOTHER'S  
 ADDRESS AND HIS LAST ADDRESS US 4936 COLLINWOOD ST.,  
 FORT WORTH TEXAS. SAYS ACTION CONTEMPLATED LAST TWO  
 YEARS. MAIN REASON "I AM MARXIST". ATTITUDE ARROGANT  
 AGGRESSIVE. RECENTLY DISCHARGED MARINE CORPS. SAYS HAS  
 OFFERED SOVIETS ANY INFORMATION HE HAS ACQUIRED AS  
 ENLISTED RADAR OPERATOR.

IN VIEW PEYR-LLI CASE WE PROPOSE DELAY EXECUTING RENUNCIATION  
 UNTIL SOVIET ACTION KNOWN OR DEPT ADVISES. DESPATCH  
 FOLLOWS. PRESS INFORMED.

FREERS

JR



COM TO THE FBI  
 ST - LINCOLN

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2750

-AIR MAIL

1100 Main, Dallas, Texas  
 December 19, 1961

A12 531 002

Director, Passport Office  
 Department of State  
 Room 2131, New State Extension  
 Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Attention: Liaison

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, born New  
 Orleans, La., 10-10-39, now resid-  
 ing Apt. 24, No. 4 Kellin St.,  
 Miami, Russia

The above named has filed a visa petition with this Service to clas-  
 sify his Russian born wife, Marina N. Oswald, as a nonquota immigrant.  
 Subject apparently departed from the United States during the latter  
 part of 1959 and proceeded to Russia where he renounced his United  
 States citizenship.

For the use of this Service in adjudicating the visa petition it will  
 be appreciated if you will furnish information contained in your rec-  
 ords pertaining to subject.

Very truly yours,

L. A. Mack  
 Officer in Charge

AIR MAIL

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2751

12-13-61

For possible information pertaining to the  
Subject of your request you are referred to  
the Department of State.

The following FBI record, NUMBER 327 925 D, is furnished

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME AND NUMBER	ARRESTED OR RECEIVED	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Marine	Lee Harvey Oswald #1653230	10-24-56		

Notations indicated by \* ARE NOT BASED ON FINGERPRINTS IN FBI files. The notations are based on data  
formerly furnished this Bureau concerning individuals of the same or similar names or aliases and ARE LISTED  
ONLY AS INVESTIGATIVE LEADS.

10-70122-0 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

72

13 DEC 1961

Form G-13a  
Agency Name Check  
(Rev. 8-1-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office  
San Antonio, Texas  
Sub-Office  
Dallas, Texas

File No.  
A-2 531 002  
Date  
December 5, 1961

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
2430 E Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

Attention: DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PLANS

Please furnish any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person.

NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>		DATE OF BIRTH Oct 18, 1939	SEX M	COLOR W	MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, or country) New Orleans, La.		PRESENT NATIONALITY U. S.			
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames) P: Edward Lee Oswald - deceased M: Marguerite Oswald					
HEIGHT 5-10	WEIGHT 165	EYES Blue	HAIR Lt. Brn.	COMPLEXION	
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) (City, State and country) Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street New Orleans, Louisiana					
U. S. Marine Corps					
PRIOR RESIDENCES, IF AVAILABLE 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas					
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) Minsk, Russia Export-Import Firm, New Orleans, La. U. S. Marine Corps		OCCUPATION OF PROFESSION Electrical Technician	FROM Sep 1959 10/24/59	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) Student					
SPOUSE (Full name & other names used, & present address, if not same as above) Marina N. Oswald		DATE OF BIRTH 7/17/41	PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, or country) Molotovsk, USSR		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated) Unknown					
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status) Unknown		PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Date and port or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.) Unknown			
PREVIOUS NUMBERS ASSIGNED (Indicate date, port, and status) None		PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES If yes, attach list of reports.			
REASON FOR REQUEST AFFILIANT FOR: <input type="checkbox"/> ADM. TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADJ. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ	DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. FB # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR FB #	OTHER (Specify) FOR RELIEF OF Investigation			

RETURN TO  
INVESTIGATIONS  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
119 D St., N.E.  
Washington 25, D.C.

(3)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations

Form G-13a  
Agency Name Check  
(Rev. 8-1-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office  
San Antonio, Texas  
Sub-Office  
Dallas, Texas

File No.  
A-2 531 002  
Date  
December 5, 1961

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Please furnish a copy of any criminal record shown in the fingerprint records of your Bureau concerning the following person. Fingers ☐ attached ☒ unavailable - outside the United States.

NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>		DATE OF BIRTH October 18, 1939	SEX M	COLOR W	MARITAL STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, or country) New Orleans, La.		PRESENT NATIONALITY U. S.			
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames) P: Edward Lee Oswald - deceased M: Marguerite Oswald					
HEIGHT 5-10	WEIGHT 165	EYES Blue	HAIR Lt. Brn.	COMPLEXION	
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) (City, State and country) Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street Minsk, Russia New Orleans, Louisiana					
U. S. Marine Corps					
PRIOR RESIDENCES, IF AVAILABLE 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas					
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) Minsk, Russia Export-Import Firm, New Orleans, La. U. S. Marine Corps		OCCUPATION OF PROFESSION Electrical Technician	FROM Sep 1959 10/24/59	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) Student					
SPOUSE (Full name & other names used, & present address, if not same as above) Marina N. Oswald		DATE OF BIRTH 7/17/41	PLACE OF BIRTH (City, State, or country) Molotovsk, USSR		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated) Unknown					
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status) Unknown		PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Date and port or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.) Unknown			
PREVIOUS NUMBERS ASSIGNED (Indicate date, port, and status) Marine Corps 1653230		PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES If yes, attach list of reports.			
REASON FOR REQUEST AFFILIANT FOR: <input type="checkbox"/> ADM. TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADJ. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ	DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. FB # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR FB #	OTHER (Specify) FOR RELIEF OF Investigation			

RETURN TO  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
312 Old Post Office Bldg., 12th & Penna. Ave., N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

(1)

FBI - IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

District  
San Antonio, Texas  
Sub-Office  
Dallas, Texas

File No.  
ATZ 531 002  
Date  
December 5, 1961

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: NAME CHECK SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Please furnish any derogatory information contained in any file - other than fingerprint records - which your Bureau may have concerning the following person: **X**  
- outside the United States.

NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>				DATE OF BIRTH October 10, 1939		SEX M	COLOR W	MARITAL STATUS S <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/>
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, state and country) New Orleans, La.				PRESENT NATIONALITY U. S.				
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames) F: Edward Lee Oswald - deceased M: Marguerite Oswald IDENTIFYING MARKS OR SCARS								
HEIGHT 5-2	WEIGHT 165	EYES Blue	HAIR Lt. Brn.	COMPLEXION				
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street				(City, state and country) Minsk, Russia New Orleans, Louisiana		FROM Sep 1959 10/24/56	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR RESIDENCES, IF AVAILABLE 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas								
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) Minsk, Russia Export-Import Firm, New Orleans, La. U. S. Marine Corps				OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION Electrical Technician		FROM Sep 1959 10/24/56	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) Student								
SPOUSE (Full name & other names used, & present address, if not same as above) Marina N. Oswald				DATE OF BIRTH 7/1/41		PLACE OF BIRTH (City, state and country) Molotovsk, USSR		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated) Unknown								
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status)				PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Date and port or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.)				
PREVIOUS NUMBERS ASSIGNED (MHA, S/N, passport, social security) M: 1653230				PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, if yes, attach list of reports.				
REASON FOR REQUEST APPLICANT FOR: <input type="checkbox"/> ADIA TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADI. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ		DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. PB # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR PB #		OTHER (Specify) Investigation				

RETURN TO:  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
312 Old Post Office Bldg., 12th & Penna. Ave., N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

(3)  
FBI - DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE  
DIVISION

Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

District  
San Antonio, Texas  
Sub-Office  
Dallas, Texas

File No.  
ATZ 531 002  
Date  
December 5, 1961

U. S. MARINE CORPS

Please furnish any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person.

NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>				DATE OF BIRTH October 10, 1939		SEX M	COLOR W	MARITAL STATUS S <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W <input type="checkbox"/>
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, state and country) New Orleans, La.				PRESENT NATIONALITY U. S.				
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames) F: Edward Lee Oswald - deceased M: Marguerite Oswald								
HEIGHT 5-2	WEIGHT 165	EYES Blue	HAIR Lt. Brn.	COMPLEXION				
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street				(City, state and country) Minsk, Russia New Orleans, Louisiana		FROM Sep 1959 10/24/56	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR RESIDENCES, IF AVAILABLE 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas								
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) Minsk, Russia Export-Import Firm, New Orleans, La. U. S. Marine Corps				OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION Electrical Technician		FROM Sep 1959 10/24/56	TO Present 9/11/59	
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) Student								
SPOUSE (Full name & other names used, & present address, if not same as above) Marina N. Oswald				DATE OF BIRTH 7/1/41		PLACE OF BIRTH (City, state and country) Molotovsk, USSR		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated) Unknown								
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status)				PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Date and port or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.)				
PREVIOUS NUMBERS ASSIGNED (MHA, S/N, passport, social security) M: 1653230				PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, if yes, attach list of reports.				
REASON FOR REQUEST APPLICANT FOR: <input type="checkbox"/> ADIA TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADI. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ		DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. PB # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR PB #		OTHER (Specify) Investigation				

RETURN TO:  
DISTRICT DIRECTOR,  
U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service  
312 Old Post Office Bldg., 12th & Penna. Ave., N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

(7) DECLASSIFIED

Assistant Commissioner  
Investigations

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2751-Continued

12-18-61 ONI files:

Refer to FBI.

Also refer to Department of State, for following which may be in Passport Office files:

Despatch 234 of Nov. 2, 1959 from Embassy, Moscow, subject: Citizenship of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Incoming telegram, Control 20261, Oct. 31, 1959, 7:59 AM from Moscow, for PO (Passport Office).

Commandant Marine Corps advised SUBJECT given undesirable discharge from Marine Corps Reserve 17 August 1960, home address as of 20 July 1959, 3124 W. 5 St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Chief Naval Operations, 11-29-59 advised Naval Attache Moscow that Oswald attended Aircraft Control and Warning Operator Course in 1957, Served with Marine Air Control Squadrons in Japan and Taiwan with duties involving ground control intercept; job description code indicated he was aviation electronics operator.

Nov. 15, 1959, Naval Attache, Moscow, advised re renunciation citizenship of Lee Harvey Oswald, that Oswald stated he was radar operator in Marine Corps and had offered furnish Soviets info he possessed on US Radar.

See UPI (United Press International) despatches from Moscow, 10-31-59; also Newspaper report headed Moscow, Nov. 26, 1959, by Priscilla Johnson, North American Newspaper Alliance.

Washington District Office 12-18-61.

DECLASSIFIED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2751-Continued

Form G-135a  
Agency Name Check  
(Rev. 8-1-60)

WDA reply via Washington  
Field Office INS requested

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office  
San Antonio, Texas  
City  
Dallas, Texas

File No.  
A12 531 002  
Date  
December 5, 1961

X				- outside the United States.				
NAME (Surname in CAPS, First, Middle) <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>				DATE OF BIRTH <b>October 10, 1931</b>		SEX <b>M</b>	COLOR <b>W</b>	MARITAL STATUS <b>S</b> <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> W
PLACE OF BIRTH (City, county, state & country) <b>New Orleans, La.</b>				PRESENT NATIONALITY <b>U. S.</b>		PARENTS' NAMES (Include present address, if known) <b>F: Edward Lee Oswald - deceased M: Marguerite Oswald</b>		
ALIASES (Identify maiden names or nicknames)								
HEIGHT <b>5-10</b>	WEIGHT <b>165</b>	EYES <b>Blue</b>	HAIR <b>Lt. Brn.</b>	COMPLEXION		IDENTIFYING MARKS OR SCARS		
RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) <b>Apartment 24, No. 4 Kalinin Street Minsk, Russia New Orleans, Louisiana</b>				FROM <b>1959 Sep 1957 10/24/56</b>	TO <b>Present 1959 9/11/59</b>			
U. S. Marine Corps								
PRIOR RESIDENCES (If available) <b>7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas</b>								
EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (Employer's name and address) <b>Minsk, Russia Export-Import Firm, New Orleans, La. U. S. Marine Corps</b>				OCCUPATION OR PROFESSION <b>Electrical Technician</b>		FROM <b>1959 Sep 1957 10/24/56</b>	TO <b>Present 1959 9/11/59</b>	
PRIOR OCCUPATIONS (Not included in above) <b>Student</b>								
SPOUSE (Full name & other names used, & present address, if not same as above) <b>Mirina H. Oswald</b>				DATE OF BIRTH <b>2/2/24</b>		PLACE OF BIRTH (City, county, state & country) <b>Melotouk, U.S.S.R.</b>		
ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated)								
<b>Unknown</b>								
LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status)				PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Date and port or if transited, for years when previously in U.S.)				
PREVIOUS AGENCIES ASSIGNED (Date, port and status) <b>U.S. Marine Corps 10-3230</b>				PREVIOUS REPORTS FURNISHED BY FBI <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES (If yes attach list of reports)				
REASON FOR REQUEST <input type="checkbox"/> ASIA TO U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> ADJ. OF STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> NATZ				DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS <input type="checkbox"/> BENEF. PS # <input type="checkbox"/> SPONSOR PS #		OTHER (Specify) <b>FOR RELIEF OF Investigation</b>		

DISTRIBUTION: (check appropriate block)

☒ (1) FBI IDENT  
☒ (2) FBI FILE  
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☐ (5) OSI (USAF)  
☒ (6) ONI (USN)  
☐ (7) WFO  
☐ (8) CHIEF INV SEC  
☒ (9) *Mirina*

(4)  
FILE COPY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2751-Continued

FILE NO. <u>H-1250645</u>		AREA <u>A</u>	33 Line No. <u>1504</u>
NAME (Last, (in CAPS), First, Middle) <u>OSWALD, Marina R.</u>		Classification approved	
ASSIGNED TO <u>T. Burman</u>	Date Assigned <u>10-11-61</u>	By <u>RWP</u>	
CALL BY <u>11-11-61</u>	Received <u>X</u>	Trans. to <input type="checkbox"/> <u>10-11-61</u> (Date)	

21. Worth, Texas

Investigations Control Card  
Form G-609A (Rev. 3-15-61)

Work Copy

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Communications From the Department of State

1. I refer to your letter of 11 September 1964, requesting that the Central Intelligence Agency confirm by memorandum its receipt of certain communications, variously dated in 1959, 1961 and 1962, from the Department of State.

2. The Central Intelligence Agency received the following documents on the dates shown:

a. Foreign Service Dispatch No. 234, dated 2 November 1959, relative to Lee Harvey OSWALD. Date of receipt: 13 November 1959.

b. Foreign Service Dispatch No. 317, dated 12 October 1961. Subject: Citizenship and Passports -- Lee Harvey OSWALD. Date of receipt: 25 October 1961.

c. Foreign Service Dispatch No. 29, dated 11 July 1961. Subject: Citizenship and Passports -- Lee Harvey OSWALD. Date of receipt: 31 July 1961.

3. Dates of receipt of the documents listed below cannot be determined, but these communications were received by this Agency through standard inter-agency distribution channels, and were in its files on 22 November 1963:

a. State Department Instruction A-273, dated 13 April 1961, relative to Citizenship and Passports: Lee Harvey OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2752

b. Memorandum of Conversation, dated 26 January 1961.  
Subject: Lee OSWALD.

c. State Department Telegram No. 1358, dated 9 November 1959.

d. State Department Telegram No. 1304, dated 31 October 1959.

5. I hope that the information given above meets the Commission's need.



Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	S/A MARION C. STREET	Office:	KANSAS CITY
Date:	4/10/64		
Field Office File No.:	105-1736	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA - RUSSIA

Synopsis: FRANCES MAUD BOSS, Kansas City, Mo., returned to United States from Mexico by train through Nuevo Laredo at approximately 10:00 a.m., on 10/3/63; cannot recall seeing OSWALD. Mr. and Mrs. RALPH A. BANNIGAN, Springfield, Mo., returned by car during evening 10/3/63 and cannot recall seeing OSWALD.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

The persons interviewed hereinafter departed from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, the same date as LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI:

On March 13, 1964, Mrs. COXIE (FRANCES MAUD) BOSS, 4446 Benton Boulevard, advised that she had travelled by train to Mexico September 19, 1963, and departed Mexico on October 3, 1963. She was in Mexico on vacation, and travelled alone. She advised that she had been scheduled to return through Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2, 1963, however, the train arrived at Nuevo Laredo too late to make connections. She and four other persons on the same Pullman remained on the Pullman overnight and went through the Mexican customs by train the next morning around 10:00 a.m.

Commission Exhibit 2753

Mr. ROSS recalled that the four other persons on the Pullman were Americans returning home from Mexico. One was an elderly lady from North Carolina, and the other was an elderly lady from New York. The other two people were a man and his mother, who, she believes may have been from St. Louis, Missouri, but cannot be positive, and they may only have been en route to St. Louis for transferring trains.

Mrs. ROSS advised that the train she was on was the Missouri Pacific train which travelled through Austin and Texarkana, Texas, and anyone going to Dallas would have had to transfer somewhere along the route. She does not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD on this train, or at any time while she was in Mexico. She viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and advised she had seen many pictures of him through television and newspapers.

Mrs. ROSS advised that she is 61 years of age, a housewife, born in Topeka, Kansas, and her husband has been an employee for many years of the Postal Transportation Service in Kansas City.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES A. MITCHELL:

AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI:

On March 13, 1964, Mr. RALPH A. BANNIGAN was interviewed at his place of employment, the Strout Realty Agency, Inc., 1711 North Glenstone, at which time he furnished the following details regarding his trip to Mexico in October, 1963:

He drove to Mexico on October 2, 1963, with his wife, DARLENE, and his two young sons in his personally owned automobile. They entered Mexico at Miguel Aleman and drove directly to Monterrey, which he judged to be 100 miles from Miguel Aleman. They stayed overnight at the Hotel Gran Ansara, and the following day they did some sightseeing in Monterrey. At about 3:00 p.m., in the evening they decided they had had enough and decided to return to the United States. They took Mexican Highway 85 back to Laredo, Texas, and went through customs at Laredo. They spent the night of October 3, 1963, at the South Winds Motel, located on Highway 81 in Laredo.

BANNIGAN and his wife are very familiar with the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, according to news accounts, was in Mexico around October 2, 1963. They have given this considerable thought to determine if they had seen him, being familiar with OSWALD's photograph. Neither could recall ever seeing OSWALD during their stay in Mexico or Laredo, Texas.

He continued that on October 4, 1963, they left Laredo, Texas on Interstate 35, to San Antonio, Texas, and spent the night at the Alamo Heights Motel. The next day they drove all the way to Springfield, Missouri. They went through Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas, on their return, but nowhere did they encounter LEE HARVEY OSWALD.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535  
June 12, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Lee Harvey Oswald was issued passport number D002526 on June 23, 1963, by the U.S. Passport Office in New Orleans, Louisiana, he having made formal application for the passport at the same office on June 24, 1963.

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has requested that a random sampling be made of those persons who applied for passports at the U.S. Passport Office in New Orleans between the dates of June 17, 1963, and July 1, 1963, and determine how long in each case it took for the authorization to issue the passport to reach the New Orleans Office. The Commission expressed an interest in the amount of time between the filing of the application for passport at New Orleans by an applicant and receipt of the authority to issue the passport by the New Orleans Office from Washington, D.C.

It will be recalled that on May 26, 1964, Mr. George Maddocks, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that daily teletypes are sent to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., setting forth the names and birth dates of individuals who have made applications either on that date or the day before; that it might be possible to ascertain the identities of persons who made applications at New Orleans, Louisiana, during the pertinent period by reviewing these teletypes. Maddocks further stated that if the identities of these individuals could be ascertained from these daily teletypes, the desired information could then be obtained from their passport applications which should also be on file at Washington, D.C.

Mr. Maddocks advised that during the period of June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, a total of 280 applications for passports were made in person by individuals at New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Maddocks further stated that during this same period, an additional 2,091 applications for passports were received by his office through the mail.

On June 3, 1964, the daily incoming teletypes (or TWXs) from the New Orleans Passport Office of the U.S. Department of State for the period June 17, 1963, through July 1, 1963, were made available for review to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by Mr. Robert Johnson, Chief Counsel, Passport Office, U.S. Department of State. It was noted that these TWXs are generally filed by year, office and the date of the incoming TWX. The reply TWX from the Passport Office is generally attached to each incoming TWX. There may be several incoming TWXs from New Orleans in one day. In that case, each of the several incoming TWXs is a complete and separately numbered message and the reply TWX is affixed to that particular TWX. An indication of the number of messages handled on each TWX is set forth subsequently in this communication. It is to be noted that during the period designated, the Passport Office at New Orleans handled passport applications from several states. For the requested purpose, only those persons were selected whose passport application indicated they were formally executed at the Passport Office, New Orleans, during the designated period. On June 3, 4 and 5, 1964, samples were taken at random of the applications of those persons. The results are set forth graphically below. The breakdown data is based on the date of the incoming TWX from the New Orleans Office to the Passport Office, Washington, D.C. The columnar headings are explained as follows:

DOB:	Date of birth
CDS:	This is the cashier's date stamp located on the bottom of the passport application. According to Mr. Johnson, this is affixed by the New Orleans Passport Office.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2754



DYAP: Date of formal application for passport. This is determined by a stamp on the execution part of the passport application, which stamp reads as follows:  
Agent, - Department of State  
Date  
New Orleans, Louisiana

DOW: Date of incoming TWX from New Orleans to Passport Office, Washington, D.C.

DTSOW: Date and time stamped at Passport Office, Washington, D.C., on incoming TWX from New Orleans

DWO: Date of outgoing reply TWX from Passport Office, Washington, D.C., to New Orleans

DTSWO: Date and time stamped at Passport Office, Washington, DC, on outgoing TWX to New Orleans

PTID: Passport issue date

PINO: Passport number

C: Classification of TWXs (Both incoming and reply TWXs bear the same classification if not otherwise indicated.)

P is for priority; U is for urgent; and R is for routine.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2754—Continued

PAGES 4 through 51 HAVE BEEN OMITTED  
SINCE THEY CONTAIN DATA WHICH HAVE BEEN  
SUMMARIZED ON PAGE 52.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2754—Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It was noted that the letters "NO" appear in red pencil adjacent to the date and time stamp affixed at the Passport Office, Washington, D.C., on the incoming TWX from New Orleans on almost all of the TWXs examined. Mr. Johnson advised that these letters are placed there at the Passport Office, Washington, D.C.; that they are an abbreviation for New Orleans and are used as an administrative aid for filing purposes with no relation to any individual on the TWXs.

# SUMMARY

In summation, 124 passport applications were reviewed for the pertinent period. Eighty-six of those, or 69.4 per cent, who made formal application on one day were issued passports on the same date or the next day. Another twelve who made formal application on a Friday were issued passports on the following Monday. Thus, 68, or 79 per cent, of those who made formal application on one day were issued passports on the same day, or no later than the next normal business day.

Analysis of the Passport Office, Washington, D.C., date and time stamp data set forth concerning all the incoming and reply TWXs during the pertinent period, indicates that for all but a few of the thousands of names forwarded by New Orleans, authorization for issuance of a passport was granted by the Passport Office on the same date or on the next normal business day, allowing for week ends.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2754—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
June 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On June 22, 1964, Mr. George Maddox, Acting Agent in Charge, Passport Agency, Department of State, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information to a Special Agent of the FBI regarding the administrative handling of passport applications personally presented at his agency's New Orleans office.

Mr. Maddox informed that when an individual presents an application for a passport, an employee at the counter first checks the application to be sure that it is properly filled out and signed. This employee also checks the applicant's evidence of citizenship and also insures that the money accompanying the application for the passport is correct.

When everything is in order this employee then stamps the date the application was personally presented on the execution part of the passport application. This date then becomes the date of the formal application for the passport.

Mr. Maddox informed that the application, together with the money, be it a check, money order or cash, is then sent to his agency's cashier who inserts a part of the application in a cash register, and at the time the amount of money is "rung up" on the cash register, a date is also stamped by the cash register on the passport application. This date is

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

known as the cashier's date stamp. Mr. Maddox stated thereafter cards are made of the applicant's name and address for administrative handling and the applicant's name is included with other names in a TXM which is sent to the passport office in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Maddox stated that generally the date shown by the cashier's date stamp and the date shown by the execution date stamp on the passport application would be the same except for the following reasons:

He informed that his agency's office closes at 5 p.m. each weekday. However, at 4 p.m. each weekday no additional applications and money are sent to the cashier. The cashier from 4 to 5 p.m. "balances out", that is, insures that the amount of money shown on the cashier's tab for that day balances with the amount of money on hand. Therefore, any applications personally brought to his agency's office between 4 and 5 p.m., would be stamped at the counter bearing that date in the execution part of the passport application. However, the application would not be sent to the cashier until the following day at which time the cashier's date stamp would be applied.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Commission Exhibit 2756

- 2 -

If there is any other material you wish the Department to provide, please do not hesitate to ask for it.

Sincerely,

*Leonard C. Meeker*

Leonard C. Meeker  
Acting Legal Adviser

June 29, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are the transcripts of the testimony of Secretary Rusk, Mr. Chayes, Miss Knight, Miss Waterman, Mr. Snyder and Mr. McVickar, which Mr. Coleman sent to Mr. Ehrlich on June 23. Mr. Chayes, Miss Knight and Miss Waterman have each reviewed their testimony and have made a number of minor penciled revisions for grammatical and factual accuracy. Mr. McVickar is now in Bolivia and Mr. Snyder is in New York, so it was not possible for either of them to review their testimony. Mr. Ehrlich has reviewed their testimony, however, and has made a few penciled corrections for grammatical and factual accuracy. He also similarly reviewed the testimony of the Secretary for the same purpose.

During the Secretary's appearance before the Commission, he was requested to furnish a number of items of additional information. In accordance with these requests, I sent you with my letter of June 20 a substantial amount of material. I understand from your staff that this material satisfactorily meets the requests made to the Secretary. If you desire further material in this connection, please let me know.

In Mr. Chayes' testimony before the Commission, he also was requested to furnish additional information. Attached is a memorandum setting forth this information for insertion in the record.

The Honorable  
J. Lee Rankin,  
General Counsel,  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy,  
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.,  
Washington, D.C.

Attachments:

1. Transcripts of testimony.
2. Additional information requested from Mr. Chayes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MR. ABRAM CHAYES,  
LEGAL ADVISER, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, IN CONNECTION  
WITH HIS JUNE 9-10, 1964 TESTIMONY BEFORE  
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

I. CITATIONS OF AUTHORITY - Page 7108

On page 7108 of the transcript of Mr. Chayes' testimony, Mr. Chayes stated that he would furnish citations of the cases to which he referred in his testimony. These citations are as follows:

(a) Page 7106, 6 lines from the bottom, after "the court held no, it wasn't," insert "In re Bautista's Petition, 183 F. Supp. 271 (D.C. Guam 1960)."

(b) Page 7106, 3 lines from the bottom, end of line, insert "In the Matter of L--, 1 Dec. Imm. and Nat. Laws 317 (1942)."

(c) Page 7108, line 2, end of line, insert "see Insogna v. Dulles, 116 F. Supp. 473 (D.D.C. 1953); Stipa v. Dulles, 233 F.2d 551 (3d Cir. 1956); and Bruni v. Dulles, 235 F.2d 855 (D.C. Cir. 1956). In at least one other case, Mendelsohn v. Dulles, 207 F.2d 37 (D.D.C. 1953), a court held that the plaintiff had not expatriated himself by residing abroad for more than five years since he had remained abroad to care for his sick wife, who was too ill to travel."

(d) Page 7110, line 16, end of line, insert "Acheson v. Murakami, 176 F.2d 953 (9th Cir. 1949)."

(e) Page 7110, line 18, after "lightly taken away," insert "see, e.g., Schneiderman v. United States, 320 U.S. 118 (1943)."

Other cases concerning the expatriation issue are cited in Part 3 of the Report of the Department of State -- Lee Harvey Oswald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756--Continued

- 2 -

II. APPLICATIONS FOR UNITED STATES PASSPORTS IN THE SOVIET UNION BY DEFECTORS OR ATTEMPTED DEFECTORS -- Page 7193

On page 7193 of the transcript of Mr. Chayes' testimony, he stated that he would provide additional information concerning "the time from application to grant of passport in the Soviet Union for defectors or attempted defectors who were trying to get back then to the United States."

The only relevant case of which the Passport Office is aware is that of who went to the Soviet Union in 1959 with the apparent intention of residing there permanently. left Montreal on July 3, 1959 on the SS Batory, bound for Copenhagen and Gyndia. had been issued a United States passport. who had previously been denied passport facilities because he had traveled to Communist China in 1957, in violation of the restrictions contained in his passport, was traveling on a passport he had fraudulently obtained in the name of

The Department next learned of the from an article which appeared in Pravda Ukrainy on December 12, 1959. This article, attributed to , was mainly an anti-United States propaganda piece which stated in part that , a typical American, had arrived in Odessa with his family and was working as a metal worker in a ship repair yard.

On July 7, 1960 appeared at the Embassy in Moscow. She stated she had separated from her husband and requested her passport be renewed. She was informed that the passport would be renewed and validated for direct and immediate return to the United States when she had completed her travel plans.

did not again appear at the Embassy until March 5, 1962, at which time she sought passport facilities for herself and . At that time she stated she would wait until passports could be issued to her and simultaneously, as she would not travel without her husband.

On July 26, 1962 came to the Embassy in Moscow, and submitted an application for passport, at which time he admitted he and his wife had been members of the Communist Party USA before coming to the Soviet Union.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756--Continued

Both passport applications were referred to the Department. In the absence of information that they had committed any expatriative act it was determined they were citizens of the United States. The Embassy was, however, requested to have both execute -- as part of their passport applications -- sworn statements concerning their membership in the Communist Party USA. On January 10, 1963, appeared at the Embassy in Moscow, executed an affidavit concerning membership in the Communist Party USA. refused to do so.

On January 30, 1963 an Operations Memorandum was sent to the Embassy in Moscow authorizing issuance of a passport to limited for direct and immediate return to the United States. Because of refusal to execute the statement regarding Communist Party USA membership, and his previous history of passport fraud, the Embassy was authorized to document him only with an Emergency Certificate of Identity for return to the United States.

Due to difficulties with Soviet authorities, were unable to travel from Odessa to Moscow to pick up their travel documentation until July 2, 1963. Thereafter -- until May 1964 -- remained in the Soviet Union because of the refusal of Soviet authorities to grant them exit visas to depart. On May 28, 1964, the Department was informed that the Soviet Government had reached a decision to grant Soviet exit visas to the On June 12, 1964, the arrived back in the United States.

There may possibly be other cases involving somewhat similar circumstances, but since no separate file of such cases is maintained, they cannot be readily identified.

III. PROCESSING BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES OF VISA APPLICATIONS BY SOVIET WIVES OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS IN MOSCOW -- Page 7198

On page 7198 of the transcript of Mr. Chayes' testimony, he stated that he would provide additional information concerning the length of time taken by Soviet authorities to process visa applications of Soviet wives of American citizens in the Soviet Union.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756--Continued

Attached is a memorandum from Mr. Kempton B. Jenkins, Acting Officer in Charge of Soviet Affairs, to Mr. Ehrlich, setting forth this information.

Attachment:

Memorandum from Mr. Jenkins  
to Mr. Ehrlich.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756--Continued

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : L - Mr. Thomas Ehrlich

DATE: June 25, 1964.

-2-

FROM : SOV - Kempton B. Jenkins

SUBJECT: Information for the President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

The following information is presented in response to the Commission's request for the names of all Soviet wives of United States citizens who received in the last ten years exit visas to leave the Soviet Union, and the length of time between the dates of their applications and the dates their applications were approved by the Soviet authorities.

During the fiscal years 1954-December 1963, a total of 724 immigrant visas were issued at the American Embassy in Moscow. These figures include non-quota visas issued to spouses and minor children of American citizens and certain relatives of American citizens granted non-quota visas under public laws. The figures also include quota visas issued to spouses and children of legally admitted aliens. While this figure includes other qualified quota immigrants, there are very few if any immigrants of this category documented at the American Embassy since practically all Soviet immigrants are relatives of American citizens.

The dates of application for Soviet exit visas are not known with the exception of those cases listed below by name. Unless the cases are specifically brought to the attention of our Government, as those in which exit visas are greatly delayed and the American spouse seeks assistance, the Embassy is not informed of the date of application for Soviet exit visas.

The following breakdown covers the fiscal years July 1, 1953 through June 30, 1963 and fiscal year 1964 from July through December.

1954 -

1954	-	2
1955	-	1
1956	-	8
1957	-	14
1958	-	17
1959	-	16
1960	-	102
1961	-	302
1962	-	97
1963	-	102
Fiscal year 1964 July-December	-	<u>63</u>
		724

In the following cases the Department is able to give an approximate date for application of Soviet exit visa and for the receipt of Soviet approval on these applications. (See attachment.)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756-Continued

EUR:SOV:VRLJemds:cw:erk

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2756-Continued



<u>Soviet Spouse</u>	<u>American Citizen Spouse</u>	<u>Date of Application and approval Soviet exit viss</u>
Eugenia Konstantinova Tucker	Robert C. Tucker, employee US Embassy Moscow	Married August 21, 1946 applied soon thereafter for Soviet exit visa, which granted June 8, 1953
Mrs. Tamara Gilmore	Eddy Gilmore US correspondent Moscow	Application pending about 12 years. Exit visa granted June 1953
Aleksandra Steiger	Andrew J. Steiger Reuters correspondent	Married June 6, 1939 exit visa received June 1953
Julie Whitney	Thomas Whitney Associated Press correspondent	Married April 1945 received exit visa June 1953
Mrs. Helene Atkins	George Richey Atkins	Married 1944 exit visa received June 1953
Ludmila N. Nikitina Shapiro	Henry Shapiro US correspondent	Married about 1940 received exit visa June 1953
Tatiana Davidovna Flaksel Sherich Intourist interpreter	Echiel Sherich Representative of a British- American fur corporation	Married September 17, 1955 apparently applied immediately. Received exit visas about ten days after marriage.
Mrs. Kiseleva-Turecki	Joachim Turecki, former Polish citizen, became separated from wife in 1941 when deported to Siberia	Made continuing efforts to leave USSR from end of war until exit visa granted October 1955

-2-

Victoria Ivanovna Sandor

John H. Sandor  
 formerly connected with United  
 States Mission to North Atlantic  
 Treaty Organization, Paris

Married about  
 October 1958; received  
 exit visa by November 12,  
 1958

Luiza Tarasovna Hegarty nee  
 Ivensova, Uruguayan born daughter  
 of Ukrainian repatriate from  
 Uruguay to USSR

Thomas J. Hegarty  
 US exchange student at  
 Leningrad University

Married about June 1,  
 1959; applied Soviet  
 visa June 13, 1959;  
 exit visa issued  
 December 3, 1959

Lyudmila Ivanovna Stefutkena Olson

Clark Bird Olson

Married January 30,  
 1960; applied February 8,  
 1960; exit visa issued  
 about May 2, 1960

Agnes Bornot Sineausky  
 Expatriated American citizen

William Sineausky

Applied about  
 August 1950; exit visa  
 February 14, 1960

Elena Anisimova Kirsch nee  
 Knyazkina

Leonard Kirsch  
 US exchange student at Moscow  
 University

Married May 17, 1961;  
 applied for exit visa  
 soon thereafter; exit  
 visa denied November  
 1961; reconsidered and  
 approved about January 4,  
 1962

Rozita Josifovna Shifman Brayton

Lawrence Brayton

Married February 17,  
 1963; apparently applied  
 exit visa thereafter;  
 received March 9, 1964



## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

Commission Exhibit 2757

JUL 6 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to a request from Mr. Coleman, I am supplying the following information on the Department's airgram A-127 of February 1, 1961.

A-127 is listed as document V-38 in the list of documents supplied to the Commission by the Department. It is also listed as document XIII-18 since it was one of those documents returned by our Embassy at Moscow. Since A-127 was only classified "Official Use Only", it was not registered, and, therefore, the Department has no record to show the exact date or means of its transmission to Moscow. Under the Department's procedures, A-127 would have been sent from Washington to Helsinki in an unaccompanied air pouch which has a lead seal. Anyone desiring to see a document in that pouch would have had to break the seal. The Department has no evidence whatsoever that any seals on any pouches from Washington to Helsinki during this period were tampered with. A-127 would have gone by courier from Helsinki to Moscow.

A-127 could have left the Department on February 1, 2, 3, 4, or 7 and, after any of these departure dates, would have arrived in Moscow on February 10. As the marking on the upper right corner of document XIII-18 indicates, the airgram was stamped by the Embassy on February 11, 1961.

Sincerely yours,

Leonard C. Mesker  
Acting Legal Adviser

The Honorable  
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel,  
President's Commission on the Assassination  
of President Kennedy,  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2757

1

Date August 23, 1962

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, reinterviewed near his residence, 2703 Morcedos Street, Fort Worth, Texas, stated he has resided at this address since about the middle of July, 1962 with his wife, MARIA, and daughter, JUNE LEE OSWALD. He stated he has been employed as machinist for LEEBIE'S MACHINE SHOP, 206-E North Vocol (Mito Settlement Village), Fort Worth, since about July 15, 1962.

OSWALD stated contact had been made by letter with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., to advise the Embassy of his wife's current address, saying this is something that is required by Soviet law. He stated she would continue to make reports periodically to the Soviet Embassy in instances where they moved to another address.

OSWALD advised the matter of his having been given an undesirable discharge on August 17, 1960, from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve by reason of unfitness has not been reviewed, and, he did not know when the matter would be heard.

OSWALD volunteered he had never enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps. He also stated he had not enjoyed his trip to the Soviet Union any more than he had enjoyed his service in the U. S. Marine Corps.

OSWALD stated positively no individual had made any contact with him since his arrival in Fort Worth in the interest of the Soviet Union.

OSWALD denied he had on October 31, 1959, or any other time, requested his U. S. citizenship be revoked. He denied he ever took any steps to apply for Soviet citizenship. He advised he never at any time affirmed allegiance to the Soviet Union, or indicated a willingness to do so.

OSWALD advised when he first arrived in the Soviet Union, and also when he started to leave, he was interviewed by representatives of the KGB, which he characterized as being the secret police, who, for the most part handle criminal matters among the population generally. He stated their operation in wide-spread. He denied he ever made any "deals" with the KGB, and stated he was never asked to undertake anything or do anything for them.

On 8/16/62 at Fort Worth, Texas File # EL 100-10461

by SAs ARNOLD J. BROWN and JOHN W. FAIN Date dictated 8/22/62

(11)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2758

2

DL 100-10451

He advised no representative of the Soviet Union, the KGB, or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to recruit him in any way. He stated no one in the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit any secret information concerning the United States or its defense from him.

OSWALD denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U. S. Marine Corps speciality.

OSWALD advised in about May 19, 1961, he became fearful some reprisals might be taken against him for having made the trip to the Soviet Union. He stated he then inquired of the American Embassy in Moscow, Russia, as to the possible legal complications. He stated the Embassy assured him they were aware of no evidence which would warrant prosecution against him, should he return to the United States. In this connection, OSWALD stated the American Embassy tried to persuade him to return to the United States alone, and without his wife, MARINA. He told the Embassy he could not do that.

The Embassy reportedly pointed out to OSWALD it would be a difficult matter to obtain a passport for OSWALD's wife, who was a Russian. The Embassy tried to influence him to come back alone, find a job, get established, and later send for his wife. OSWALD stated he refused to follow this course. He told the American Embassy he feared he would never see his wife again if he left her in Russia. OSWALD stated he finally furnished a "document of support" in the interest of his wife and the passport was eventually granted. OSWALD stated he was his wife's sponsor, and only sponsor.

OSWALD stated he has had no contact with his half brother, JOHN EDWARD PIC, a Staff Sergeant, in the USAF, and, so far as he knows, PIC is still stationed in Japan.

OSWALD stated he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife back home to see her relatives. He stated no definite plans have been formulated to this end.

OSWALD still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance. He stated he considers it "nobody's business" why he wanted to go to the Soviet Union. OSWALD finally stated he went over to Russia for his "own personal reasons." He said it was a "personal matter" to him. He said "I went, and I came back!" He also said "It was something that I did."

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2758-Continued

22  
D. ARV. (SARA says) not included in final report  
Nov. 1961. OSWALD traveled, fuel, foreign, from Regan's  
Economic. Starting at Conservative & that was in 1960 at the  
Regan's. Her family (who sent her to Munich) apparently  
with off ENNA. Her family cloths well made, clean and  
understanding in Oct 1960 we began to get very close and  
clearing up in interview on Oct. 21. He was a  
big man and very intelligent. He met in with a fashion  
on 400 & occasional evening Nov. 4 1960. He was a companion  
of her last year at the same time. He left Munich for Regan's  
at Berlin. Regan's to leave 5 ft 11 inch 160 lbs. built  
proportionally large, muscular, broad hips wide and large  
but very pleasantly proportioned, from a village near the  
Polish border, of strictly Russian peasant stock.  
gentle kind womanly and understanding, passionate  
in heart. At home in battle she controlled all the  
last several features with the kind night, Russian heart  
I met her through one of her room-mates, Tomka,  
small and stout together with still other girls lived in a  
room at the for. low built. Nov. in March near the  
winter circle. I began to notice self seriously only  
after I had parted ways with ENNA. Well at first home  
not seem to warrant attention since she is rather plain  
looking and frighteningly large. But I felt at once that  
she was kind and her person's were proportionally good  
her size. I found too be found out only after a great  
deal of research. After a light office's history with  
him and even his, he continuing to remain on  
friendly but conventional terms through 1961  
up till May when after being married we no longer met.  
Just after Berlin - a middle, black haired Jewish beauty  
with fair dark eyes skin as white as snow and beautiful  
smile and good but unpredictable nature, her only friend  
was that at 24 she was still a virgin, her entirely to  
her own desire. I met her after she was too weak to go  
factory. I noticed her, and perhaps felt in love with her,  
the first minute I saw her, we remained on a middle term  
from the time we met to the time I left the country. I  
passed marriage to her, on several occ. had several dates with  
her. But she would not have me. One last  
formal date was in Feb. 1961 after which I stopped seeing her.

HANDWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF AMOROUS AFFAIRS IN THE USSR, FOUND AMONG  
OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.  
(OSWALD'S HANDWRITING)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2759

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT : KGB Handling of Foreigners in the USSR

1. In response to an oral request from a member of your staff, I am forwarding the following information on KGB handling of foreigners in the USSR. One of the major responsibilities of the KGB is that of controlling and gathering information on foreign nationals within the borders of the USSR. To carry out this responsibility it makes extensive use of agents and informants drawn from among Soviet citizens with whom foreigners come in contact. For example, many if not all of the guides provided foreigners by Inturist, the official tourist agency of the USSR, are KGB agents or informants. Hotel and restaurant personnel are also often used in this capacity by the KGB. Only certain restaurants and hotels in the major cities of the USSR are normally open to foreign visitors. A high percentage of the employees in these selected hotels and restaurants are KGB agents or informants.

2. Foreign nationals who request Soviet citizenship or permanent residence in the USSR are, of course, a special category of foreigners. The KGB examines all such cases with great care to determine motivation and possible usefulness to the USSR. Once a foreigner has been granted citizenship or permission to reside in the USSR he is subject to surveillance and control through such measures as periodic interviews with neighbors and associates.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2760

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT : Acquaintances of the OSWALDs in Minsk

In response to a recent inquiry made orally by Mr. Slawson of your staff, I wish to advise you that a review of our files has provided information which confirms the existence of a number of the families and individuals with whom Lee Harvey OSWALD and Marina OSWALD claimed to have associated in Minsk.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting, Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2761

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 SEP 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

Attached herewith is the information which you requested  
in your memorandum entitled "Certain Questions Posed by  
the State Department Files."

  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

Attachment: As stated above

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2762

1. OSWALD's travel from Minsk to Moscow and return in July 1961 would normally have required prior authorization. Bearers of a Soviet "passport for foreigners" (vid na zhitelstvo v SSSR dlya innostrantsa) are required to obtain travel authorization from the Visa and Registration Department (OVIR) (or Passport Registration Department (PRO) in smaller towns) if they desire to leave the city (or oblast) where they are domiciled. This same requirement is believed to apply to persons, such as OSWALD, holding Soviet "stateless passports" (vid na zhitelstvo v SSSR dlya lits bez grazhdanstva).

2. The practicality of even "unauthorized" travel was demonstrated by events related by a United States citizen who defected in 1960, and subsequently was sent to Kiev to study. After repatriating this defector told U.S. authorities he had made a total of seven unauthorized trips from Kiev during his stay in the USSR. He was apprehended on two of his flights and was returned to Kiev each time, the second time under escort. On both occasions he was merely reprimanded by the deputy chief of the institute at which he was studying. Since Marina had a Soviet citizen's internal passport there would have been no restrictions against her making the trip to Moscow.

3. There are no legal restrictions against persons, including Soviet citizens, entering the American Embassy in Moscow; in fact, the Soviet government guarantees the principle of unhindered access to the Embassy. In practice, however, the Embassy perimeter is patrolled by uniformed militia [civil police] personnel, and the Embassy gate is guarded constantly by two militiamen. These "militiamen" are actually personnel of the Committee for State Security (KGB). Anyone who is not readily identifiable as a foreigner and who has not had his visit announced in advance, is stopped and asked for his name, documents, and business with the Embassy. Any Soviet citizen who does not have legitimate business with the Embassy is taken away for interrogation. Should someone force or bluff his way into the Embassy, he would be picked up when he departed. Such measures are taken, according to Soviet explanation, to protect the Embassy from intrusion by "hooligans" and other undesirable elements. OSWALD might well have been stopped by the militia at the gate, but since he carried a stateless passport and was probably identifiable as an American by name, accent and possibly clothing, would probably not have been prevented from entering. Marina also would probably not have been hindered, since she was the wife of a foreigner and had legitimate business in the Embassy.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2762--Continued



4. OSWALD said that he asked for Soviet citizenship on 16 October 1959. According to his diary, he received word a month later that he could stay in the USSR pending disposition of his request, but it was another month and a half before he was given his stateless passport.

5. When compared to five other defector cases, this procedure seems unexceptional. Two defectors from US Army intelligence units in West Germany appear to have been given citizenship immediately, but both had prior KGB connections and fled as a result of Army security checks. Of the other three cases, one was accepted after not more than five weeks and given a stateless passport apparently at about the same time. The second was immediately given permission to stay for a while, and his subsequent request for citizenship was granted three months later. The third was allowed to stay after he made his citizenship request, but almost two months passed before he was told that he had been accepted. Although the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs soon after told the US Embassy that he was a Soviet citizen, he did not receive his document until five or six months after initial application. We know of only one case in which an American asked for Soviet citizenship but did not take up residence in the USSR. In that instance, the American changed his mind and voluntarily returned to the United States less than three weeks after he had requested Soviet citizenship.

6. So far as we are able to determine, there is no Soviet law which would prevent a Soviet citizen married to a foreign national from accompanying his or her spouse from the USSR. This situation is also believed to have existed at the time of the OSWALDs' departure from the Soviet Union in 1962. In practice, however, permission for a Soviet wife to accompany her foreign national husband abroad is rarely given. In almost every case available for our review, the foreign national was obliged to depart the USSR alone and either return to escort his wife out, or arrange for her exit while he was still abroad. In some cases, the wife was never granted permission to leave. The majority of cases reviewed involve foreign students, exchange teachers, and other relatively transient persons, and while a number of cases have certain points in common, they bear little similarity to the OSWALD case; none involved a defector who married prior to repatriating.

7. The time lapse involved in Soviet processing of the OSWALDs' departure documentation appears to be normal. Marina began assembling the documents necessary for an exit visa in May 1961, and both OSWALDs actually applied on 20 August 1961, according to Marina's statement and OSWALD's diary. Marina's exit visa was issued at the time her new passport was issued, 11 January 1962, although she had been informed by Soviet authorities about 1 January 1962 that the visa would be issued. Lee OSWALD's exit visa was not issued until 22 May 1962, although he, too, apparently had been told in early January 1962 that the visa would be granted. The time lapse between actual application and notice of approval was over four months. By way of comparison, some Soviet wives have been held in the USSR for years, while in two specific cases involving Swedish national husbands, the Soviet wives were processed out in less than four months.

8. Issuance of a stateless passport (which may be called a sojourn permit or stateless person identity document - vid na zhitelstvo diya lits bez grazhdanstva) is not unusual. Available exemplars of stateless passports indicate that they are valid for one year from date of issue. An exemplar from the year 1960 (the year of issue of OSWALD's document) shows that it had been renewed for an additional one-year period beyond its original expiration date (as OSWALD claimed for his own document). Available exemplars show that the bearer was obliged to report to the local OVIR (Visa and Registration Department) or the PRO (Passport and Registration Department) office quarterly to register. We have no information to indicate whether OSWALD reported periodically for the same purpose.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2762—Continued

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2762—Continued





## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF — Commission Exhibit No. 2763

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No. (MI) 105-25533

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Date: December 12, 1963

To: Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEO HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On December 5, 1963, our Dallas, Texas, Office learned that the Secret Service had intercepted a letter postmarked November 25, 1963, at Havana, Cuba, addressed to Oswald, c/o Mail Office, Dallas. This letter, which was dated November 19, 1963, was signed by Pedro Charles (phonetic) and was written in such a manner as to indicate that Oswald had been paid by Charles to carry out an unidentified mission which involved accurate shooting.

This Bureau is also in receipt of a letter postmarked November 25, 1963, at Havana, Cuba, addressed to Mr. Robert Kennedy, Secretary of Justice, Washington, D.C., and written by one Mario del Rosario Molina of Havana. This letter was dated November 27, 1963, and advised that Leo Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy at the direction of Pedro Charles, a Cuban agent who has traveled in the United States under the alias of J. G. Alianza. According to the writer, Oswald met with Charles in Miami, Florida, several months ago and was paid \$7,000 by Charles.

An examination of both of the above-described letters has shown that they were prepared on the same typewriter. In addition, both envelopes appear to have come from the same batch, both postmarks contain similar irregularities, and the same type pen and ink was used to sign both letters.

Inquiries by our Miami Office have failed to develop any information concerning either Pedro or Peter Charles and Mario del Rosario Molina.

Director  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research  
Department of State

Based on the above evidence, including the postmark on the first letter (six days after President Kennedy's assassination) and the fact that both letters were prepared on the same typewriter, it appears this matter represents an attempted hoax. However, the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency are requested to promptly advise this Bureau in the event any information is received indicating that Mario del Rosario Molina should subsequently enter Venezuela.

1 - Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

17

Commission Exhibit 2764

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV

1. In reply to your request, I am forwarding information on Valeriy Vladimirovich KOSTIKOV, one of the Soviet officials with whom Lee Harvey OSWALD is believed to have dealt during his visit to Mexico City on 28 September - 3 October 1963.

2. In his letter of 9 November to the Soviet Consulate in Washington, OSWALD wrote about his . . . meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. There was no officer with that name listed as being a member of the Soviet representation in Mexico City during September and October 1963. "KOSTIN" is probably identical with Attache KOSTIKOV, who was serving in the Consular Section of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City at that time. KOSTIKOV is one of several Consular representatives who deal with visas and related matters. Pavel Antonovich YATSKOV, Second Secretary of Embassy, was in charge of the Consular Section at the time of OSWALD's visit. OSWALD may also have discussed his visa problem with YATSKOV and other members of the Consular Section.

3. KOSTIKOV and YATSKOV are known officers of the Soviet State Security Service (KGB). The State Security Service is the principal Soviet Intelligence service, and is charged with espionage, counterintelligence and related matters.

4. It should be noted that Soviet Intelligence and security officers such as KOSTIKOV and YATSKOV, when placed under official cover, are required to perform the routine and legitimate

functions demanded by their cover positions in an embassy or consulate.

5. I hope that the information given above is responsive to the Commission's needs.

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2764

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2764—Continued



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.  
September 10, 1964

00-2-7403

Mr. J. Leo Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On Page 7603 of the Report of Proceedings held at Washington, D. C., on Thursday, June 18, 1964, I testified concerning the status of the Fiscal Year 1965 Budget of the Secret Service. You may be interested in knowing that the reduction of \$50,000 made by the House Appropriations Committee was not protected by the Secret Service when our appropriation request went to the Senate Committee. On August 1, 1964, our Appropriation Bill was passed (Public Law 88-392) in the amount of \$7,500,000.

Very truly yours,

James J. Rowley

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2765



INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

400 PARK AVENUE SOUTH NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10018 OREGON 8-0010

CABLE ADDRESS: INTERSCUE, NEW YORK

OVERSEAS OFFICES  
Berlin Brussels Geneva Hamburg Hong Kong Lausanne London Madrid Mexico City Munich Nuremberg Paris Rome Stockholm Trieste Vienna

May 1, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Ave., N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have your letter of April 24th requesting materials concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. You stated that you would like to have the originals for your permanent file.

We first heard of Oswald's existence from a phone call I had from a Mr. Stanfield (?) of the Special Consular Service of the State Department. My recollection as to the specifics of our conversation is quite hazy, but I believe he mentioned that Oswald's application for return to the United States had been cleared by the State Department and that the Red Cross in Texas was interested in the case. I believe I explained that we usually would not be concerned with returning American citizens and that, as a strongly anti-Communist organization, we would hardly be the appropriate agency for an American who went to Russia to live there. I assume that I suggested that the matter be submitted to us in writing.

A few days later we received a letter from Mrs. Harwell of the Wilberger County Chapter, Vernon, Texas, dated January 14, 1962, to which, to the best of my recollection were attached copies of a letter written by Consul Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, dated December 14, 1961, and of a letter addressed to the International Rescue Committee, dated January 13, 1961 (also), and ostensibly written by Oswald. Mrs. Harwell's letter is not in our file. However, a copy certainly can be, or possibly was already, secured from her office. The enclosures described above are attached.

To a layman's eye it would appear that both copies were typed on the same typewriter. I do not know who added the handwritten words, "Mrs. Helen Harwell, Executive Secretary, American Red Cross", to the Norbury copy. What is most puzzling, although it did not then attract my attention, is that the letter from Oswald, dated January 13th, could have reached the United States by January 14th, and that it reached us via Texas. It is also puzzling that instead of the letter we were given a transcript thereof.

On January 22, 1962 we answered Mrs. Harwell. Our file copy of the reply is enclosed. The original undoubtedly can be found in the Red Cross file in Vernon.

- continued -

Contributions to the International Rescue Committee are tax deductible

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2766

On or about February 6, 1962 we did receive a handwritten letter directly from Oswald, dated January 26th, which makes no reference to a previous communication of his. The original was given by Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel to the FBI. I am enclosing a photostatic copy. Also attached is the envelope, which is the only original "document" remaining in our file. (Mr. vanden Heuvel is the President of our organization. He can be reached at the Attorney General's office in Washington.)

We did not reply to Oswald's letter because we would not enter into correspondence with people residing behind the Iron Curtain. To the best of my knowledge, no answer was ever received to our letter to Mrs. Helen Harwell. There was no further correspondence or action as far as we were concerned. We have made a thorough search of our files. The attached material is all we have been able to locate.

Sincerely yours,

*Charles Sternberg*  
Charles Sternberg  
Program Director

CS:ma

January 22, 1962

Mrs. Helen Harwell  
Executive Secretary  
American Red Cross  
Wilbarger County Chapter  
Box 1766  
Vernon, Texas

Re: Lee Harvey OSWALD

Dear Mrs. Harwell:

Since we had a call from the State Department on Mr. Oswald's case, your communication of January 14th did not come as a surprise. However, since we are a refugee agency which is usually not concerned with the problems of American citizens who need funds to return home, I'm afraid I will need some additional information before I can submit Mr. Oswald's request to our Finance Committee. Even then the outcome is dubious.

What we would need is:

1. Some background information on Mr. Oswald, why he is in the Soviet Union and what are the salient features of his case.
2. His wife's personal data. I presume she is a Soviet citizen.
3. The name and address of the person to whom Mr. Oswald is destined in Texas and especially why this person cannot assume the responsibility for the transportation expenses.

If Mr. Oswald's case has meritorious features, I also wonder whether some funds could not be obtained from local civic groups and why the State Department would not assume the responsibility for his repatriation, if not for the travel expenses of his wife.

We are a strongly anti-Communist organization and it does not happen very often that we have appeals for help from behind the Iron Curtain, let

- continued -

Mrs. Harwell

Page 2

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

alone from the Soviet Union. You will therefore appreciate, I'm sure, our concern for the specifics of this unusual case.

American Embassy,  
Moscow, USSR,  
December 14, 1961

Sincerely yours,

CS:ma  
CC: J.H.  
W.v.H.

Charles Sternberg  
Director  
Resettlement Department

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald,  
Ulitsa Kalinina,  
House 4, Apartment 24,  
Minsk, USSR.

Dear Mr. Oswald:

I refer to your letter of December 1, 1961, in which you raise a question regarding your application for an exit visa and your Soviet documentation.

It is the Embassy's view that, since you are not considered a Soviet citizen by the authorities in this country, you are entitled to receive a Soviet exit visa upon presentation of a valid foreign national passport. Regarding the latter, as we have indicated to you before, we can take up the matter of renewing your expired American passport upon your next personal appearance at the Embassy.

It further appears to us that your right to an exit visa will not be affected by your acceptance of an extension of your present Soviet documentation, which is after all, Prima facie evidence that you are not regarded here as a Soviet citizen.

If you intend to press your own individual application for a Soviet exit visa and are prepared to depart as soon as you receive it, I suggest that you come to this Embassy at your earliest opportunity to see about renewal of your expired American passport.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph B. Norbury  
American Consul

*Mrs Helen Harwell  
Executive Secretary  
American Red Cross*

Jan. 13, 1961

International Rescue Committee  
251 Park Avenue South  
New York N.Y.

Gentlemen:

All outstanding documentation has already been resolved. We only need the money in the \$200.00, for two tickets to New York and from New York to Texas. For further information contact the American Embassy, Moscow USSR.

At this writing my wife has been granted non-quota immigration status for entrance into the United States, and both of us have received Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union.

We are in need of help and would appreciate any help that you can give us. We are expecting a baby the latter part of February.

Lee Harvey Oswald

International Rescue Committee  
215 Park Ave. South  
New York, N.Y.

LEE H. Oswald  
446. MINN ST. N. APT. 24  
MINN. ST., U.S.S.R.  
January 24, 1962

Dear Sirs,

I'd like to request your aid in helping myself and my wife to get resettled in the U.S.A.

I am a citizen of the United States. I have lived in the Soviet Union since October, 1959. My wife is a Soviet citizen, born in the U.S.S.R. in 1941.

She has been classified under the immigration act of the United States and is eligible to enter the U.S.A. as my wife, for permanent residence.

However, in making the move, it involves many expenses and inconveniences, this is where your fine organization can help.

Since July, 1961 I and my wife have been working and waiting to get Soviet exit visas to leave the Soviet Union for the U.S.A. After all this time our visas have finally been granted, thank God, but our troubles are not finished, only if your organization steps in.

I would direct you to contact the American Embassy, Moscow U.S.S.R. for information. In regards to your check, a sum of \$200. is necessary.

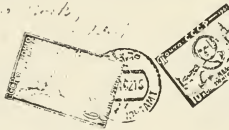
Our need is urgent, please render all assistance you can.

Sincerely,  
Lee H. Oswald

PAR AVION

MINSR  
N 24/3

U.S.A.

International Workers Order  
451 N. B. Ave. - Los Angeles  
New York, N.Y.

8

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2766—Continued

100-10051

Commission Exhibit 2767

On April 20, 1950, Mrs. EMMERETTE C. OSWALD, who was then employed at Methodist Episcopal Home, 1111 Herring Avenue, Reno, Texas, volunteered the following information:

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has been very much upset and uneasy concerning her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, since she learned during the fall of 1950, with much to her surprise that he had gone to Moscow, Russia, where he had renounced his United States citizenship and had apparently sought Soviet citizenship. She stated that following his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps in September, 1950, he visited her for a few days in Port North and left town stating that he was going to New Orleans, Louisiana, to resume his employment with an export-import company at New Orleans. She stated that subject had engaged in export-import employment for a brief period of time prior to his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps. Mrs. OSWALD also stated that subject had mentioned something about his desire to travel and said something also about the fact that he might go to Cuba.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that shortly after subject arrived in New Orleans, she received the following letter postmarked at New Orleans, Louisiana, from subject:

"Dear mother:

"Well I have booked passage on a ship to Europe. I would of had to sooner or later, and I think its best that I do now. Just remember above all else that my values are very different from Roberts or yours.

"It is difficult to tell you how I feel. Just remember this is what I must do. I did not tell you about my plans because you could hardly be expected to understand. Lee."

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she was very much shocked and surprised later to learn that he had gone to Moscow, Russia. She stated that she had no idea as to how he arrived there but that she does know that he had saved up about \$1600 from his services in the U. S. Marine Corps. She stated that he did not previously discuss with her any intention to go to Moscow, Russia. She also stated that he had never shown any proclivities for the ideologies of communism. She stated that he had never expressed any sympathy for Russia or the communist system. She stated that subject was always a studious type of individual and that he read books that were considered "deep." Mrs. OSWALD stated that she would not have been surprised to have heard that subject had gone to, say, South America or Cuba, but that it had never entered her mind that he might go to Russia or that he might try to





NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND

JUN 16 1964

President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue N.E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002  
ATTN: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Commission Exhibit 2750

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Skilled cryptologists at NSA carefully examined the materials relating to the Lee Harvey Oswald case provided by the Warren Commission. The results are as follows:

- a. A detailed examination of the two dictionaries revealed no indication of their use for cryptographic purposes.
- b. In the correspondence, the Oswald Diary, and the other documents examined there were no evidences of the use of any type of cryptography, to include the use of an open code.
- c. Certain letters had been removed from pages 150 and 152 of the Russian novel, GLAZA KOTORYE SPRASHIVAYUT, "Questioning Eyes." Eight letters had apparently been cut from page 152 as follows:

Line 10 E  
Line 11 D, C  
Line 13 H  
Line 16 S  
Line 24 H  
Line 26 K  
Line 27 B

One letter had been removed from page 150; however no significance is attributed to the removal of this letter since it corresponds in exact

position to one of the letters removed from page 152. It was concluded that this letter had been accidentally removed by the cutting process applied to page 152 and that its removal resulted from the application of excessive pressure on the cutting tool when the letter on page 152 was taken out.

The sample is considered too small for any valid conclusions to be reached as to the purposes for which the above noted letters were removed. It is considered most unlikely that this process of letter removal has any cryptographic implication.

d. The Russian "Tourist" portable radio was examined for cryptologic evidence. The radio appears to be a normal receiver and there was no evidence of its use for any other purpose.

e. The names appearing in Lee's and Marina's address books were checked. No evidence of cryptologic implication was found.

Although the results of the examination of the materials provided by the Commission are essentially negative, further study of these materials will be made. If any results are obtained, the Commission will be advised. However, it is considered most unlikely that anything beyond what is reported above will be discovered.

Sincerely,

*Gordon A. Blake*  
GORDON A. BLAKE  
Lieutenant General, USAF  
Director

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2768

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2768—Continued

Records which would provide the information requested by the Department have never been maintained by the Embassy since the Embassy is only occasionally involved in cases of Soviet visa applications when an American tourist asks the advice of the Consulate.

The Finnish police authorities have confirmed that they also did not have pertinent records. It is possible that a reference to intelligence headquarters may produce samples of the desired information.

An Embassy contact has sought some information on Soviet visa application time-factors from three Helsinki travel agencies which are involved in the processing of applications for their clients. These agencies have reported that, uniformly for the five years from 1959 through 1963, the usual time required for the receipt of Soviet visas which have been applied for by Americans has been seven to fourteen days.

#### COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2769

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D.C., 20002

8 FEB 1964

Commission Exhibit 2770

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of 4 February 1964 asking for further information about the Soviet weapon mentioned in one of Lee Harvey Oswald's documents, we are able to provide the following information:

We believe that the weapon described is a 16 gauge single-barrel shotgun. It was probably manufactured in the town of Izhevsk, RSFSR (coordinates N 56° 51' E 53° 15'). It was probably made at Factory No. 622 in Izhevsk which is known to make small arms such as pistols and carbines. There are two other arms factories in Izhevsk: No. 524 which makes light and heavy machine guns, and No. 74 which makes submachine guns and anti-aircraft guns. It is believed that IZHK stands for Izhevsk, 59 is the model year (perhaps meaning the year in which the model was first produced, but possibly meaning the year of manufacture). The caliber is 16, and the serial number of the weapon is N 64621.

For comparison purposes, our files show that our experts once saw a Soviet 16 gauge single-barrel shotgun which bore the markings IZH 58 and a serial number of one letter and four - rather than five - digits. This would indicate that the nomenclature on the card belonging to Oswald is consistent with that of a Soviet-made 16 gauge shotgun.

The above information has also been provided to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Sincerely,

Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting Deputy Director  
for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2770

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 24, 1964

By Courier Service

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Departure from the USSR of Soviet  
Citizens Married to Foreigners

1. A review of 26 cases in our files shows that in only three of these cases did a Soviet wife leave the USSR in the company of her husband while in fifteen cases a foreign husband (in one case, a wife) departed alone. The available information in the remaining eight cases is insufficient to determine whether the husbands and wives left the USSR separately or together.

2. In 11 cases for which such information is available, the length of time required by Soviet authorities to process exit visa applications for Soviet wives of foreign citizens ranged from five months to one year.

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2771

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 17, 1964, requesting information as to the extent to which documentary material collected in connection with the assassination was examined for possible cryptographic significance, including processing for microdots.

As a matter of established procedure documentary and other evidence in this case collected through the investigative efforts of the FBI and submitted to the FBI Laboratory has been carefully scrutinized with a view toward affording such evidence every type of Laboratory examination deemed necessary and logical to develop all significant facts. Such consideration included indicated need for cryptographic and microdot examinations. As a result of this procedure and based on such factors as the circumstances of recovery, the general nature of the evidence and any suspicious individual factors certain thorough and exhaustive cryptographic examinations were conducted. The results of these examinations were set forth in the reports of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, page 48, and February 11, 1964, pages 59 and 65.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2772

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 14, 1964

By Courier Service

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Length of Time Required for Obtaining  
Soviet Tourist Visas in Western Europe  
in 1964

During the 1964 tourist season, Soviet consulates in at least  
some Western European cities were issuing Soviet tourist visas in  
five to seven days.

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2773

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of  
August 11, 1964, which refers to a request by  
Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff for analysis of  
the handwriting appearing on certain documents  
apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the American  
Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in residence in  
Minsk.

It was concluded that the handwriting on  
Commission Exhibits 913, 244, 931, 251, 252, 253, 254,  
255, 246, 247, 256, 1093 (formerly Commission Exhibit  
248), 249 and 1083 (formerly Commission Exhibit 250),  
was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. In making the fore-  
going handwriting comparison the following Exhibits were  
used as known standards of the handwriting of Lee Harvey  
Oswald:

- D3 Passport application of Lee Harvey  
Oswald (Commission Exhibit 781)
- D4 Letter to the Secretary of the Navy  
and letter to Brigadier General Tompkins  
(Cadigan Exhibit 2)
- D5 United States Marine Corps file of  
Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 780)
- D67 Photographs of State Department records  
concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission  
Exhibit 778)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2774

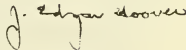
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Letters written in Russian from  
Lee Harvey Oswald to Marina Oswald  
(Commission Exhibits 55, 56 and 66)

Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to  
V. T. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee

For your information, the questioned documents listed in the last sentence of the first paragraph of your letter of August 11, 1964, were not previously used as samples of Oswald's known handwriting and were not the subject of the reference on page 337 of the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963.

Sincerely yours,



- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2774—Continued

Page 8:

Finnish stamp dated 10/15/59,  
Departure  
October 15, 1959  
Vainikkala .

appears in the upper left of the page. The rest of the text is in Russian:

Citizen OSWALD, LEE HARVEY

Registered in the Section of Visas and Registration  
of the UVD (Administration of Internal Affairs?)  
of the Moscow City Council

for residence at the city of MOSCOWto October 22, 1959

Chief of the Section of Visas and Registration:

(signature illegible)

No. 80886 October 20, 1959

City of Moscow (Stamp of the Section of Visas  
and Registration, Central  
Administration of Militia)

Visa No. 403339

extended to October 22, 1959

For the Chief of the Section of Visas and Registration  
of Foreign (ers?) UVD of the Moscow City Soviet  
(Council)

(signature illegible)

(Stamp of the Section of Visas and  
Registration, Central Administration  
of Militia.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2775

DL 100-10461  
WRH:tll  
4

Page 9: (the entire page is in Russian)

TOURIST VISA

No. 403339

October 14, 1959

(For) entry and departure

To Citizen of the U. S. A.

OSWALD LEE HARVEY

Alone

proceeding to a city of MOSCOW in the USSR

Valid for entry into the USSR  
through the border point

VYBORG - MOSCOW a/p

to the Twentieth of October, 1959

for sojourn in the USSR and departure  
from the USSR through the border point  
VYBORG within Six days from the moment  
of crossing the border.

Consul of the USSR at HELSINKI

(signature illegible,  
possibly "Golub.")

(Stamp of the Embassy of the  
USSR in Finland, Consular  
Section)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2776

Date 2/29/64

1

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, was interviewed at his place of employment, The Acme Brick Company, and furnished the following information:

On January 19, 1964, both MARINA OSWALD and JIM MARTIN, her business manager at that time, mentioned something to ROBERT OSWALD about the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attempted to commit suicide at one time. Both stated they had known nothing about it until some mention was made of an entry to this effect in the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD found by federal investigators. Both MARINA and JIM stated they had never heard of any attempt by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to commit suicide, but MARINA stated she had noticed a scar on LEE's wrist and had asked him about it several times. LEE did not answer her queries and never made any explanation as to how he got this scar.

ROBERT L. OSWALD stated that other than as set out above, he had never heard of any attempt by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to commit suicide, does not recall any comment or discussions by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the subject of suicide, and does not recall ever seeing a scar on either of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wrists.

on 2/28/64 at Denton, Texas **346** File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODUM and ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV Date dictated 2/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2777

1

Date 2/25/64

Dr. EARL FORREST ROSE, M.D., Dallas County Medical Examiner, with offices at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas County Hospital District, telephone number ME 1-5050, extension 301, advised he resides at 10219 Lakemere Drive, Dallas, Texas, where his residence telephone number is Diamond 8-2043.

He stated he performed an autopsy on the body of patient LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 2:45 P.M. on November 24, 1963, and the autopsy report which he prepared was number M63-356. It is noted on page 2, line 12 through line 13, there is a transverse  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " slightly raised white scar on the volar aspect of the left wrist.

Another scar on the left wrist is recorded at the end of the first paragraph, page 2, lines 19 and 20, which is described as a vertical  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " scar with cross-hatching over the medial aspect of the mid-distal third of the left arm.

Dr. ROSE noted that the transverse scar of the left wrist noted on lines 12 and 13 might possibly be associated with a "suicide attempt".

He said he has 27 color 35 millimeter Kodachrome slides which he made during the autopsy which have been developed and were observed to be overexposed, which may be produced if necessary for appropriate examination in connection with the investigation of this case. He advised that these color slides which he made are being held for possible use in the current trial of JACK RUBY, the alleged murderer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he would prefer not to release them for examination by the FBI until after the conclusion of instant trial of JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas, noting that a jury panel is currently being selected by the attorneys for the state and the defense of JACK RUBY.

He projected the slides in the presence of Special Agents ARTHUR E. CARTER and MANNING C. CLEMENTS, and the

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on 2/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER and  
MANNING C. CLEMENTS/ds Date dictated 2/25/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2

DL 100-10461

scars are not noticeably apparent in them. It is noted that these slides were number 3 and 4 of Parkland Memorial Hospital autopsy file number M63-356, which he said are being kept in his office at Parkland Hospital, together with the original copy of the autopsy report.

Dr. ROSE remarked that he felt the light area near the identification marker in these slides which portray the left hand and lower inner forearm of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the area of the scars which are described in his autopsy report.

He advised he had no personal knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and he stated he knew of no association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and he had never attended the Carousel Club or the Vegas Club at Dallas, Texas, when they were operated by JACK RUBY.

411

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2778—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2778



3

DL 100-10461

"head is a  $3/4 \times 3/8$  inch wound. It goes into the subcutaneous tissue. 18 inches from the top of the head over the lateral aspect anteriorly of the right arm there is a  $1 \times 1/2$  inch wound which goes into the subcutaneous tissue.  $21 1/2$  inches from the top of the head originating slightly below the xiphoid running in the midline to above the pubis is a  $10 1/2$  inch anterior midline wound closed by 5 wire sutures. Above the medial malleolus on the right side there is a  $1 3/4$  inch transverse cut-down incision. Cephalad to this is a transverse  $1 3/4$  inch superficial transverse incised wound. Above the left medial malleolus there is a  $1 1/2$  inch cut-down type of incised wound. To the left of the midline region of the second thoracic vertebra there is a very faint  $3/8$  inch bluish discolored area. In the right antecubital fossa is a very tiny needle puncture type of wound surrounded by bluish discoloration. In the left antecubital fossa there are three small needle puncture type of wounds surrounded by bluish discoloration. The nails are examined. They are somewhat dirty although quite well cared for. No evidence of injury is noted. On the midportion dorsum of the left hand, there is a poorly defined pale white oblique  $1/2$  inch scar. Over the volar aspect of the right wrist there is a transverse superficial  $1/2$  inch abrasion. Volar aspect of the left wrist there is a transverse  $1 3/4$  inch slightly raised white scar. Medial aspect of the right knee reddish very poorly defined  $7/8 \times 1/4$  inch reddish discoloration. Over the left arm, below the deltoid there is a transverse  $5/8 \times 3/4$  inch somewhat puckered and irregular scar. A few striae along the lateral aspect of the thighs. Some of the hair of the chest has been shaved. In addition, to the left of the midline there is a round poorly defined round impression on the skin, the diameter of which is 2 inches. Over the medial aspect mid-distal third of the left arm there is a  $1 1/2$  inch vertical scar with cross hatching.

419

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2778-Continued

Mr. Dept of State  
 attn. Chief, Div  
 of Finance  
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs

Three weeks ago I sent \$5.00 cash  
 to your office towards repayment  
 of debts incurred by me, as of  
 yet, I have not received receipt  
 or acknowledgement of receipt  
 my account; no. 35210

Very truly  
 Yours

L.H. OSWALD  
 2703 MERCEDES AV.  
 FORT WORTH,  
 TEXAS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2779

Dec 7, 1962

Dept. of State  
Attn. Chief Div. of Fin.  
Washington 25,  
D.C.

State Dept  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

Enclosed please find  
reimbursement towards account  
no. 38210 . transportation  
moscow to n.y

Please send receipt for  
the amount to me at the  
below address:

L.H. Oswald  
Box 2915  
Dallas, Texas

Thank you  
L.H. Oswald

RECEIVED  
DEC 11 1962  
OFFICE OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2779—Continued

Dear Sirs;

Please forward receipt  
to me for final payment  
of my loan which I mailed  
on Jan 25 1963 in total  
of \$506.48 on two money orders  
no. 2,202,000,535 & 236 I  
may have forgotten to fill  
them in but I sent a letter  
with the money orders as it  
should be added to my account  
no. 38210 . That was my last  
payment

L.H. Oswald  
Box 2915  
Dallas, Texas

L.H. Oswald  
Box 2915  
Dallas, Texas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No 2779—Continued

to: Dept of State  
Finance Dept  
Washington,  
D.C.  
Sept 1, 1962

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find money orders  
towards repayment of debt. account  
no. 38210

*Lee H. Oswald*

LEE H. OSWALD  
2703 Mercedes Ave.  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

RECEIVED  
SEP 5- 1962  
OFFICE OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2779—Continued

State Dept.  
Washington DC

Dear Sirs,  
Please add the \$10.00 to my  
account no. 38210

Oct. 8  
*Lee H. Oswald*

RECEIVED  
OCT 11 1962  
OFFICE OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2779—Continued

The Department may desire to refer to the Embassy's monthly "Moscow Visitors' Reports" for 1959 in order to contact some of the nonofficial Americans who may remember the waiting period for Soviet visas during that period. The consular officer who is presently at the Embassy at Moscow had occasion to visit Moscow on a tourist visa which had been issued in Belgrade in 1959 after a two-day waiting period.

The Embassy's information which has been accumulated from informal conversations during 1962 and 1963 with American tourists indicates that waiting periods seem to vary with individuals. One case was remembered where, in 1963, a visa application by an American was delayed if not denied by the Soviet Embassy in the United States. The American involved subsequently flew to Stockholm and there made an application for a tourist visa and flew to Moscow within twenty-four hours. An Intourist official has stated that tourist visas are generally issued within two or three days after the application and are always issued within seven working days after the application.

UNCLASSIFIED

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2780

1Date 11/29/63

Mrs. EARLINE ROBERTS, 1026 Beckley, Dallas, Texas, advised she could not furnish the exact time that OSWALD returned to his room at 1026 Beckley after the assassination of the President but said a rough guess would be 1 p.m. Mrs. ROBERTS received a telephone call from a friend telling her the President had just been shot, and Mrs. ROBERTS turned on the television and recalled the announcer saying President KENNEDY had just been shot and was at Parkland Hospital. Mrs. ROBERTS advised after OSWALD had entered his room at about 1 p.m. on November 22, 1963, she looked out the front window and saw Police Car No. 207 with two uniformed policemen in the car which slowed up and stopped in front of the residence at 1026 Beckley, and one of the officers blew the horn on the car and then drove slowly on Beckley toward Zangs Boulevard. Mrs. ROBERTS said the reason she recalled the number of the car was because she had worked for two policemen who drove Squad Car 170, and she looked to see if these were the two officers she knew parked in front of the residence.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN & JAMES C. KENNEDY Date dictated 11/29/63  
/cv

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2781

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/23/632  
DL 89-43

ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND was interviewed at the Dallas County Sheriff's Office. He advised he was born April 29, 1945 at Corpus Christi, Texas. He resides at 3026 Hammerly Street, Dallas, telephone FE 7-1861. He is a student at Adamson High School in Dallas, Texas, and is employed on weekends at the Pizza Inn on West Davis Street in Dallas.

At approximately 12:10 PM, November 22, 1963, he and his wife BARBARA took a position on Houston Street at the west entrance of the Sheriff's Office to observe the KENNEDY Motorcade as it was to pass that position and then turn left on Elm Street. While standing there waiting for the motorcade to come, ROWLAND talked to his wife about security measures that were being made for the President's visit. He advised that he was talking of this subject in view of the recent trouble that Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON had upon visiting Dallas.

About 5 or 10 minutes after they had arrived at this position on Houston Street, he looked up at the Texas School Book Depository building and noticed two adjoining windows on the second floor from the top were open and in the windows he observed a man standing back about 10 or 15 feet and he was holding in his hands what appeared to be a rifle with a scope. He was holding the rifle at a parade rest sort of position.

Upon seeing this, ROWLAND said he mentioned it to his wife and made the remark that the person must be a Secret Service man.

He advised this person was a white male of slender build and appeared to have dark hair. He appeared to have on a light colored shirt, open at the neck.

The KENNEDY Motorcade passed this spot about 15 minutes after ROWLAND observed the man at the window with the rifle and had just turned west on Elm Street and headed down the hill toward the Triple Underpass, when he heard the first shot, which he said sounded somewhat like a backfire of an automobile. He said following the first shot some people around him had laughed. He said that about 8 seconds after the first shot, there was another report which he was positive was a rifle shot. A

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent WALLACE E. BRITMAN /rmb Date dictated 11/23/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1Date 11/23/63"Dallas, Texas  
November 24, 1963

ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, 3026 Hammerley, telephone FE 7-1861, advised that he is a white male, 18, and resides with his wife, BARBARA WALKER ROWLAND at the above address and they attended school at Adamson High School. He stated that on November 22, 1963, he and his wife went to downtown Dallas for the purpose of seeing President KENNEDY in the parade through the downtown area. He stated that at approximately 12:15 PM, he and his wife were standing on the East side of Houston Street, adjacent to the Dallas County Courthouse. He stated he and his wife were discussing the security of protecting the President under such circumstances as the forthcoming parade and he was looking around at the buildings and observed an unknown male wearing a light colored shirt and holding what appeared to be a .308 rifle with telescopic sight on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. He stated this man was standing inside the window on the southwest corner of the sixth floor of the building, which window is nearest the overpass. He stated he assumed that the individual in possession of the rifle was a security guard ~~there~~ for the purpose of protecting the President and that he called this matter to the attention of his wife but the man moved back out of sight before his wife could see him.

ROWLAND stated that he was not close enough to identify the person he saw and cannot say if it was or was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

"I, Arnold Louis Rowland, make the following statement of my own free will to James W. Swinford and Paul E. Wulff, who have identified themselves as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am 18 years of age, live at 3026 Hammerly, and am employed at Pizza Inn, 2841, West Davis, Dallas, Texas.

"My wife Barbara and I arrived at a point on Houston Street in Dallas between Main and Elm Streets at about 12:10 p.m., November 22, 1963, for the purpose of observing President Kennedy in the motorcade. The exact position where we were located was on the sidewalk on the west side of the Dallas County Courthouse just under the office of Sheriff Decker and a few feet to the south of the elevator shaft which comes out of the sidewalk.

"Between 12:10 p.m. and 12:15 p.m., I looked toward the Texas School Book Depository which faces the South and is located on the corner of Elm and Houston. I observed the two rectangular windows at the extreme west end of the Texas School Book Depository on the next to the top floor were open. I saw what I believed to be a man standing about 12 to 15 feet back from the window on the right. He appeared to be slender in proportion to his height, was wearing a white or light colored shirt, either collarless or open at the neck. He appeared to have dark hair. He also appeared to holding a rifle with scope attached, in a ready position or in military terminology, port arms. I saw him only momentarily and he seemed to disappear in the shadows of the room.

"I gave this no further consideration as I / at the time believed he was probably a Secret Service man. I also called this to the attention of my wife, but she did not see the man.

"About 15 or 20 minutes later the President came by, but I did not see him get shot, nor did I see any shots fired. I did hear three shots. By about 1:45 p.m. I had advised an officer of what I had seen and I was taken to the Office of Sheriff Decker.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent J. CALVIN RICE  
JOHN V. ALMON/cah Date dictated 11/23/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2782-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2782-Continued

1Date 11/23/63

DL 89-43

"I would not be able to identify the person I saw due to the distance involved.

"I have read this 3-page statement which contains to my knowledge the correct truth.

"s/ ARNOLD L. ROWLAND  
11-24-63

## "WITNESSES:

"s/PAUL E. WULFF  
"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas  
"s/JAMES W. SWINFORD,  
"Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas"

BARBARA WALKER ROWLAND, born April 5, 1946, at Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she resides at 3023 Hammerly Street, Dallas, telephone FE 7-1861, and is a student at Adamson High School in Dallas. She advised she and her husband, ARNOLD LOUIS ROWLAND, came to downtown Dallas on the morning of November 22, 1963, to observe the KENNEDY Motorcade. At approximately 12:10 PM, they took a position at the west entrance to the Sheriff's Office on Houston Street, to await the Motorcade.

They were standing on the street talking about the security measures which were being taken to protect the President and talked about the recent incident involving Mr. ADLAI STEVENSON. Shortly after they arrived at this place her husband told her to look up at the building across the street, which was the Texas School Book Depository. He said that two adjoining windows on the second story from the top were open and there was a man standing up there holding a rifle. Her husband told her he must be a Secret Service man. She said she looked up and then her husband told her that the man had moved back. She said she could not see the man because she is very nearsighted and she did not have on her glasses.

She said they did not say anything more about this and in about 15 minutes the President's Motorcade passed by and headed left on to Elm Street and started down toward the underpass, when they heard the three shots, spaced several seconds between each shot. She advised after hearing the shots, they started running. She stated that is all she could remember.

on 11/22/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 11/23/63

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HENRY WADE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
RECORDS BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75208

July 15, 1964

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have been informed that the Warren Commission is anticipating the giving of a polygraph test to Jack Ruby in the near future and we have no objection to such test if the questions cover his activities from the time of the assassination of President Kennedy up to the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In other words, I do not feel that the test should be limited to whether or not he knew Oswald and whether or not he had any assistance in committing the crime. I am most interested in him being questioned concerning when he first thought of killing Oswald and what was his motive in the shooting. In other words, I think the test should cover our evidence of premeditation as well as the defensive theories in the case.

Sincerely yours,

*Henry Wade*  
HENRY WADE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

HW:sc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2784

1 MR. BELIN: Were you personally with him through-  
2 out the time that he was with the police officers?

3 MRS. ROWLAND: Yes.

4 MR. BELIN: And he, in your presence, (never said

5 that he saw anyone on the sixth floor other than the  
6 man with the rifle?

7 MRS. ROWLAND: No. He never said in my presence  
8 that there was another man other than the man with the  
9 rifle on the sixth floor.

10 MR. BELIN: It is a little bit like there has  
11 *BEEN ASKED* escaped a negative question and you don't know whether  
12 to answer yes or no to the question, is that right,  
13 Mrs. Rowland?

14 MRS. ROWLAND: Yes, sir.

15 MR. BELIN: Now were you present at any subse-  
16 quent interviews that your husband had with any law  
17 enforcement agency?

18 MRS. ROWLAND: I was present when Mr. Howlett  
19 came to ask, to tell him that he should go to  
20 Washington, that he wanted him to go to Washington.

21 MR. BELIN: What did your husband say to that?

22 MRS. ROWLAND: He said, "Okay".

23 MR. BELIN: Did he talk to you, by the way,  
24 about his testimony when he got back from Washington?  
25 Did he talk to you about his testimony in front of the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2783



HENRY WADE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
RECORDS BUILDING  
DALLAS, TEXAS 75202

May 29, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have discussed with Sheriff Bill Decker the matter concerning you and members of your commission interviewing Jack Ruby in the Dallas County jail. I went through the jail with him and believe that one of the jury rooms would be an ideal place. This is a conference room where twelve jurors sit around a table and discuss their verdict in criminal cases. It is approximately 20' x 15' and would appear to me to be adequate for your interrogation. Mr. Decker and I would like to have a couple of days notice together with how many persons you feel should be in the room, counting Ruby, the stenographer and others so that we can put a table with the proper kind of chairs in it. These chairs are soft cushioned chairs but are not ideal for work at a table, and I am sure you will be satisfied with this.

I am also enclosing a copy of the psychiatric examination made by Dr. Joslyn West of the University of Oklahoma who came here at the instance of the defense counsel and a copy of the report made by Dr. Stubblefield whom Judge Brown asked to examine Ruby after the defense had filed an affidavit of his present insanity.

Ruby did a little damage in the jail last night, breaking his reading glasses and also throwing a cuspidor at one of the electric light bulbs and breaking it, I am told by Sheriff Decker. We all realize he has deteriorated some physically and possibly mentally also since the verdict but I believe Decker and I agree that most of this is an

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
May 29, 1964  
Page 2

act that he is putting on.

I look forward to seeing you at 9:00 a.m. on June the 8th.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY WADE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS

HW:sc

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2785—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2785

5523 Harry Hines Boulevard  
Dallas, Texas 75235  
May 15, 1964

Honorable Joe B. Brown  
Judge, Criminal District Court  
Number Three  
Records Annex Building  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Judge Brown:

At your request I have evaluated Jack Ruby in the Dallas County Jail on Thursday, April 30; Friday, May 1; and Monday, May 11, 1964. You had indicated that his defense counsel had raised questions about Mr. Ruby's sanity and you requested my professional opinion about Mr. Ruby's current mental state, in order to evaluate the indications for a formal sanity hearing.

As you know, the question of insanity is a legal matter, and I assume that my task is to provide you with medical and psychiatric information which might prove to be useful to you in your decision. I am assuming that the issues involved here are very similar to the problem of pre-trial evaluation of mental competency. Although the laws and various rulings in this matter are somewhat vague, I am assuming that you are interested in attempting to answer these questions:

1. whether or not the defendant is insane presently?
2. whether or not the defendant understands the crime for which he was convicted and the punishment which he received?
3. whether or not the defendant is competent to assist properly and rationally his counsel in the preparation and presentation of appeal?

As one example of a pre-trial sanity ruling in *Dusky vs. U.S.* 362 U.S. 788 (1960) the Court stated "that it is not enough for the district judge to find 'the defendant (is) oriented to time and place and (has) some recollection of events' but that the test must be whether he has sufficient present ability to consult with his lawyer with a reasonable degree of rational understanding - and whether he has a rational as well as factual understanding of the procedure against him."

There are two basic questions - the meaning of insanity in the current legal situation, and what does assist counsel mean? Regrettably, there is a common tendency to equate psychosis with insanity and with incapacity to cooperate with

-2-

counsel. In my opinion, not all persons who show evidence of psychotic thought processes should be called insane or incompetent mentally for legal purposes. Just as it is possible for a person to be sane legally at the time of a trial, and yet insane at the time of a crime, it is also possible for a person to be sane at the time of a trial and to develop such a disturbed mental state that he becomes insane subsequent to the trial. In some situations, it seems to me, counsel could continue to appeal without the cooperation or participation of the defendant. To assist counsel the defendant should have reality-oriented accuracy in memory, judgment and thinking, if his participation in the appeal is required.

Usually, one discusses psychiatric observations from the framework of the so-called "M'Naghten Rule" - does the defendant have the ability to understand the nature of the event, to know that it was wrong, and to have the capacity to distinguish between right and wrong. This rule does not seem to be of much value in this post-trial situation currently re Mr. Jack Ruby, in my opinion.

According to Smith, 25 M.M., 48, 59, 176 p 819, 823, after a sentence of death, the test of insanity suggested is "whether or not the prisoner has not from the defects of his faculties, sufficient intelligence to understand the proceedings against him, what he was tried for, the purpose of his punishment unjust or unlawful, and the intelligence requisite to convey such information to his attorneys or to the court." Psychiatric observations within this legal framework seem to me to be pertinent to Mr. Ruby's current status.

I would like to submit the following medical and psychiatric observations on Mr. Ruby for your consideration, based on my examinations, including the one on May 11, 1964.

1. Physical health - Mr. Ruby reported that he "has lost weight," "has not been exercising regularly." He appeared pale, weak, tremulous, extremely tense, and moderately depressed. However, he seemed to be improved slightly in this most recent interview.

2. Psychiatric status - In each interview Mr. Ruby was alert, friendly, and cooperative. He knew the day, date, month, and recognized and greeted this evaluator. He expressed some distrust of his attorneys, both the former ones and the present ones. He claimed that none of them had

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2785-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2785-Continued

-3-

visited him in more than one week (this was not confirmed by Officer Bowlin, who stated that Mr. Ruby's attorneys had visited him during that time.) This observation is an important one, since Mr. Ruby gives the impression of being very precise about his memory of events at the time of the crime and about discussions of the lawyer's trial strategy.

3. Of course, an important question remains, a most difficult one, namely, is Mr. Ruby malingering? In my opinion, Mr. Ruby has not been malingering during my three interviews with him.

4. I interviewed Officer Bowlin, who is assigned in the cell block where Mr. Ruby resides currently. According to the officer's statement to me, Mr. Ruby has been involved in conversations with fellow prisoners, has played cards cooperatively, has been sleeping poorly, does eat better than he did ten days ago.

5. The personal fantasies of a murderer typically involve a period of personal shock, followed by psychological detachment, and then often a gradual and subtle identification with the dead victim. This is illustrated very clearly in Mr. Ruby's belief that he was convicted for "the murder of President Kennedy and Policeman Tippit." The extent of his regressive behavior is revealed by his basic mistrust and inconsistent attitudes toward his attorneys. This heightened mistrust of them must be related to early life factors, since there is some evidence of moderately severe emotional problems in his childhood, and it is related probably to his actual experience with his attorneys, since their defense of him was unsuccessful. He remains inconsistent in his comments about them - praises them, then expresses doubts about them, wonders if he "should change attorneys again."

6. On Monday, May 11, 1964, in my evaluation of Mr. Ruby, he was quite willing to discuss the Oswald murder, his role in his own defense, and his perception of the "ironical twist of fate," that he describes as follows - "I killed Oswald so Mrs. Kennedy would not have to come to Dallas and testify. I loved and admired President Kennedy. I know what 'they' think. 'They' think I knew Oswald, that it was a part of some plot. It's not true. I want to take a polygraph test to prove that I did not know Oswald, that I was not involved in killing President Kennedy. After that I don't care what happens to me."

I asked Mr. Ruby the following specific questions:

1. What are the current legal proceedings that are being requested by your counsel?

-4-

Answer: "I don't know." Later he stated "A sanity trial - I don't want that - I don't want to be sent off to a hospital." Still later - "maybe I should go to a hospital."

2. What were you tried for?

Answer: "For the assassination of Kennedy - no, I mean, the murder of Oswald - I'm not sure."

3. Why are you being punished?

Answer: "because 'they' think I was a part of a plot."

4. Who are the people that you refer to as 'they'?

Answer: "The district attorney; Judge Brown; they Jury. The people who want to burn the Jews."

5. What impending fate is in store for you?

Answer: "I will be executed."

6. Do you feel that you are cooperating and can cooperate with your defense counsel, for example, in trying to proceed with your appeal, or in finding new evidence?

Answer: "I don't know. I want to tell the truth. I want a polygraph - Belli wouldn't let me take it."

It is my medical and psychiatric opinion that Mr. Jack Ruby has had and has now an acute psychiatric illness, with paranoid and depressive features. In my opinion, he is reacting to the stress of the trial, the sentence of death, the relative isolation and lack of physical activity, and now is improving gradually in his ability to evaluate the reality of his situation. However, I assume that he will show alternating periods of improvement and regression, similar to those that have been described by numerous authors in prisoners under sentence of death (for example, Duffy, Clinton and Jennings, Dean, The San Quentin Story, Curtis Publishing Company, 1950).

#### Summary

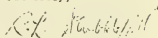
In my opinion, Mr. Ruby is mentally ill, with symptoms moderate depression, delusions of persecution, moderate to extreme suspicion and distrust of several individuals, espe-

-5-

his present attorneys. In my opinion, these observations should be taken into consideration in your decision about the request for a formal sanity hearing. In my opinion, there are no psychiatric contraindications for you to question Mr. Ruby directly, or for you to permit the defense to put him on the stand for directly testimony about the sanity issue. Ideally, in my opinion, Mr. Ruby should be under the supervision of a psychiatrist, preferably in a psychiatric hospital, until the prisoner recovers sufficiently to proceed with his appeal with rational understanding.

I will be available for testimony and further consultation, when it seems indicated to you.

Sincerely,



R. L. Stubblefield, M. D.

RLS:rh

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2785-Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

200 Mercantile Continental Building  
1810 Commerce Street  
Dallas, Texas

July 16, 1964

Mr. Clayton Fowler  
Attorney at Law  
706 Main Street  
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Fowler:

RE: JACK L. RUBY

This will confirm my telephone conversation with you and Mr. Sol Dann on July 15, 1964, concerning the interest of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy in affording a polygraph examination to Mr. Ruby. You advised that you and your associates and various members of Mr. Ruby's family desired for me to convey to the Commission information which would be supplied by Mr. Dann.

Subsequently, Mr. Dann advised, by telephone, that the family had consulted with Doctor Emanuel Tansy, 861 Fisher Building, Detroit 2, Michigan, who had made an examination of Ruby in the past, and that you, Mr. Dann, and the family would be guided by the judgment of Doctor Tansy. Mr. Dann stated that at that time Doctor Tansy has advised a polygraph examination would seriously affect Ruby's health, that the Doctor was of the opinion it was highly questionable whether such a test would be of any value, in view of Ruby's present mental condition. Mr. Dann stated, therefore, he would not be in a position to allow Ruby to have a test at this time, and that he further desired to have conveyed to the Commission the following conditions under which the tests might be given in the future, if the above matters are ever resolved:

cc: Mr. Sol Dann  
1820 David Stoot Building  
Detroit 28, Michigan

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2786

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

- 1.) The test would be given in the presence of Doctor Tanay, either you or Mr. Donn, with no outsiders present, with particular reference to anyone from the District Attorney's Office or the Sheriff's Office.
- 2.) That it would have to be assured the results of the test would be held confidential by the Commission, and under no circumstances made available to the District Attorney or the press.
- 3.) That written authority for such examination be obtained from Mr. Earl Ruby.

Mr. Donn stated that, while you and others were desirous of cooperating with the Commission, it was not felt a polygraph examination would be permissible, in view of the possible effect the examination might have on Ruby's health, except under the conditions noted above.

Mr. Donn stated the FBI or the Commission might desire to contact Doctor Tanay. He was advised this would be a matter left entirely up to the Commission, as the FBI was merely requested to set up the polygraph examination by the Commission.

Very truly yours,

J. GORDON SEANKLIN  
Special Agent in Charge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 25 and August 28, 1964, dealing with the claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez.

The group photograph referred to in the enclosed memoranda was designated Exhibit D-231, two copies of which were furnished to you as an enclosure to the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut. Our letters dated July 1 and July 16, 1964, set forth further information concerning the statements of Mr. Lima Juarez. In view of the results of our reinterrogation of Mr. Lima Juarez on August 28, 1964, no further action is contemplated in connection with this phase of our investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2787



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was a guest of the Hotel del Comercio on September 26, 1963. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a photograph had been taken of a group of the guests of the hotel.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio shortly prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1963, furnished a copy of a photograph of a group of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ also advised that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio.

Employees of the Hotel del Comercio stated that ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Negro, possibly a Cuban, had resided in Room No. 4 at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that OSWALD was a guest at the hotel. A housemaid of the hotel advised that OLIVA was visited frequently by another young Spanish speaking Negro who may have been a Cuban. It has been determined that ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ is a native of Honduras.

RE-INTERVIEW OF  
GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, normally a resident of Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, furnished the following

information to a confidential source abroad at the Hotel del Comercio, where he was temporarily residing, on August 18, 1964:

A copy of the group photograph which was obtained from JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited to CONTRERAS. CONTRERAS identified the five individuals appearing in this photograph as follows, from left to right: (1) FRANCISCO MORALES, the friend of ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ; (2) GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA; (3) JULIAN HUERTA; (4) MANUEL SANTOS; (5) ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ.

CONTRERAS stated that he was unable to identify photographs of ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ and IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ, the common-law wife of OLIVA ALVAREZ, and reiterated that he had no knowledge of any other Cubans residing in the Hotel del Comercio during the pertinent period other than JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2787—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2787—Continued





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIC FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 13 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was a guest of the Hotel del Comercio from September 15, 1963, until after October 1, 1963. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a group photograph had been taken of some guests of the hotel, including two Cubans.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio just prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1963, furnished a copy of a group photograph of guests at the Hotel del Comercio in late September, 1963.

LIMA JUAREZ also advised previously that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio. LIMA JUAREZ previously stated that he had seen a total of four Cubans at the Hotel del Comercio during the period that he resided there, including the two Cuban Negroes and the two Cubans who he thought had appeared in the group photograph.

REINTERVIEW OF ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, who normally resides in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source abroad on August 28, 1964, at his temporary residence at Cerrada de Lauro Aguirre No. 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

A copy of the group photograph furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited to LIMA JUAREZ, who stated that this was the group photograph to which he had previously referred. LIMA JUAREZ identified the persons appearing in this photograph as follows, left to right:

FRANCISCO MORALES, his companion who was seeking employment

GABRIEL CONTRERAS, a man from Chihuahua with eye trouble

JULIAN HUERTA, a Cuban who later went to the United States

MANUEL SANTOS, a farmer from Torreon, Mexico

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

LIMA JUAREZ said that, when originally interviewed, he had thought that a second Cuban had appeared in the photograph, but now realized that he was mistaken.

LIMA JUAREZ said that the second Cuban, to whom he had previously referred, was a friend of JULIAN HUERTA who was not a guest at the hotel. A photograph of NESTOR LEONIL CARBONELL was shown to LIMA JUAREZ and he said that the photograph and the name appeared to be familiar to him but he could not be certain that this was the individual who had visited JULIAN HUERTA at the Hotel del Comercio.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that to the best of his knowledge, HUERTA was the only Cuban who was a guest at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that LIMA JUAREZ resided there, with the exception of ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Spanish-speaking Negro that HUERTA had identified as being a Cuban.

It is noted that ANTONIO OLIVA, as previously reported, has been identified as a Negro from Honduras.

- 2 -

A photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA was shown to LIMA JUAREZ, and LIMA JUAREZ immediately identified the photograph as a photograph of the "Cuban Negro" who lived in a room on the roof of the Hotel del Comercio with a Mexican girl. LIMA JUAREZ identified a photograph of IRMA CONSECO ORTIZ as being a photograph of the girl who resided with OLIVA.

LIMA JUAREZ said that another Negro whom he considered to be a Cuban had associated with OLIVA but was not a guest of the hotel.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, shortly after his arrival at the Hotel del Comercio in mid-September, 1963, he saw OLIVA and the other Negro standing at the entrance of the Hotel del Comercio conversing with a person believed by LIMA JUAREZ to be an American. LIMA JUAREZ recalled this American as being a young white male, about five feet eight inches tall, with a dark complexion and definite Latin characteristics. LIMA JUAREZ specifically noted that this individual had curly black hair with a marked widow's peak and a noticeably high forehead.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, when he was first interviewed concerning this matter, he had identified photographs of OSWALD as being identical with the individual mentioned above; however, after thinking carefully about the matter, he is now quite certain that this individual was not OSWALD. LIMA JUAREZ stated that he is now quite certain that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2787—Continued



Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald taken after his return from Russia. Marina Oswald had not previously seen this photograph.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2788

1

Date 12/3/63

LEONARD EDWIN HUTCHINSON, Scandia Apartments, Apartment 505 (BL 4-5193), 601 West Sixth Street, owner and manager of Hutch's Super Market. (BL 3-5544), 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, advised of the following concerning the report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attempted to cash a check in the amount of \$189.00 at the store; that he frequented this store.

Since the assassination of President KENNEDY, Mr. HUTCHINSON stated that he had learned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had resided for a time less than a mile from his grocery at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. He said he had identified him as a frequent customer through the appearances of OSWALD on television.

The first time Mr. HUTCHINSON could recall OSWALD's coming into the store was on a Friday afternoon between 5:30 and 6 p.m. three weeks ago. Mr. HUTCHINSON placed the date as November 8, 1963. OSWALD, he said, came to the window at the small office enclosure at the front of the store, stating "I would like to get this check cashed" and presenting the check. Mr. HUTCHINSON said he noted that the check was a two-party check in the amount of \$189.00; that it was payable to "HARVEY OSWALD" written in ink and drawn on a counter check form. He did not recall the maker of the check, the bank on which it was drawn or anything by which the source of the counter check could be established. He said he did remember OSWALD's name because he considered it odd and in that having been in the grocery business forty-one years he had become accustomed to remembering the names of those tendering large checks.

HUTCHINSON said he promptly refused to cash the check for OSWALD informing him that he did not cash two-party checks. OSWALD walked out.

Thereafter, OSWALD came into the store once or

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DHB:cv:mam  
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twice a week until the assassination, always he came alone apparently on foot as no car was observed, usually about 7:15 to 7:20 a.m. The store opens at 7 a.m.

There is little store traffic at 7 a.m., and usually Mr. HUTCHINSON and OSWALD were alone in this store at this time. For this reason, Mr. HUTCHINSON watched OSWALD closely and said he had attempted to make conversation with OSWALD without success. OSWALD was very tight-lipped. Mr. HUTCHINSON does not recall OSWALD's having said a word. He was not responsive even to "good day".

Mr. HUTCHINSON said he did not recall whether OSWALD had come to the store on weekends or during the course of the week.

Purchases by OSWALD always were the same--a small loaf of bread, brand not recalled, at 21¢; a package of "Mrs. BARD's Cinnamon Rolls" eight in a package at 39¢--never did he take other than cinnamon rolls; a one gallon carton of Oak Farm milk at 79¢. The total in the amount of \$1.39 always was paid in cash and nearly always in change--no bills of large denomination; no checks.

On one occasion only OSWALD came to the store in the company of a woman whom Mr. HUTCHINSON presumed to have been OSWALD's wife. This was on Wednesday evening, November 13, 1963, between 6:30 and 7 p.m. Mr. HUTCHINSON said he recalled the date as he had worked that evening stocking shelves. He first noticed the two when he heard them in an adjacent aisle conversing in a foreign tongue which he could not identify. Later he took occasion to

on 11/30/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY/cv:mam 629 Date dictated 12/2/63

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Date 7/1/64

observe them, though they were checked through the register by one of two checkers - HELEN MEASE or KAREN HOBSON - neither of whom have any recollection of this.

Mr. HUTCHISON supplied the following physical descriptions of OSWALD and of the woman whom HUTCHISON presumed to have been his wife:

Name	HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	24 to 30
Height	5'10"
Weight	155 to 160
Hair	Dark, shabby, unkempt; always in need of a haircut
Eyes	Dark
Complexion	Dark
Dress	Dress very poorly; khaki trousers; colored sports shirt, usually brown, no hat; character of shoes not noted
Name	Mrs. HARVEY OSWALD
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	20 to 21 (very young in appearance)
Height	5'3"
Build	Medium
Hair	Light, combed back
Dress	Cotton house dress, pattern and color not noted

# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2789—Continued

DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
DHB:cv;mja  
4

Mr. HUTCHISON said he could supply no other pertinent information.

1

GEORGE SENATOR was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He furnished the following information:

He presently resides at the Chesterfield Hotel, 130 West 49th Street, New York, New York and he is not employed. His present residence is not permanent, but he can always be located through his sister, Mrs. A. J. WEISBERG, 2255 Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York.

He was living with JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he arose about 8:00 a.m. that day and RUBY was asleep at the time. He did not know what time RUBY had gotten home during the night.

RUBY did not leave the apartment with anyone on the morning of November 24, 1963 until approximately 10:30 a.m. This was shortly after RUBY had received a telephone call from "LITTLE LYNN" a striptease performer. SENATOR believed RUBY might have had something to eat, washed up after the telephone call and then left the apartment with his dog.

SENATOR recalled that RUBY was wearing a blue suit and hat when he left the apartment. He did not wear a topcoat and to SENATOR's knowledge RUBY did not own a topcoat.

SENATOR did not own a "greyish topcoat" at that time. SENATOR does own a brown plaid English tweed topcoat, but he did not wear it on November 24, 1963.

SENATOR left the apartment about one hour after RUBY and was having coffee in a restaurant at the time that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot.

On 6/30/64 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974  
by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and JAMES J. ROGERS:rea Date dictated 7/1/64

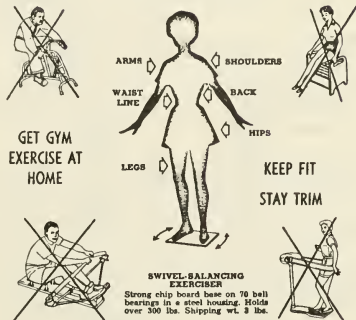
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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2790

# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2789—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2791

# TWIST WAIST EXERCISER



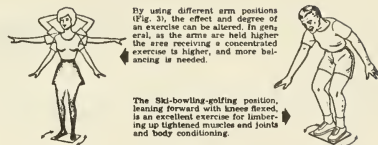
\$3.95

Compare this unit with the most expensive — For quality, price, results, and compactness.

Why pay HUNDREDS \$ for home equipment or to clubs and salons when TWIST gives the results plus fun to the whole family for only pennies!

**EARL PRODUCTS CO.**  
P. O. BOX 5475 DALLAS, TEXAS

Commission Exhibit No. 2791

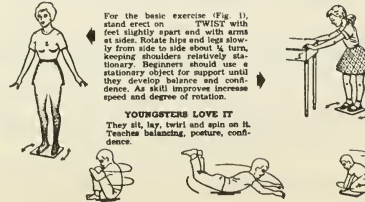


The squatting position (Fig. 6), holding onto a stationary object to support the body in a full crouch or squat and rotating the hips in half-turns, acts on the buttocks and upper back.

The ballet position (Fig. 5), with the arms extended forward and alternately rising to toes and lowering to heels while rotating the hips, as in the basic exercise, concentrates action in the calves and develops balance.



As you become skillful on the TWIST you will probably develop new exercises that work better for you. The most important thing, however, is to decide on a regular daily program and stick to it.



Commission Exhibit No. 2791—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/6/642  
DL 44-1639

1

CLARENCE AUBRY SUMMERS, 6535 Starling Circle, telephone FL 1-0818, advised he is currently employed by Brent Tree Service, 1105 E. College Street, Carrollton, Texas, telephone CH 7-9965. He said he has worked at numerous service stations in the Dallas area as an attendant and as a carnival worker periodically for many years. Mr. SUMMERS furnished the following descriptive information concerning himself:

Born	April 16, 1928, Tyler, Smith County, Texas
Race	White
Height	5'4"
Weight	220 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Brown, greying, balding
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Education	7th grade
Marital Status	Wife - RUTH, three children
Criminal Record	None admitted, states was questioned once concerning the theft of an Army uniform and on another occasion regarding a stolen car but was not charged with such offenses.

SUMMERS stated he was employed during October, 1963, for approximately one week by ABE HIRSCH who had a concession to take and develop photographs at the State Fair of Texas. He said he recalls meeting and having limited conversations with a young man whose name was LARRY who was employed at a concession of some type some 50 or 60 yards from Mr. HIRSCH's concession. He described this person as being about 21 years of age, 5'6" or 5'7" in height, weighing possibly 175 pounds. He said LARRY's eyes were blinking almost constantly. The young man was always dressed in "cowboy clothes," including blue jeans and boots. He observed this young man "shooting guns" into the air which appeared to be for the purpose of attracting customers to the concession which he considered was probably a "western show."

SUMMERS said he has no recollection of observing a concession or show known as "How Hollywood Makes Movies," at the fairgrounds.

SUMMERS related that sometime later on, a date he could not fix, he had a day off from his employment as a service station attendant at an unrecalled service station and decided to go to Carrollton, Texas, to visit his brother. He said he drove alone in a green-colored four door 1952 Dodge automobile, left his home, as he now recalls, about 12:30 or 1:00 p.m. and traveled on Harry Hines Boulevard, also known as Highway 77, in the direction of Carrollton. At about the 9000 block of Harry Hines Boulevard, near a concern engaged in house moving, believed named "Morgau," he stopped and picked up a hitchhiker.

SUMMERS said he immediately recognized the hitchhiker as LARRY and reminded LARRY he had met him at the fairgrounds, and that his, SUMMER's, name was AUBRY. LARRY asked SUMMERS how far it was to Oklahoma and stated he was going there. SUMMERS asked LARRY why he was leaving Dallas and LARRY replied he could not find work and that he was tired of carnival jobs. SUMMERS said he attempted to induce LARRY to stay in Dallas, offering to attempt to get him a job at the service station where SUMMERS was employed. SUMMERS said LARRY appeared normal; that is, no different to his appearance on other occasions when he has seen him, that he did not appear to be frightened, emotionally upset, or otherwise disturbed. LARRY had a bag of some sort presumably containing his personal belongings. He recalled LARRY asked him how many children he had and that he told him he had three children including a boy ten years of age. He said he told LARRY he was going to visit his brother near Carrollton, Texas.

SUMMERS said that upon reaching Field Circle, a short distance away, and after he had traveled at a speed of approximately 30 m.p.h. for a few minutes, he decided against going on to Carrollton and told LARRY he was changing his mind. He said he let LARRY out of the car at a point near the Tower Hotel Courts, a short distance from Field Circle, still on Highway 77.

on 6/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS and  
ROBERT J. ANDERSON:vm Date dictated 6/6/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2792

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2792-Continued



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DL 44-1639

SUMMERS said he attached no significance to LARRY's conversation and behavior, that he had neither seen nor heard of LARRY since that time until interviewed by Agents, that he had not seen LARRY's picture in the paper or read of his testifying in the trial of JACK L. RUBY. He said LARRY said nothing about where he had been living in Dallas or of having known RUBY. He said he definitely did not carry LARRY to the vicinity of Carrollton but does recall discussing going to Carrollton. He stated he was positive he did not have his ten year old boy with him but again stated he recalls mentioning having a ten year old boy to LARRY.

He observed color photographs of CURTIS LAVERNE CRAFT and stated CRAFT is positively the person known to him as LARRY at the State Fairgrounds and as the hitchhiker.

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1Date 11/28/63

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, bartender, Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, advised that he had found a letter which he believed was received by the individual known to him as LARRY. This letter was addressed to CURTIS L. CRAFT, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, postmarked 5 p.m., November 1, 1963, and had a return address of "GALE, Box 303, Harrison, Michigan".

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
by Special Agent JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /ov 495 Date dictated 11/27/63

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*[Handwritten initials and signatures]*

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Houston, Texas	FILE NO. 00-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Assassination	Continued	Lee Harvey Oswald <i>C 7 b</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Houston, Texas	12/2-3/63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SA Bernard R. Milton & SAIC Lane Bertram		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Entertainer Pixie Lynn identified as Helen K. Smith, to be interviewed on December 6, upon her return to Houston.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

This inquiry originated on December 2 upon receipt of a telephone call from Inspector Thomas Kelley, Dallas, advising that police informant had stated that a "stripper" by the name of Dixie Lynn, employed at Midnight Lounge, 401 Westheimer St., Houston, Texas, has information that would indicate Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald attended the same homosexual parties in Dallas. He requested that the entertainer be interviewed.

William Burks, agent with the Texas Liquor Control Board, JA 2-5184, advised that the Midnight Lounge, also listed as Moonlight Lounge, 401 Westheimer, was owned by Louis C. Patterson and his wife, Flaura Dale Patterson. The latter applied for tavern license on 5/23/63. The Pattersons list their address as 7807 Belgard St., Houston, Texas, residence phone Jackson 945651.

Flaura Dale Patterson, nee Cripe, was born on 11/18/1921 at Harlingen, Texas, described as 5-4, 113, brown hair, brown eyes, formerly worked as a waitress at the Kelley Restaurant and was employed by the Houston Post, a daily newspaper, for a period of three years.

The Pattersons allegedly came from San Antonio, Texas to Houston.

SAC Robert E. Rightmeyer, FBI, advised on December 2 that a search of their files failed to indicate that "Dixie Lynn", employed at the Midnight Lounge, 401 Westheimer St., had been interviewed by that agency.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas Houston  LB/mts	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
	Orig	<i>h</i>	539
	2-cc	SPECIAL AGENT	
	2-cc	APPROVED	DATE
		<i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12/3/63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-51625-1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2794

Form No. 100 (Revised)  
Major Activity Report  
(7-64)UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENTL/D call Inspector  
Kelley 12/2/63

Houston, Texas

FILE NO. 00-2-34,030

ORIGIN	OFFICE	TITLE OR CAPTION
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	ASSASSINATION OF President Kennedy
PROTECTIVE RESEARCH	Continued	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Lee Harvey Oswald
Houston, Texas	12/5-12/63	Pixie Lynn - to be interviewed
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
SAIC Lane Bertram		
DETAILS		
SYNOPSIS		
Helen Kay Smith, @ Pixie Lynn, interviewed on December 6 and affidavit obtained.		
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION		
Reference is made to M/R dated 12/3/63 by the writer stating that Helen Kay Smith, @ Pixie Lynn, would be interviewed on December 6, upon her return to Houston.		
On December 5, information was received from Officer J. D. Hollins, Intelligence Division, Houston Police Department, that Col. Harry Cornwall and Lt. Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department, had arrived in Houston for interview with Helen Kay Smith.		
On December 6, with Lt. Jack Revill, Dallas PD, interviewed Helen Kay Smith at the residence of William McCardell, her agent, at 1825 Rosedale St., Houston. Smith appeared to be upset by the interview as she recognized Lt. Jack Revill as having been active in the narcotics investigation of Juanita Dell Phillips, better known as Candy Bar, in Dallas two or three years ago, at which time Phillips was sentenced to 10 years. Smith had testified on behalf of Phillips in that trial.		
She briefly admitted that she knew Jack Ruby, but advised that she had not been in Dallas for some time and that she had not seen Ruby since the Christmas holidays in 1961. She stated the last time she had been in Dallas was July, 1963 when she visited her mother there. She flatly denied ever having attended any party at which Jack Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald had attended. She agreed to come to the office later and make a written statement to that effect.		
She advised that Deputy Sheriff L. E. Shipley had contacted her by telephone and was coming by to interview her on the same subject.		
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY
Chief Dallas Houston	Orig & 1 2-cc 2-cc	/S/ Lane Bertram SPECIAL AGENT in Charge
		APPROVED
		675
LR/mts		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-61808-4

2.

00-2-34,030

Chief Deputy Sheriff Lloyd D. Frazier, Houston, advised that Captain Fritz of the Dallas PD had telephonically requested that he have Helen Kay Smith interviewed and for that reason Shipley had been asked to interview her.

Mr. Dwayne Arthur, Manager, Midnight Lounge, 401 Westheimer St., was contacted and through a waitress, Cora Chain, ascertained that Binkendorfer was presently in Methodist Hospital, Room 401, as a result of some "back trouble".

With Lt. Jack Revill, Intelligence Division, Dallas Police Department, and J. D. Hollins, Intelligence Division, Houston Police Department, interviewed Binkendorfer at Methodist Hospital. The interview was restricted because of another patient in the same room.

Binkendorfer in effect stated that on Friday, November 22, while employed at the Midnight Lounge, 401 Westheimer St., as a bartender, he had engaged in limited conversation with stripper Pixie Lynn, at which time she had mentioned the name Jack Ruby and stated that she had attended a party in Dallas recently where both Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were present. Binkendorfer stated this statement was made to him just before Pixie Lynn was to start her act at 8 o'clock. He stated that she appeared to be genuinely disturbed by the reported assassination of President Kennedy. He produced a card from his pocket, which bore the name of Barbara L. Welz, Attorney-at-Law, 2001 McKinney Avenue, Suite 225, Dallas 1, Texas, telephone RI 1-1745. He stated that Miss Welz "has a wooden leg" and that Pixie Lynn mentioned that Miss Welz was present at the alleged party at the same time Oswald and Ruby were there. He was asked how he came in possession of her card and stated that he had obtained it from a friend of Miss Welz.

Binkendorfer insisted his story was true and offered to make an affidavit to that effect and take a lie detector test if desired. It is noted that the identity of the writer was not made known to him as he was personally acquainted with Officers Revill and Hollins.

He has furnished information to other agencies in the past, some of which has been reliable, while some of the other information furnished could never be verified.

At 4:15 received a telephone call from Attorney William G. Smith, who advised that he was representing Helen Kay Smith in connection with the current investigation. He stated that his client was extremely upset and worried about the affidavit she had been requested to give and that he had requested her to cooperate with the authorities which she agreed to do, but requested that Attorney Smith be present. He requested that the interview be held in his office for his convenience and that of his client.

At the office of Attorney William G. Smith, 10th Floor, Houston Federal Savings & Loan Building, interviewed Helen Kay Smith in the presence of her attorney, Lt. Jack Revill, Criminal Intelligence Section, Dallas Police Dept. and Officer J. D. Hollins, Intelligence Division, Houston Police Department.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2795-Continued

CO-2-34,030

She signed a two page affidavit (typed by Secret Service stenographer) emphatically denying she had ever been at a party with Jack Ruby and/or Lee Harvey Oswald. She denied that she had ever seen Oswald to her knowledge, but admitted that she did know Jack Ruby, having seen him two or three times at the Carousel Club in Dallas. She stated the last time she saw him was in 1961 during the Christmas holidays at the Carousel Club. She stated that she has not been in Dallas since she visited her mother there during the latter part of June or first of July, 1963. She denied knowing Attorney Barbara L. Welz of Dallas and stated that she had never heard of her.

She stated that on November 22, she did entertain at the Midnight Lounge, 4001 Westheimer St., in Houston, and named Binkendorfer as being present as a bartender at the time. She mentioned the other employees who were there, but emphatically denied discussing Jack Ruby at this time but stated there was some conversation regarding the President's assassination as all the employees were attempting to get the manager, Dwayne Arthur, to close the place. When he refused to close the place, she went ahead with her show so she could get paid for the performance.

On December 7, Intelligence Officer D. D. Collins, Houston PD, reinterviewed Travis Binkendorfer at Methodist Hospital at Methodist Hospital and advised him that the Secret Service desired to obtain a statement from him regarding the information he had furnished the day before, and had previously reported to the Dallas PD. He indicated that he would make the statement and would affirm that it was true and correct. Officer Collins warned him that it was a violation of a Federal Statute to make a false statement to an agency of the Federal Government.

Later on December 7, the writer received a phone call from Binkendorfer, at which time he indicated that he was willing to cooperate with this Service, but preferred that it be handled through the Texas Rangers rather than with the Dallas PD. He stated that he had called Texas Ranger Charlie Moore, Dallas, who was a friend and had discussed the matter with him.

On December 11, Travis Binkendorfer called and advised that he expected to be in the hospital a few more days and would still cooperate with this Service, but stated that at the time he was interviewed on December 6, he was not sure what information he had furnished as he was under some form of sedation. He agreed to contact the office as soon as he is released from the hospital.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

This case remains open for discussion with the United States Attorney as to prosecution of Binkendorfer, interview with Binkendorfer if warranted.

1  
LA 44-895  
GAP:meh

JOSEPH E. FIELD,  
ALLEGED ASSOCIATE OF  
JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY  
OSWALD AND OTHER OSWALD  
RELATIVES BEING IN A BAR  
IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Dallas Office furnished Los Angeles a copy of a letter from JOSEPH E. FIELD, 2006 West 79th Street, Los Angeles, California. This letter indicated that about April 22 - 23, 1963, FIELD went to a local beer bar in Los Angeles after work and subsequently JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and BOB OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, were at that bar drinking beer and shooting pool.

The Los Angeles Indices checked on December 9, 1963, reflect that FIELD was a complainant on October 19, 1963, and furnishing information regarding a Mrs. ELIZABETH SIMMONS, a missing person. This complaint was two pages of typewritten information with many investigation subjects furnished by FIELD.

Inquiry at the Los Angeles Police Department on December 9, 1963, concerning FIELD and of his complaint concerning Mrs. SIMMONS ascertained that FIELD "had driven them nuts," meaning the Los Angeles Police Department, with many calls and complaints. The Los Angeles Police Department subsequently afforded FIELD a Polygraph examination and came to the conclusion that FIELD was psychotic.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2795—Continued

DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
RMB:cv  
1

At 1:55 p.m., November 28, 1963, LEE HALL, attorney, advised SA JOSEPH M. MYERS that he was calling from his residence, Fleetwood 1-4736, and his office is at 1100 Adolphus Powers, Riversides 1-4871. He stated that a friend of his called him by the name of JIM WANNER, whose home phone is Fleetwood 1-0664, and told HALL that one of WANNER's employees, a female who was not identified, had overheard a printer at the Record Printing Company, 2818 Elm Street, Dallas, make a statement that approximately a week to ten days prior to November 22, 1963, that RUBY and OSWALD were in the printing shop together. The man that made this statement, according to HALL, is named BARNEY and that he is the owner of the printing shop. HALL did not know whether BARNEY is the man's first or last name but that WANNER told him that BARNEY does RUBY's printing for him and that BARNEY hangs around the courthouse possibly because he prints a number of legal records.

HALL stated that WANNER did not know what to do with the information and that this was the reason for him calling HALL.

The City Directory reflects that BARNEY T. WHITE was owner of the Record Printing Company, 2818 Elm Street, Dallas.

On November 28, 1963, BARNEY T. WHITE, telephone RI 8-9973, advised SA ROBERT E. BASHAM that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD before and does not know him. He advised that he has been doing printing work for JACK RUBY for about a year and a half, but he has never seen either of the two together and knows of no connection between the two.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2797

CI 44-456

RCD:ked

1

Allegations of  
Association Between Ruby and Oswald

At Cincinnati, Ohio

On December 13, 1963, JOSEPH P. KINNEARY, United States Attorney, Columbus, Ohio, addressed a letter to the Cincinnati FBI Office with which he enclosed a letter received by him on December 13, 1963. This letter is dated December 13, 1963, and is from VERNON M. RIEGEL, Manager, Teachers Placement Service, 1950 Leveque-Lincoln Tower, Columbus 15, Ohio, which address is at 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. RIEGEL's letter is as follows:

"Mr. District Attorney:

Dear Sir:

A doctor in Dallas, Texas, who is a very good friend of mine, said to me in a letter:

'A Mesquite woman policeman in Dallas, whom I know, told me yesterday (December 4, 1963) that Ruby and Oswald were good friends; she had seen them together many times.'

This doctor is a practicing physician in Dallas for many years and is a prominent citizen as well, being interested in various important civic organizations.

This may not be any additional information to your Department but no harm can be done in reporting it.

I did not vote for Mr. Kennedy, nor would I have done so had he been a candidate again. Nevertheless, I am a lawyer by education and of course we always believe in getting all the facts in any case that opinions may be established and that justice may be fulfilled.

I am enclosing also a clipping from the Dallas Herald which he sent me."

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2798

CI 44-456

21Date 12/20/63

On December 14, 1963, Mr. VERNON M. RIEGEL advised SA ROBERT C. DAVIS that the doctor in Dallas, Texas, referred to in his letter quoted above, is Doctor SAMUEL SCOTHORN, resident address 3219 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas. Mr. RIEGEL continued that Doctor SCOTHORN has a sister, CORA BROADBECK, who resides at 1720 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio, and that he, RIEGEL, Doctor SCOTHORN, and Mrs. BROADBECK have been friends for many years. Recently, he asked Mrs. BROADBECK to ask Doctor SCOTHORN when she wrote to him what he knew of the situation in Dallas. As a result, Doctor SCOTHORN wrote a letter to Mr. RIEGEL in which the paragraph about RUBY and OSWALD being good friends was included, as quoted. Mr. RIEGEL advised that Doctor SCOTHORN's letter did not furnish any other information about the matter but that there was enclosed a clipping from the Dallas Herald Newspaper, date not indicated, which clipping is headed "Theorizes Conflict on Why Ruby Did It".

Dr. SAMUEL LEWIS SCOTHORN, Osteopathic Physician, 3212 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas, who sent a note to VERNON M. RIEGEL, Columbus, Ohio, that a Mesquite woman policeman in Dallas told him December 4, 1963, that RUBY and OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times, advised as follows:

On approximately December 4, 1963, he was shopping in the B. E. Thompson Grocery Store, Mesquite, Texas, and met J. JERRELDEN LITTLE, whom he has known since she was a young girl. LITTLE said she was employed as matron in the Dallas Police Department. While they were talking the subject of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY came up. He told LITTLE he wanted to ask her one question and that was had OSWALD and RUBY known each other? Dr. SCOTHORN said LITTLE told him that RUBY and OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times. No further details were furnished by LITTLE. LITTLE also said she was not present when RUBY shot OSWALD November 24, 1963. There was no one else present at the time of their conversation.

Dr. SCOTHORN said he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and no other information concerning the shooting of OSWALD or any relationship between RUBY and OSWALD was known to him.

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILKINSON - gj Date dictated 12/19/63

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Date 12/20/631

Mrs. J. JERNELDEN LITTLE, 1432 Juanita Street, Mesquite, Texas, who according to Dr. SAMUEL LEWIS SCOTCHPO, Dallas, Texas, told him that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times advised as follows:

She is employed as matron at the Dallas Police Department Jail and has been so employed for approximately five years.

She does not recall ever telling anyone that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times and to the best of her knowledge never made any such statement.

During the course of her employment she has eaten with other Police Department personnel in restaurants in Dallas where RUBY happened to be present. She knows him, RUBY, by sight but never met him personally. She did not see RUBY during the period of November 22 to November 24, 1963. She has had no personal association with RUBY.

On November 24, 1963, she attended a funeral and did not report for work at the Police Department until 3:00 AM.

She did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information concerning any possibly relationship between OSWALD and RUBY. She was not present when OSWALD was shot. She had no other information concerning the shooting of OSWALD or concerning RUBY.

on 12/15/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILKISON - gj 238 Date dictated 12/19/63

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Date November 27, 19631

Mr. LEON H. WORTH was reinterviewed at the Galaxy Club, located at 2707 McKinney, concerning his association with JACK RUBY.

Mr. WORTH again stated he did not consider himself a personal friend of RUBY and had never loaned him any money or made arrangements for RUBY to obtain financial assistance for the operation of his Carousel Club.

Mr. WORTH repeated that the only business venture he was ever associated with with RUBY was in the sale of an arthritic preparation, which RUBY was trying to promote a year or two ago. Mr. WORTH stated after selling this preparation for sometime, RUBY's commission checks bounced and he, therefore, ceased selling the preparation which RUBY obtained and gave to him.

Mr. WORTH stated the arthritic preparation could not meet high standards prescribed by pharmaceutical houses and he sold his preparation to chiropractors and other "faith" healers who did not need a license to practice medicine.

Mr. WORTH stated he did not know where RUBY obtained the arthritic preparation but believed he prepared it himself.

Mr. WORTH stated he is acquainted with, and considers himself a good friend of, LEROY MABRAY. He added MABRAY is a member of the Galaxy Club and on the day that RUBY allegedly shot the assassin of President KENNEDY, MABRAY had called him and made inquiry about RUBY.

Mr. WORTH stated he and MABRAY talked about RUBY and the shooting but WORTH denied he told MABRAY that OSWALD, the assassin, and RUBY were good friends. Mr. WORTH stated he could not recall all of his conversation with MABRAY at that time; however, he stated he could not recall making any statements whatsoever to indicate he was at this time a partner of RUBY or that OSWALD and RUBY were the best of friends.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent WARREN A. LARSON & JAMES W. SWINFORD/esh Date dictated 11/27/63

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Date December 4, 1963

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HO 62-2115

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JOE R. FRANKLIN, Texas Department of Corrections number 172094 was interviewed on December 2, 1963, at the Wynne Prison Farm, Texas Department of Corrections, where he is an inmate presently serving two years for forgery.

FRANKLIN stated that in the last two weeks of October, 1962 while he was employed by the Fox and Jaccos Construction Company in Dallas, he had occasion to visit a blood bank located on Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. He sat next to a man for one hour prior to giving his blood and upon leaving, this same man was still seated in the waiting room. FRANKLIN asked this man to accompany him to a tavern and they proceeded to a tavern three blocks from the blood bank on Commerce Street. This man identified himself to FRANKLIN as LEE OSWALD. While in the tavern, the owner came over and said, "Hi, LEE". OSWALD thereafter allegedly introduced this owner to FRANKLIN as JACK RUBY.

After a few hours of drinking, FRANKLIN took the person known as OSWALD to visit OSWALD's wife, who was separated from him and residing at a rooming house in west Dallas.

FRANKLIN claimed he happened, to meet OSWALD two more times while OSWALD was standing at the corner of Inwood Avenue in Dallas and FRANKLIN gave him a ride to Farmer's Branch. On one occasion OSWALD gave FRANKLIN a book from the Jehovah's Witnesses and OSWALD claimed to be a member of this group.

FRANKLIN acknowledged that he has been committed to various institutions in the past for "nervous disorders" and a drinking problem.

FRANKLIN also claimed that in 1956, he uncovered information that was vitally important to the NATO alliance while serving in the United States Army in Italy. FRANKLIN concluded he is positive after having read the

On 12/2/63 at Huntsville, Texas File # HO 62-2115  
by SA ROBERT E. WIATT:bp Date dictated 12/2/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/10/631

ROY McWHORTER advised he is the City Servant for the Jehovah Witnesses in the Dallas area. He also advised he resides at 2943 Valley View, Dallas, and there are approximately 15 Jehovah Witnesses congregations in the Dallas area. Each one of these congregations maintains its own records regarding members and there are no central records for the Dallas area or for the United States.

According to McWHORTER, a 5 x 7 membership card is initiated and maintained on each member after the member has stayed a sufficient length of time to be baptized into the Jehovah Witnesses religion. This card is maintained in the files of the organization to which the member has just been baptized and never leaves those files until the member is transferred due to his business or for personal reason to another congregation in a different section of Dallas or a different city in the United States. At this time the card is mailed from one congregation to the other and it is never carried on the person of the member. He also stated this card shows the background information regarding a member and his progress in the Jehovah Witnesses congregation.

McWHORTER further added the only time the name of a Jehovah Witness would appear on one of their manuals or books would be in a case where the member was acting in the capacity of a lecturer to other members. McWHORTER stated he is positive that had LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his wife been a member of the Jehovah Witnesses in the Dallas area he is positive due to his position in the organization he would have had knowledge of the membership.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents JAMES R. GRAHAM Jr., and  
WAROLD R. DOBSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 13, 19631

At 10:17 a.m., a telephone call was received from a person who identified himself as THORNTON GAIN, a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Gulfport, Mississippi. He advised that during the last week of September, 1963, he was working at the fair at Tupelo, Mississippi and while there, he positively observed LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY. They were living together at one of the hotels in town, the name of which he did not know, and they were both working with a rodeo which was in connection with the fair. He claimed that RUBY was dressed as a clown and that OSWALD was the master of ceremonies. He further claimed he heard these two talking together and they mentioned they intended to do bodily harm to the President of the United States. He said he tried to make a collect telephone call to the President in Washington, D. C. to warn him but the White House refused to accept the collect telephone call. He stated this was all the information he had concerning this.

He also stated while at the fair he personally saw RUBY kill a Negro with a knife. This was all the information he had about this.

On 12/11/63 at Gulfport, Mississippi File # NO 44-2064

by SA DAVID P. HURLEY /lvc Date dictated 12/11/63

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Date December 13, 19631

JIM HODGE, assistant registrar, Veterans Administration Hospital, Gulfport, Mississippi, advised that THORNTON CAINE is presently a patient at the Veterans Administration Hospital, having been admitted there on November 19, 1963. He has previously been a patient there and in the past has normally been in the psychiatric ward, however, at the present he is in the medical ward due to a stomach condition. He explained there are pay telephones in the medical ward but none in the psychiatric ward. When his stomach trouble is cured, he will be returned to the psychiatric ward.

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OC 44-430  
GES:mwr

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents GLENN E. SILVEY and DAVID W. MC CLUGAGE on December 18, 1963, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

DONALD ALVIN HUTCHINSON, a Negro male, age twenty-three, FBI No. 629 040 E, was arrested as a vagrant and drunk by the Oklahoma City Police Department the night of December 17, 1963. He advised arresting officers JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD had assassinated the President, that two rifles were used, and he had been paid \$3,000 by OSWALD to keep quiet.

Upon being interviewed by Bureau Agents on December 18, 1963, HUTCHINSON first claimed he had met OSWALD in Chicago during April of 1963 and had associated with him on a daily basis for a period of three weeks. (From nows accounts OSWALD was not in Chicago at that time.) He claimed he later met OSWALD in Dallas, at which time OSWALD took him to JACK RUBY's house where they exhibited two rifles to him and OSWALD later offered him \$3,000 not to mention having seen the rifles. He advised he previously knew JACK RUBY from employment at RUBY's club as a bus boy thirteen years ago. (At this time HUTCHINSON was only ten years of age.)

Throughout the interview HUTCHINSON altered his story four times and subsequently admitted the story was not true. HUTCHINSON was unable to furnish details of his alleged association with RUBY and OSWALD and he was unable to provide specifics, did not know addresses of either OSWALD or RUBY, and could identify no one who could verify his acquaintance with either RUBY or OSWALD. HUTCHINSON claimed he had consumed one fifth of whiskey the night of his arrest.

Detective K. R. LILES who interviewed HUTCHINSON in the early morning of December 18, 1963, advised he felt HUTCHINSON is a psycho. He stated HUTCHINSON claimed numerous arrests for robbery, manslaughter, narcotics, etc., while arrest record in Police Department reflects but two arrests on minor charges.

Police Department Records reflect HUTCHINSON was arrested and charged with two traffic violations September 11, 1963; fined \$30. In contrast to claims, Police Department has

On 12/11/63 at Gulfport, Mississippi File # NO 44-2064  
by SA DAVID P. HURLEY /lyc Date dictated 12/11/63

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(1)

Date December 21, 19632

OC 44-430

FBI identification record, FBI No. 629 040 E, which does not bear out claims but reflects but one other arrest. This arrest was in Dallas, Texas, Dallas Sheriff's Office No. 77616, on December 15, 1960, charge C. O. C. HUTCHINSON's mother, MARTHA HUTCHINSON, allegedly resides at 2700 South Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

During interview HUTCHINSON admitted reading news articles concerning RUBY and OSWALD and stated knowledge of both came from this source.

MARTHA HUTCHINSON, 2700 South Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at Hutchinson Brothers Grill, 5205 Bexar, Dallas. She was advised she did not have to make a statement; that any statement she made could be used against her in a court of law, and that she had the right to consult an attorney. Mrs. HUTCHINSON furnished the following information about her son, DONALD ALVIN HUTCHINSON,

She stated that he has been mentally ill two-thirds of his life. He has been at both Parkland Hospital and Alston Hospital for treatment. He has attempted to hang himself and kill his brother.

He was in Chicago, Illinois, in the summer of 1963, but not in April, 1963. She was sure that he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and was positive that he never received \$3,000 from OSWALD to keep quiet as he has never seen that much money. She stated that she has had to supply him with gasoline money and carfare home from various points. He has had only two jobs in his life and he never worked for JACK RUBY when he was ten years old.

She stated that when DONALD drinks, whatever is on his mind at that time completely dominates his thoughts and when he sobers up he will have no idea or any memory of any statements that he made.

Mrs. HUTCHINSON stated she did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and knew of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH P. HUGHES:bmm Date dictated 12/21/63

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1Date 12/20/63

DL 44-1639  
KPH:bma  
(1)

JAMES H. KITCHING, Identification Bureau, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH P. HUGHES that Sheriff's Office File #77616 reflected the following arrest record for DONALD ALVIN NUTCHINSON, Negro, male, 5'10", 147 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, date of birth 9/12/41:

Arrested 9/26/56 and held for Juvenile authorities, transferred from the Juvenile Home to the incorrigible for observation, released to Probation Officer on 10/5/56.

Arrested March, 1960, disturbing the peace, paid a fine.

Arrested 12/15/60, cont/ct #60-1033, released Fur. Ct. 12/20/60.

Dr. SAMUEL LEWIS SCOTHORN, Osteopathic Physician, 3212 Beverly Drive, Dallas, Texas, who sent a note to VERNON M. RIEGEL, Columbus, Ohio, that a Mesquite woman policeman in Dallas told him December 4, 1963, that RUBY and OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times, advised as follows:

On approximately December 4, 1963, he was shopping in the B. E. Thompson Grocery Store, Mesquite, Texas, and met J. JERRELDEN LITTLE, whom he has known since she was a young girl. LITTLE said she was employed as matron in the Dallas Police Department. While they were talking the subject of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY came up. He told LITTLE he wanted to ask her one question and that was had OSWALD and RUBY known each other? Dr. SCOTHORN said LITTLE told him that RUBY and OSWALD were good friends and she had seen them together many times. No further details were furnished by LITTLE. LITTLE also said she was not present when RUBY shot OSWALD November 24, 1963. There was no one else present at the time of their conversation.

Dr. SCOTHORN said he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and no other information concerning the shooting of OSWALD or any relationship between RUBY and OSWALD was known to him.

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT J. WILKINSON - g1 337 Date dictated 12/19/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2803-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2804

1Date 12/5/63

JOHN W. MASHEK, Washington Correspondent for "Dallas Morning News," Albee Building, Washington, D. C., advised that he had not been able to locate the name of the "Chicago Daily News" man who had reportedly mentioned something in Dallas, Texas, during the week end of November 23, 1963, about an alleged or rumored payoff in Chicago to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or JACK RUBY in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. MASHEK said he had searched through his voluminous notes at home but was unable to find the man's name.

on 12/4/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520  
by Special Agent ROBERT F. MILNE, JR./ef/csh Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2805

1Date 12/5/63

Miss BONNIE RUCHOLTZ, 511 West 6th Street, Apartment 105, Irving, Texas, stated she had previously furnished the following information to JERRY LANE, a police officer of the Irving, Texas, Police Department, on November 29, 1963:

She stated she was acquainted with RUSTY EDWARDS, whose real name is GEORGE HOWARD EDWARDS, and who is employed as a helper behind the bar at the Castaway Club, 5600 East Mocking Bird Lane, which club is operated by TONY CATARINE. She said she first met RUSTY on November 18, 1963, when she accompanied Mr. & Mrs. JERRY LANE, acquaintances of hers, to the Castaway Club. She began dating RUSTY on November 20, 1963. On Thanksgiving, November 28, 1963, TONY CATARINE had a group into his home for Thanksgiving Dinner, among them being RUSTY and herself, a man by the name of PAUL, who works at the Castaway, a girl by the name of ESTELLE who works the bar at the Castaway, and CONNIE, TONY's wife. During the Thanksgiving Dinner, she heard TONY CATARINE make the statement that RUBY and OSWALD had been in the Castaway Club drinking together. She said she was not acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD and had never seen either one to her knowledge.

She stated she knows where RUSTY EDWARDS lives, which address is in the general area of the Castaway Club, but did not know the exact address. She furnished his phone number as FL. 2-9691.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ALLEN H. SMITH & TOM E. CARPSON Date dictated 12/5/63  
JR./eah 579

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2806

1Date December 7, 1963

GEORGE H. EDWARDS, also known as "RUSTY", 5712 East Clsridge, Apartment C, telephone FL 2-9691, said that BONNIE BUCHOLTZ was his fiancée and that he is employed as a bartender by CATARINE at the Castaway Club. He related the following:

A group of employees at the Castaway Club and their friends, were invited to the CATARINE home on Thanksgiving for dinner on the evening of November 28, 1963. That included RUSTY and BONNIE BUCHOLTZ, PAUL AMOS, a bartender at the Castaway, ESTELLE (Last Name Unknown), a waitress at the Castaway and another couple whose names he does not remember. Mrs. CATARINE, TONY's wife, was also there.

He does not remember CATARINE making any statements at this time or at any other time that RUBY and OSWALD had been in the Castaway Club drinking together.

Sometime previous, some Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents had come to the Castaway Club after the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY and had talked to CATARINE about this same statement. EDWARDS did not see the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents, but was told by CATARINE that EDWARDS had said that CATARINE had made a statement to this same effect, that RUBY and OSWALD had been in the Castaway Club. He said CATARINE told him that he, CATARINE, had told the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents that this was not true. JOE JOHNSON, who leads the band at the Castaway Club also told him that the Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents had talked to JOHNSON about this same statement.

EDWARDS knows RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT, by sight since he has been in the Carousel Club operated by RUBY on several occasions in the past. He does not know OSWALD.

EDWARDS has been around Dallas for several years, having been born and raised in McKinney, Texas, which is a short distance from Dallas. He has been working in Dallas since he left the Air Force on June 17, 1960. He has worked for TONY CATARINE for two months as a bartender. About six weeks ago, the Castaway Club began a social club for members only, it previous to that time having been a

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lounge where the customers brought their own liquor and were sold set ups by CATARINE. EDWARDS has not seen RUBY for the last three years.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ALLEN H. SMITH & TOM E. CHAPTON, JR./jn Date dictated 12/7/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2806—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2806—Continued

1Date November 27, 19631Date December 7, 1963

DONALD E. TURLAND, 5712 East Claridge, Apartment C, Dallas, a roommate of GEORGE H. "RUSTY" EDWARDS, stated he is a member of the Castaway Club and has been for the past six weeks. He stated he had frequented the Castaway Club almost every day and evening since joining, but has never seen RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD there. He knows of JACK RUBY from having patronized the Carousel.

TURLAND was seriously injured in an automobile accident about one year previous and is still an invalid from his injuries although he is able to get about.

Mr. TONY CATARINE, Manager, Castaway Club, 5600 Mockingbird Lane, advised that he is acquainted with JACK RUBY, having met him, however, only on one or two occasions and knows very little about RUBY. He stated he has recently hired JOE JOHNSON who has a Negro orchestra, and JOHNSON had been employed by RUBY for about 7 years. He understands RUBY is quite angry at him for having taken this orchestra away from RUBY's Vegas Club.

Mr. CATARINE stated his Castaway Club is a private club with admission to members and guests only. He is certain that neither RUBY nor OSWALD are or have been members of the Castaway Club. He feels certain that RUBY would not come into his club since RUBY is "mad" at him about the orchestra. He is positive he has not seen RUBY in the club, and he is there practically all of the time the club is open.

Mr. CATARINE stated he is certain that JACK RUBY was not in the Castaway Club in an intoxicated condition within the last two weeks since he feels sure that had RUBY been in the club in such a condition he would have been told about it, even if he had been away from the club, had it happened.

Mr. CATARINE advised "RUSTY" is a fellow who occasionally helps out behind the bar at the Castaway Club but is not an employee of the club and gets no pay for the help he contributes. He stated "RUSTY's" last name is EDWARDS, but he does not know "RUSTY's" correct first name or his address. He stated he believes "RUSTY's" telephone number is FL 2-9691. He advised further he knows "RUSTY" to be a person inclined to brag and to make statements that are not true in order to try to build up his own importance or pretend to know things he does not actually know.

Mr. CATARINE, after observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised he has no recollection of ever having seen OSWALD.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents ALLEN H. SMITH & TOM E. CHAPTON, JR./in Date dictated 12/7/63

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on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents W. HARLAN BROWN & NAT A. PINKSTON/csh Date dictated 11/27/63

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Date 11/28/63

GEORGE A. BOUHE, 4740 Homer, Apartment O, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of residence.

Mr. BOUHE was asked if he was aware of any relationship whatsoever between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. Mr. BOUHE stated that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD approximately a year and a half ago through OSWALD's wife. He pointed out that he had made it a point of meeting Mrs. OSWALD since he had become aware that she was from his own home town in Russia. In this connection, he stated that he had left Russia in 1924 and has been residing in the United States since that time.

Mr. BOUHE was emphatic in stating that he had never even heard the name JACK RUBY until the name appeared in the paper following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He said that neither LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor his wife, MARINA, had ever mentioned JACK RUBY in his presence. He likewise stated that in his contacts with the Russian colony in Texas, he had never heard the name of JACK RUBY mentioned.

It was pointed out to Mr. BOUHE that JACK RUBY had within the past few years resided at 4749 Homer Street. BOUHE pointed out that all residences on the Homer Street in the 4700 block are of the apartment building type. He said that the apartment which he occupies rents for \$75.00 a month, whereas the apartments at 4749 rent for \$200.00 a month. He said he has never been in contact with individuals residing in the apartments across the street from the apartment in which he resides.

Mr. BOUHE said that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never resided on Homer Street or anywhere in the area of the 4700 block of Homer to his knowledge. He pointed out that when he first met OSWALD, he was residing at 2703 Mercedes in Fort Worth, Texas. When OSWALD first came to Dallas he resided at the YMCA for a couple of years. Following his residence at the YMCA, he said OSWALD secured a room in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, but he could not recall this address nor did he have a record of it in his papers. At this point, Mr. BOUHE produced a card on which he kept addresses, and this card bore the notation dated November 1, 1963, 602 Elsbeth, Oak Cliff, for OSWALD and a notation dated June 1, 1963, reflecting an address of 4807 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (Mr. BOUHE said he received this information second hand).

DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
JFF:man  
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Mr. BOUHE advised that he was not too well acquainted with OSWALD, repeating that he met him through his wife. According to BOUHE, OSWALD frequently beat Mrs. OSWALD, and he recalled that on one occasion when he and some other members of the Russian colony had visited the OSWALD residence they had found it practically devoid of furniture, with the young child sleeping on the floor. Accordingly, he and other members of the group felt sorry for the OSWALDs and between them secured some child's furniture and clothing, along with milk and other groceries for the family. Even while they were making this material available to the OSWALD family, he said that OSWALD was extremely ungrateful and belligerent, stating that his family did not need such items even though it was very obvious that they did.

Mr. BOUHE advised that to his knowledge OSWALD never had any money of consequence except on those occasions immediately after he had cashed his weekly pay check.

on 11/28/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN: mam Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2807—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2807

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/641

DON FONTE, 526 Madison Street, Apartment 7, New Orleans, furnished the following information to SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE while on Eastern Airlines Flight 503, from Atlanta, Georgia to New Orleans, Louisiana.

FONTE stated that he is a dental student in New Orleans and could be contacted by telephone at 523-4567.

FONTE stated that his fiancée, VERONA HALEFAX, a student at Newcomb College, New Orleans, was telephonically contacted by her sister, JOAN, a short time after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and JOAN related that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY had been seen together in New Orleans.

FONTE stated that his fiancée was to meet him at the New Orleans Airport when the flight landed and that SA BOURQUE could talk to her then about this matter.

On 1/4/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/6/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/8/641

VERONA HALEFAX was interviewed by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE at New Orleans International Airport concerning information she received from her sister about the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

VERONA stated that her sister, JOAN, a student at Tulane University, New Orleans, had called her a short time after the assassination of President KENNEDY and told her the following information:

JOAN stated that a friend of hers by the name of KLAUS WINKELMANN has an acquaintance who supposedly is a homosexual, his name unknown to her.

JOAN stated that this homosexual had known and slept with both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY at separate times. JOAN also stated to her sister that this homosexual had known OSWALD and RUBY to be together on occasions.

VERONA stated that this was all the information she had except that she thought KLAUS WINKELMANN was either a graduate student or on the faculty at Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

On 1/4/64 at Kenner, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/6/64

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Date 1/13/641

JOAN HALEFAX, 317 Dorris Street, New Orleans, was contacted concerning information she related to her sister about LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

JOAN stated that what she told her sister, VERONA, was more or less hearsay rather than fact. She said that KLAUS WINKELMANN, a friend of hers, who is on the faculty at Tulane University, mentioned to her something to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were seen together in New Orleans by an alleged homosexual and that this homosexual was reported to have slept with both OSWALD and RUBY.

JOAN stated that the way the story went, the homosexual involved was on the staff of the Art Department, Newcomb College, New Orleans, but she could not recall his name.

JOAN stated that if there actually was a homosexual on the Art Department Staff, he would most likely be known by a FRANKLIN ADAMS who is also on the Art Department Staff, Newcomb College.

JOAN stated that this was all she knew about this matter and doubted if WINKELMANN knew any more than she.

On 1/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA's WAYNE L. BOURQUE & EMIL H. BECKER/lrs Date dictated 1/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2808—Continued

Date 1/15/641

FRANKLIN ADAMS, 2427 Camp Street, New Orleans, stated that he knew of no one on the Art Department Staff who is a homosexual, or of anyone who might know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK LEON RUBY.

On 1/10/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA's WAYNE L. BOURQUE & EMIL H. BECKER/lrs Date dictated 1/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2808—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/16/641

KLAUS WINKELMANN, 530 Royal Street, New Orleans, was contacted concerning information he may have about a homosexual who was alleged to be on the staff of Tulane University and was reported to have known and slept with both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY in New Orleans.

WINKELMANN stated that he is on the faculty at Tulane University, New Orleans, and is an instructor in the French Department.

WINKELMANN stated that he does not know anyone who is a homosexual, nor does he know anyone connected with either OSWALD or RUBY.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/24/641

KLAUS WINKELMANN, 530 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was recontacted concerning information he may have connecting LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

WINKELMANN stated that the first time he was contacted concerning this matter he was so taken by surprise, that he just did not know what to say.

WINKELMANN stated that he received information connecting OSWALD and RUBY with an alleged homosexual from a friend of his by the name of ROBERT HELLER while they were eating lunch at the Tulane University cafeteria.

According to WINKELMANN, HELLER said he was called on the telephone by a ROBERT BIENVENU who stated that he had seen OSWALD's picture in the newspaper and knew him to be the same person he had slept with the night before. HELLER told WINKELMANN that BIENVENU's exact words were, "Hey, guess what? I think I slept with OSWALD last night".

WINKELMANN stated that BIENVENU was a graduate student at Tulane University and thought him to be teaching somewhere in Norfolk, Virginia.

WINKELMANN said this was all the information he knew about this matter.

On 1/14/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/14/64

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On 1/22/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/22/64

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1/26/64

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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ROBERT HELLER, 4703 Preret Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted concerning information he may have connecting LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY with an alleged homosexual in New Orleans.

HELLER stated that he received the information from a friend by the name of SHELLY ESTRIN, Calhoun Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephone 895-5577.

HELLER stated that SHELLY told him that she called ROBERT BIENVENU long distance to Newport News, Virginia, one night shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and that BIENVENU said he thought he had slept with JACK RUBY quite some time ago.

HELLER stated that there was nothing in the conversation about BIENVENU seeing OSWALD and RUBY together in New Orleans. In fact, there was only mention of RUBY in their conversation.

HELLER stated that he knew for a fact that the allegation that ROBERT BIENVENU is a homosexual was true.

HELLER further stated that he did not know the exact address of BIENVENU but thought he was teaching somewhere in Newport News, Virginia.

On 1/24/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/24/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2808—Continued

1/28/64

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1

Miss SHELLY ESTRIN, 541 Burgundy Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was contacted concerning her telephone conversation with ROBERT BIENVENU.

Miss ESTRIN stated that a few days after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, she had a long distance telephone conversation with ROBERT BIENVENU who was then in Newport News, Virginia, and noticed that BIENVENU seemed quite intoxicated at the time.

Miss ESTRIN stated that BIENVENU was very fond of President KENNEDY and this was why she thought BIENVENU got intoxicated.

Miss ESTRIN stated that in their conversation, BIENVENU stated that he thought he had slept with JACK RUBY some time ago. No mention was made of OSWALD.

Miss ESTRIN stated that BIENVENU left New Orleans about 1961 and doubts if he has been back here since that time except maybe for just a short visit.

Miss ESTRIN stated that BIENVENU now lives at 10 Milford Road, Newport News, Virginia.

On 1/27/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA WAYNE L. BOURQUE/lrs Date dictated 1/27/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2808—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/6/64

JAMES ROBERT BIENVENU, 10 Milford Road, Newport News, Virginia, who was born December 13, 1936, Opelousas, Louisiana, and is currently employed as a Junior Pipe Designer by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia, advised that he had never met, had never seen, and had no knowledge of either RUBY or OSWALD prior to the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

BIENVENU related that several days after the assassination he had a long telephone conversation with his friend, Miss SHELLY ESTRIN of New Orleans, in which the two of them talked at length about the assassination. BIENVENU said he does not recall exactly what comments were made during this conversation but knows that he had been drinking at the time and was drinking during the conversation. He said to his knowledge he did not make any such statement that he had slept with RUBY sometime ago and made no mention of OSWALD.

BIENVENU advised that Miss ESTRIN had telephoned him and told him that she had been contacted by the FBI and that she had related to them what was said during the telephone conversation in November, but she did not state to him all that she had told the FBI in New Orleans.

BIENVENU said that he and Miss ESTRIN were graduate students together at the Tulane Graduate School and were quite intimate friends. BIENVENU stated that he was last in New Orleans area in July or August of 1963, upon leave from the U.S. Army. He said at that time he stayed with his friend JOHN JOERG, 109 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, who is a teacher at Loyola University. BIENVENU said he was discharged from the service in September of 1962, after having served with the USARV, Fort Gordon, Georgia. He said he has been employed at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Virginia, since November 11, 1963.

NF 44-148

2

He related that his home address is 4466 South Main Street, Opelousas, Louisiana, the home of his mother, Mrs. GEORGE JOSEPH (Patricia Lee) BIENVENU.

BIENVENU further related that to his knowledge he had never been in Dallas, Texas, except on one occasion.

On 2/3/64 at Dallas 44-1639  
Newport News, Virginia File # NF 44-148  
 by SA'S JOHN S. CASTLES & CHARLES H. Date dictated 2/4/64  
SANDERLIN:sdh

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At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

On November 30, 1963, DONALD NEWSOM, 2928 West Eubanks, advised SA WILLIAM MICHELSEN that he is a student at Northwest Classen High School and stated that his World Problems teacher, a Mr. LEACH, had mentioned in class on November 27, 1963 that an attorney friend of his in Dallas had talked to JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD together prior to the assassination of the President.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs DAVID S. BYERLY and ARTHUR CHARLOFF on November 30, 1963.

Mr. MARVIN LEACH, 1508 Northwest 28th, advised he was a World Problems teacher at Northwest Classen High School. He said he did mention in class that he had heard an attorney had met both OSWALD and RUBY over coffee. He identified this attorney as the partner of the father of a former student whose name was MIKE BLACK. He said the story had been related to him by MIKE BLACK. He said that BLACK had visited him at his house and related the story to him supposedly coming from his father. He said MIKE BLACK lived at 2640 Northwest 31st Street.

MRS. FRED M. BLACK, 2640 Northwest 31st Street, advised that her husband, FRED M. BLACK, is an attorney in the Cravens Building in Oklahoma City. She said he had no partner but shared office space with CHARLES SHADD and another attorney whose name she did not know. She said MIKE, her son, had a vivid imagination and had visited them on his Thanksgiving vacation from Oklahoma State University, on Tuesday night and Wednesday. She said he never mentioned anything about

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2809

OC 105-783

her husband supposedly knowing of a meeting involving OSWALD and RUBY. She was of the opinion MIKE might have "dreamed the whole thing up".

FRED M. BLACK, 2640 Northwest 31st, advised that he was the father of MIKE BLACK, who formerly was a student at Northwest Classen High School. He said MIKE apparently had built a story out of nothing concerning a supposed meeting between OSWALD and RUBY witnessed by his supposed law partner. He said in fact he did not have a law partner. He said also he believed the story originated when he mentioned a friend of his named FARRIS SANGBORN, a night-dub entrepreneur, related that he had talked to a strip-teaser who supposedly formerly worked with RUBY. He said SANGBORN never mentioned representing RUBY and never mentioned meeting RUBY and OSWALD together. He said the whole story was completely false and his son was the type who liked to talk and apparently made the whole story up.

Confidential Informants familiar with Communist Party activities in the State of Oklahoma have been contacted and they advised they do not know the subject and have no information concerning him.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2809—Continued



Date December 3, 1963

DN 89-41

RE: Mrs. MURIEL SMITH

On December 3, 1963, Mr. EDWARD PARTYKA telephonically advised SA RICHARD N. THOMAS that he desired to talk to an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since he had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

PARTYKA said he was at the Walgreen Drug Store in the Cherry Creek Shopping Center, East First Avenue and University Boulevard, and wanted an Agent to meet him at this location.

(1)

EDWARD PARTYKA, 134 Garfield, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

He stated he has been employed at the Profile Room, Stanley Plaza Hotel, 1560 Sherman, for the past seven and one-half years except for the period June to October, 1963, when he worked at Ramon's Restaurant, 235 Fillmore Street, Denver, Colorado.

PARTYKA stated during this time he has become acquainted with Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERT SMITH who resides at 888 Logan. Her husband is retired secretary of Thrift Finance Company, 725 18th Street, Denver, Colorado. He described Mrs. SMITH as age 50, gray hair, dresses expensively, a heavy drinker and loud talker.

Beginning in June, 1963, he remembered the following remarks Mrs. SMITH made during her presence at the Profile Room:

"Mark my words, Kennedy won't finish his term. A lot of radicals hate his guts -- Left Wing, Right Wing, Castro, and the Russians. They also hate Connolly, too, because he is a friend of Kennedy's."

PARTYKA also overheard her saying in June at the Profile Room, "suppose he can't do the job, but I don't see why not. He has all the tools and has had a dry run for a year now."

In October, 1963, at Ramon's Restaurant and Bar, 235 Fillmore, PARTYKA overheard Mrs. SMITH mention the name "LEE OSBORNE" and the same evening when she left the bar made the statement, "Ruby will handle".

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2810

On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # DN 89-41  
by SA DAVID R. PORTER/bhb Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2810-Continued

DN 89-41  
(2)

PARTYKA advised that he had resided in Dallas, Texas, from 1941 to 1951 and worked at the Town and Country, Itelien Village, and Sanny's Restaurant. He said Mr. and Mrs. SMITH go to Dallas and Mexico City approximately every six months on vacation and are acquainted with some of the better entertainment and eating establishments in Dallas. She had told PARTYKA her favorite spot in Dallas was the Carousel. In another conversation regarding Texas, Mrs. SMITH told PARTYKA, "Johnson will take the spot and Rockefeller will be the next elected president. General Walker also hates his guts," (meaning KENNEDY).

In early November, 1963, PARTYKA stated he waited table on four men at the Profile Room, two of whom he believes to be JACK RUBEY and LEE OSWALD. He stated when he came to work that day his boss, ROGER SPERTE, assigned him to their table and stated the men were in a hurry to catch a plane and for him to give them as quick service as possible.

PARTYKA described the four men as follows:

The No. 1 man whom he believes to be RUBEY, "looked like STAN MUSIAL from the profile". He wore a gray shiny suit, white tie with narrow gold line running lengthwise, gold wrist-watch and appeared nervous.

The No. 2 man whom he believed to be OSWALD, was described as 5'7", wore a dark suit and tie, and had a receding hairline.

The No. 3 man was described as tall, dark hair, black mustache, wore brown sport jacket, middle thirties, and spoke with a Cuban accent.

The No. 4 man was described as short and stocky build, wore thick dark-rimmed glasses and appeared to be in his middle 50's.

DN 89-41  
(3)

PARTYKA said the men left the Profile Room at approximately 7:00 p.m. The man who resembled RUBEY left a few minutes before the other three. When leaving the table one of the three men remarked "where's Jack?" (whom PARTYKA now believes meant RUBEY).

PARTYKA advised that a close associate of Mr. and Mrs. SMITH is LLOYD BOYD, President, Thrift Finance Company, 725 18th Street, Denver, Colorado. He said Mrs. SMITH is frequently seen in the Profile Room and Ramon's Restaurant with BOYD but he does not think they are having an "affair" but are old friends. Mr. SMITH is the retired secretary of the Thrift Finance Company. He does not believe BOYD was at the table that evening with the four men but was in the bar.

He stated that since President KENNEDY's assassination, neither LLOYD BOYD nor Mrs. SMITH have been in the bar. He feels this peculiar inasmuch as they have been regular customers during his employment there the past seven and one-half years.

Date December 3, 1963

(1)

Mrs. MURIEL G. SMITH, Office Manager, Gold Suites, 666 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, advised her residence is Apartment 6C, 888 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado. Mrs. SMITH advised she has never in her entire life resided or visited Dallas, Texas, and has never at any time visited Mexico or any other country on business or pleasure. Mrs. SMITH stated she does not know JACK RUBY, or LEE OSWALD or anyone with similar sounding names, of Dallas, Texas, and she has never heard of them until President KENNEDY was assassinated. She further stated that she has never heard of Governor CONNELLY of Texas until he was shot in the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. SMITH advised that she personally has been an admirer of former President KENNEDY and of his family, however, she did believe he was spending too much money in running the Government. She stated that she has never had any real strong political feelings regarding the Government and categorically denied making any statements that were attributed to her. She stated she has no idea as to how anyone could say anything about her regarding the KENNEDYS as she felt genuine remorse and sympathy for the KENNEDY family when the President was shot. She stated that to the best of her recollection she has not been out of the State of Colorado within the last three or four years and the last time was a visit to Phoenix, Arizona around Thanksgiving Time of 1959 or 1960.

Mrs. SMITH advised that she and her husband and daughter occasionally go to Ramon's Restaurant at Denver to eat dinner out and also have been to Le Profile Room but she never has more than one or two drinks of Champagne during dinner or afterward. She stated that she has never been intoxicated that she can recall, nor does she make any boisterous statements regarding politics. Mrs. SMITH stated that she has no idea of any enemies or people who dislike her who would say that she would say detrimental things regarding the former president and is at a complete loss to explain it.

DN 89-41

(2)

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	MURIEL G. SMITH, nee Martin
Date of Birth	March 21, 1919
Place of Birth	New York City, New York
Race	White
Sex	Female
Height	5'6"
Weight	122 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Addresses	Present Address - 888 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado, December, 1959 - Present.
	1010 Magnolia Street, Denver, Colorado, 1955 - 1959.
	3025 Monroe Street, Denver, Colorado, 1947 - 1955.
	1165 Grant Street, Denver, Colorado, 1945 to 1947.
Education	Graduated East High School, Denver, Colorado, 1936.
Parents	Dr. ALBERT W. MARTIN, father, deceased. Mrs. FLORENCE MARTIN, mother, 1014 Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.
Daughter	DEBORAH SMITH, age 11.

On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # DN 89-41  
 by SA WILLIAM J. BILLEAUD & SA JOHN H. GALLIE/bhb  
 Date dictated 12/3/63

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Husband WAYNE ROBERT SMITH, formerly employed as Treasurer of Thrift Industrial Bank, Denver, Colorado, presently unemployed.

Occupation Office Manager, Gold Suites for Moore Realty Company, Denver, Colorado, March, 1963, to Present. Prior ten years was unemployed and a housewife.

Criminal Record Denied.

Date December 4, 1963

1

ROGER SPERGE advised that he is associated with the Le Profile Room, a restaurant at 1560 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado, but that he did not know the Mrs. WILLIAM ROBERT SMITH or any regular customer with a similar name. He stated that he had heard no one either in or out of the restaurant make any remarks before or after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY which did suggest that they intended to take his life or wanted anyone to assassinate him. He stated that he was well acquainted with Raman's, a restaurant in the Cherry Creek District of Denver, inasmuch as he is a personal friend of the owner, RAMONO LENCEVANO. He stated that he had heard no one make any remarks concerning a LEE, a RUBY, or any other name which could be linked up with LEE OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He advised that he was quite familiar with the appearance of both OSWALD and RUBY since having seen their photographs in the local newspapers and he emphatically stated that, based on the fact that he is in the business of meeting people and recalling faces, he was sure neither OSWALD nor RUBY had ever been in the Le Profile Room. He commented that he was sure that he would recall any statements made by any acquaintance of his to the effect that they wished President JOHN F. KENNEDY to be dead, and that he could recall no such statement.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2810-Continued

DN 89-41  
JHB/bhb  
(1)

On December 3, 1963, review of the Denver Directory of 1962 reflects WAYNE R. (MURIEL G.) SMITH reside at 888 Logan Street, Apartment 6C, Denver, Colorado, and he is employed as Secretary-Treasurer of the Thrift Finance Company.

On December 13, 1963, Police Technician MELVIN WALBRIDGE, Denver, Colorado Police Department, Bureau of Identification and Records, advised he could locate no record for a MURIEL G. SMITH.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2810-Continued

On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # 89-41

by SA RAY M. HICKMAN and  
SA DAVID W. YATES/lit 18 Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2810-Continued

1Date December 4, 1963

Mr. JOSEPH SPERTE, Scotch-N-Sirloin Restaurant, 1196 Grant Street, Denver, Colorado, advised that he was familiar with a Mrs. WAYNE R. SMITH who resided at Apartment 60, 888 Logan Street, Denver, Colorado. He stated he considered her to be a very nice person about 45 to 50 years of age. He commented that on occasions in the past he had noted that she drank considerable amounts and that on occasions she became somewhat boisterous, but that she had never mentioned anything to him or in his presence which could be interpreted as meaning that she would be glad if President JOHN F. KENNEDY was dead. He said that he frequented the La Profile Room in Denver as well as other restaurants quite often inasmuch as he is involved with the management of the various restaurants, and that he had never seen anyone in any of the restaurants in Denver who resembled the pictures of JACK RUBY or LEE OSWALD which he had seen in the press. He stated that Mrs. SMITH has never discussed any kind of politics with him, and that he would have recalled any such discussions had they occurred because he feels that one of the cardinal rules as a restaurateur is to avoid political discussions with his customers.

Date December 4, 19631

Mr. MARVIN V. COOK, Scotch-N-Sirloin Restaurant, 1196 Grant Street, Denver, Colorado, stated that he is very well acquainted with Mrs. WAYNE R. SMITH inasmuch as she frequently visits various restaurants which are located in buildings owned by Mr. COOK. He stated that he considered her to be very nice and one whom he had never seen to drink to an excess. He also stated that she would be most unlikely to make any remarks which suggest that she would be happy if anyone was to be killed. He commented that she had never made any remarks to him or in his presence that would indicate she would be happy if Mr. KENNEDY was dead nor had he ever heard her mention anyone by the name of JACK RUBY or LEE OSWALD either before or after the assassination. Mr. COOK added that he had never seen anyone whom he believed to be identical with OSWALD or RUBY in Denver at any time.

On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # 89-41

by SA RAY M. HICKMAN and  
SA DAVID W. YATES/ltt 19 Date dictated 12/3/63

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On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # 89-41

by SA RAY M. HICKMAN and  
SA DAVID W. YATES/ltt 2 Date dictated 12/3/63

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Date December 3, 1963

1

Mr. ROBERT W. BOYD, Vice-President, Thrift Finance Company, 725 Eighteenth Street, Denver, Colorado, was interviewed in the absence of Mr. LLOYD BOYD, President of the company. Mr. BOYD advised that he is well acquainted with Mr. WAYNE ROBERT (BOB) SMITH and his wife, MURIEL, who reside at 888 Logan Street, Denver.

Mr. BOYD explained that he met Mr. SMITH as an officer of the Thrift Finance Company when he commenced employment with that company in 1947, and was closely associated with him, in both business and social activities, from that time until Mr. SMITH retired from active management about June, 1963. He explained that Mr. SMITH is still one of the major stockholders of the company, and added that to his knowledge, SMITH has not taken any other position or actually been employed since June, 1963. During the last several years of his employment, he served as Treasurer of the Thrift Finance Company.

Mr. BOYD further explained that Mr. SMITH married MURIEL MARTIN about twenty years ago, and that they have one daughter, DEBBIE SMITH, age twelve, who is a "playmate" of the daughter of Governor JOHN LOVE of Colorado.

Prior to her marriage, Mrs. SMITH was also employed by the Thrift Finance Company, and after marriage, she was employed by Western Federal Savings and Loan Association and the Moore Realty Company in Denver. Following the birth of her daughter, she was unemployed for several years, until early in 1963, when she again accepted a position with the Moore Realty Company. She is presently employed for that company as a Manager of the Gold Suites Office Building, 666 Sherman Street.

Mr. BOYD described Mrs. SMITH as forty-two to forty-five years, tall, medium build, white hair, quite attractive, and always dressed in excellent taste. He described Mr. SMITH ~~as fifty years, five feet ten inches tall, 250 pounds, large build, and bald.~~

On 12/3/63 at Denver, Colorado File # DN 89-41

by Special Agent ROY I. MISCHKE:pg1 Date dictated 12/3/63

(1):jkr 21

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DN 89-41

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Mr. BOYD stated that both Mr. and Mrs. SMITH are individuals who enjoy life and "live quite high", but to the best of his knowledge are absolutely loyal citizens who have never indicated any particular interest in politics or political questions. He described them as "hard-headed business people" who have never been attracted to any type of radical ideology, and who, in fact, seldom discuss politics to more than a casual extent. He added that Mr. SMITH's father, now deceased, was employed by the United States Internal Revenue Service for many years.

Mr. BOYD stated that to his knowledge neither Mr. nor Mrs. SMITH have ever had any relatives, business associates, or other possible contacts in Dallas, Texas; and he does not believe that either of them have been in Dallas within recent years. During the past several years, they have spent nearly all their vacations in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona. He has never heard either of them mention any acquaintance by name of "LEE", "JACK" or "JACK RUBY." He said that if seeking entertainment, Mrs. SMITH only patronizes the most luxurious restaurants or clubs, and that in his opinion she would never, under any circumstances, enter an establishment such as the Carousel Club even if she was in Dallas.

He stated that Mrs. MURIEL SMITH does drink considerably socially, but that he does not consider her to be an alcoholic. He stated specifically that he has never known her to drink anything except champagne, and that even if she is drinking, she is not prone to brag or even exaggerate. He has never known her to make any "wild" statements which did not have some basis of fact.

Mr. BOYD advised that the only actual friends of Mr. and Mrs. SMITH in the Denver area have been responsible business people, contractors, or bankers, none of whom he would question in any respect. He continued that Mr. and Mrs. SMITH do dine out rather frequently, and that they often patronize the La Profile

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Room and Ramon's Restaurant in Denver. He said that by being patrons of these establishments, they have become casual acquaintances of JOSEPH SPERTE, Manager of the La Profile; ROGER SPERTE, Manager of Ramon's; and a waiter named EDWARD PARTYKA who has worked at both establishments.

In regard to PARTYKA, Mr. BOYD stated he has obtained a couple of loans from the Thrift Finance Company on the basis of his casual acquaintance with Mr. WAYNE ROBERT SMITH, and that the company has had considerable difficulty with this account. He said that he has personally discussed this delinquent account with EDWARD PARTYKA on several occasions within recent months, and that he has threatened to discuss the matter with PARTYKA's employers. Although he has promised in various ways to relieve the delinquent account, PARTYKA has failed to do so and is several payments in arrears at this time. Mr. BOYD said that he has found PARTYKA to be "a liar" and completely unreliable in regard to this matter. He said, however, that even though PARTYKA came to the Thrift Finance Company because of a reference from Mr. SMITH, he does not believe that SMITH, or his wife, have ever contacted PARTYKA relative to this delinquent account because SMITH acted strictly as treasurer of the company and never, at any time, attempted to supervise any of the accounts or loans.

Mr. BOYD advised that records of the Thrift Finance Company reflect that EDWARD and ADELINE PARTYKA, 134 Garfield Street, Denver, Colorado, first obtained a loan from that company on July 16, 1962 in the amount of \$216.69. The balance of this account was incorporated in a new loan made December 6, 1962, in total amount of \$504.00 repayable in 12 months at the rate of \$42.00 a month. The records reflect that payments were only made on January 4, 1963; April 22, 1963; August 5, 1963;

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September 17, 1963; and October 21, 1963. The current outstanding balance is \$239.39. On loan application dated July 16, 1962, PARTYKA indicated that he resided at 1269 Logan, Apartment 31; that he had been employed as a waiter at La Profile Room for six and one-half years; and that his nearest relative was his mother, Mrs. ROSE GAZDA, 2211 East Baltimore Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. He also listed the name of a brother, STANLEY PARTYKA, employed by the Martin Company, and his mother-in-law as Mrs. MARY WATKINS, 8417 (no street), Dallas, Texas.

Mr. BOYD concluded that although his contact with Mr. and Mrs. SMITH has been only infrequent and casual during the past few months, he absolutely does not believe that either of them would ever enter any "plot" or even make any brash statements relative to possible harm to the late President KENNEDY or any other individual. He added that the President of his company, Mr. LLOYD BOYD, has not had any more contact with Mr. and Mrs. SMITH than he has and, furthermore, has never had any direct contact with EDWARD PARTYKA relative to the aforementioned loan.



At Tulsa, Oklahoma

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
R. NEIL QUIGLEY:

On November 25, 1963, United States Attorney JOHN M. IMEL, Northern District of Oklahoma advised he had received a telephone call from JACK SPARKMAN, 701 North Cheyenne, Tulsa, telephone number NA 7-5389, in which SPARKMAN advised he was in possession of information proving JACK RUBENSTEIN furnished the station wagon that transported LEE HARVEY OSWALD from New Orleans, Louisiana to Fort Worth, Texas.

On November 25, 1963, JACK SPARKMAN, age 74, 701 North Cheyenne, Tulsa advised SAs THOMAS W. MC LAIN and R. NEIL QUIGLEY that he was directly responsible for Mr. IMEL's appointment as United States Attorney and had secured Capt. LARRY COLSEN, Tulsa Police Department, his job.

SPARKMAN exhibited a letter dated in 1960 from the then Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY which was in answer to one SPARKMAN wrote to Senator KENNEDY. SPARKMAN exhibited identification as an honorary deputy sheriff of Tulsa County and a special officer's badge.

SPARKMAN stated thirty per cent of all the people living in Tulsa were Communists and through his contacts with them had learned of the assassination ninety days prior to its happening (he later stated sixty days prior) but did not believe the persons telling him of the matter.

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OC 105-783

SPARKMAN advised his first wife was from Dallas and therefore he knows the area and people very well.

SPARKMAN stated "they" (whom he refused to identify as he felt his life would be in danger) told him the station wagon used by OSWALD was the property of a friend of RUBENSTEIN. Also "they" are going to assassinate LYNDON B. JOHNSON and ADLAI STEVENSON next.

On November 26, 1963, SPARKMAN telephonically advised he also wanted to let the FBI know that RUBENSTEIN was a contact man for the entire underworld in Dallas. Further he, SPARKMAN, had written a letter to Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department advising him RUBY was an underworld contact man. SPARKMAN stated he did not sign the letter in order to protect his life.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 21, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a letter from an unknown woman who furnished her name and address as Luizza, 150 East 35th Street, New York City. Set forth is a copy of the letter which the unknown woman had:

"New Orleans\_ La\_  
6/17/64

"The Alliance Inc\_  
New York\_ N\_ Y\_

"Gentlemen:- The Ruby man lied-when he said he didn't know Oswald. Him & Oswald spent 1 week with 2 cubans in an apt. 1A The 5th block of St. Mary St., St. Thomas Project, N.O. La. in July 1963.

"/s/ B. Artego"

A review of the Manhattan, New York, Telephone Directory and Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory revealed no record of any individual by the name of Luizza residing at 150 East 35th Street. In addition, inquiry at Alliance, Inc., telephone MU 3-1277, determined this company is a research organization and is also engaged in the sale of books.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. Annette Wright, Home Counselor, St. Thomas Street Housing Authority, 909 Felicite Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there is no building designated 1A or an apartment designated 1A in the St. Thomas Project. She advised

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2812

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2811

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

that the fifth block of the project on St. Mary Street is actually located in the 600 numbered block of St. Mary Street. She stated she would make a thorough search and review of tenant records for all buildings located on St. Mary Street to determine if any units were let during the pertinent period to a B. Artego, Lee Harvey Oswald, or Jack Ruby, as well as to determine if names of any of these individuals were included on tenants' records as guests or visitors.

Mrs. Wright advised there are five buildings of the project located on St. Mary Street, namely buildings numbered 500, 501, 504, 506 and 515. She said each building contains six family units.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. Wright advised a thorough search and review of records of tenants located in buildings on St. Mary Street for the year 1963 revealed no information indicating any unit had been let to B. Artego, Lee Harvey Oswald, or Jack Ruby. Further, she said the names of these individuals were not contained on any of the tenants' records as guests or otherwise.

Mrs. Wright said as Home Counselor, she makes visits to each tenant through the project and she has received no information of any kind relative to Oswald or Ruby having been in the project or having stayed in the project. She said in this regard she was certain had there been any "look alikes" in the area, word of it would have reached her or some member of her staff.

Mrs. Wright said the name B. Artego is totally unfamiliar to her and it is not contained in records of the project as a past or present tenant or employee.

Mrs. Wright said she is familiar with pictures of Oswald and Ruby as they appeared in the newspapers and on television and she is unable to recall anyone in the project during the pertinent period who bore a resemblance to either individual.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Wright advised that at the present time, there are no tenants residing on St. Mary Street who were located there during June and July, 1963.

Investigation in this matter, previously reported, has revealed Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, during July, 1963.

On July 30, 1964, records of the New Orleans Office of the FBI were reviewed relative to information concerning B. Artego. These records contained no information identifiable with any individual by the name of B. Artego.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. Marcelle Madden, Clerk, Identification Bureau, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there was no record of a B. Artego in the files of that Bureau.

On July 31, 1964, Wilba L. Hull, Jr., Cadet Officer, Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, La., advised the records of that office contained no record card for B. Artego.

On July 31, 1964, B. T. Kaylor, Manager, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there was no record of B. Artego in the files of that office.

On July 30, 1964, the current New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Directory and the 1962 R. L. Polk Directory, for New Orleans, were reviewed for listings of B. Artego, with negative results.

1Date 6/22/64

Mrs. KATHERINE COSGROVE, 142 Oxford Drive, San Antonio, Texas, furnished the following information:

She and her husband, ROBERT L. COSGROVE, reside in San Antonio, Texas, and are employed at Kelly Air Force Base, Texas, as civilian employees in Building 324.

She advised that her father, ARTHUR SCHLAUDT, Box 9, Willow City, Texas, told her recently while in San Antonio that there was a rumor in Willow City to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD had eaten at a cafe there, which is operated by Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE, some time ago. It was also rumored that those persons left communist literature at numerous places there.

Mrs. COSGROVE was unable to describe the literature. She said that her father would have heard the rumor while attending a funeral in Fredericksburg, Texas, recently. She felt the information should be reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On 6/11/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813—Continued

1Date 6/22/64

ARTHUR SCHLAUDT, retired farmer, Willow City, Texas, furnished the following information:

During about the first week of June, 1964, he had a temporary farm hand helping him with some work at his farm. The laborer, ROLAND EVANS, told him that he had heard that two men and a pregnant woman, supposedly JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD, were reportedly seen in a cafe at Kerrville, Texas.

SCHLAUDT stated that he understood that EVANS received the information from Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE of Kerrville, Texas. EVANS told SCHLAUDT that the WHITES also saw RUBY and the OSWALDs pass out communist literature in Kerrville. SCHLAUDT added that he understood that Mrs. WHITE worked at the cafe where the OSWALDs and RUBY were reportedly seen and Mr. WHITE is employed by the City of Kerrville.

SCHLAUDT added that as he understood it, EVANS did not have any firsthand knowledge of the incident and had only heard the report from the WHITES.

On 6/11/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813—Continued

1.

Date 6/22/64

RONALD EVANS, 410 F, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE of Kerrville, Texas, who reside in a house at the cemetery on the San Antonio Highway at Kerrville, Texas, told him several weeks previously that they believed they had seen JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD in Kerrville, Texas, at a local cafe. EVANS stated that as he recalled the incident as it was related to him by the WHITES, they had seen two men and one woman in a cafe at Kerrville, Texas, and that one of the men operated a casino in Dallas, Texas, and the wife of the second man was unable to speak English. One of the men reportedly gave the WHITES some communist literature. EVANS did not know the date of the alleged incident.

EVANS stated that he did not know which cafe the WHITES had reference to. He added that he did not believe that WHITE had reported the incident to anyone in authority and he believed that it was his (EVANS') patriotic duty to bring the matter to the attention of someone so he mentioned the incident to several people whom he believed might report it to the proper authorities and he also intended to report it himself sometime.

He added that he had never heard any such report or rumor from any other source.

On 6/11/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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Date 6/23/64

Mr. STANLEY WHITE, Cemetery Caretaker, 1900 Memorial Boulevard, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He was at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, with his wife one night several months ago, exact date unknown, but several months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. There was a large crowd of people in the establishment at the time but he could not recall the identity of any other customers or any of the employees who were there at the time. The WHITES wanted to play shuffleboard and were looking for partners. They found a Latin American man, description, name, and location unknown, who agreed to be Mrs. WHITE's partner. Mr. WHITE went over to a table where two men and two women were eating and asked the older and larger of the two men if he would care to play shuffleboard. The man, who Mr. WHITE later stated he believed was JACK RUBY, stated that he did not want to play but perhaps the younger man at the table would like to play as WHITE's partner.

The younger man, who WHITE later stated he believed was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, stated that although he had never played the game before he would like to play.

WHITE added that while they were playing shuffleboard the young man who was his partner, mentioned that the other man who remained at the table operated a night club and that they were in Kerrville for a vacation and he wondered where a good place to stay would be. WHITE added that he did not recommend any place in particular but stated that there were numerous motels in the area. WHITE stated that the young man did not mention his name or the name of the man who allegedly had the night club in Dallas.

WHITE vaguely recalled that the young man tried to give him some literature which WHITE assumed was some sort of religious tract and he told the man that he did not read anything like that. When WHITE refused the literature the man seemed upset and WHITE assumed that the man simply stored the literature in WHITE's pocket. WHITE asserted that he did

On 6/11/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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not read the literature and did not know what happened to it until his wife told him during the interview that she had taken it from his pocket, read a little of it, and threw it away. WHITE added upon further questioning that he did not see anyone else talk to the men he later assumed were OSWALD and RUBY nor did he see them distribute any literature to anyone else in the Boulevard Lounge. He also stated that he had never seen the men or the women with them previously or subsequent to the one meeting in the Lounge.

WHITE stated that he believed that the Boulevard Lounge had changed hands frequently since he and his wife were there during the above incident and he was not aware of who operated it at present or at that time.

WHITE added that as he recalled, the man whom he believed was RUBY was heavy-set, about 45-50 years old. The young man who was his shuffleboard partner, who he later said resembled OSWALD, was about 5'7", 140 pounds, and 30-35 years old. He could not describe either of the two women who were also in the party. He later stated that he never did get a close look at the man he believed was RUBY because the man stayed at the table during the time the WHITES played shuffleboard with the other man.

WHITE was requested at the time of the interview to examine photographs of several white male individuals, including photographs of RUBY and OSWALD in an effort to determine if he recognized any as the men he had reference to. WHITE selected the photograph of RUBY as resembling the man who declined to play shuffleboard and who remained at the table during the game and the photograph of OSWALD as resembling the man he played shuffleboard with.

WHITE stated upon further inquiry that he did not recognize OSWALD as the man he played shuffleboard with when OSWALD's picture was first publicized alone in connection with the news of the assassination of the President but it was after OSWALD was killed and the photographs of both OSWALD and RUBY appeared in the news media that he began to see the resemblance between RUBY and OSWALD and the two men he had seen at the Boulevard Lounge months previously.

WHITE also stated that his wife did not perceive the resemblance until he brought it to her attention and reminded her of the incident in the Boulevard Lounge.

WHITE was not positive but believed that he had mentioned to several people, possibly including ROLAND EVANS, that he believed that he had seen OSWALD and RUBY at Kerrville.

WHITE explained that he did not report the incident to any authorities after he formed his opinion about the incident because he did not want to get involved in the inquiry.

Date 6/22/64

1.

Mrs. STANLEY WHITE, 1900 Memorial Highway, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

She stated that she has never operated or worked in any cafe or bar at Kerrville, Texas.

When queried concerning her knowledge of the possibility that there was a rumor in Kerrville that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife, MARINA, had ever been in Kerrville, Texas, she was very vague and evasive and finally stated that there are a lot of people who resemble each other and who resemble prominent personalities.

Mrs. WHITE recalled haltingly that she and her husband were at the Boulevard Lounge in about the Fall of 1962 when she believed that she saw RUBY and the OSWALDS there. She could not give any definite data concerning the incident and could not relate the incident to any other event which would help in establishing more accurately the date of the incident. She stated only that she believed that it happened at least as long ago as the Fall of 1962.

She recalled that she and her husband went to the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, Texas, to play shuffleboard and while there they tried to find partners to play with. They located an unknown Latin American male whose name, address, and possible location was unknown at the time of the interview. She could not recall any identifying data or features concerning him. She also recalled that there were two men and two women sitting at a table at the Lounge eating substantial servings of food. She continued regaling vaguely that Mr. WHITE asked the older and larger of the two men if he would care to play shuffleboard whereupon the man declined but stated that perhaps the younger man would like to play. She stated that the younger man did play shuffleboard with them as Mr. WHITE's partner.

Mrs. WHITE observed an assortment of photographs of white male individuals including photographs of JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She selected the photograph of RUBY

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as that most resembling the older and larger of the two men she referred to although she stated that RUBY did not participate in the shuffleboard game or in any conversation during the time they were all together in the Lounge. She also stated that the man resembling RUBY did not remove his hat during the time he ate his meal and she never did get a close look at him at any time.

Mrs. WHITE also selected the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as that resembling the younger of the two men and the one who was her husband's shuffleboard partner.

She advised that she did not learn any of the names of any member of the party which included RUBY and OSWALD. She added that the younger man, whom she believed was OSWALD, had his wife with him. She described the wife as a woman in her early 20's, long, stringy, reddish hair, wearing high heeled shoes and wearing an overcoat. She was about the same size as her husband, according to Mrs. WHITE, who also opined that the wife was pregnant. She reached that conclusion from the observation that the woman was wearing a gray overcoat and appeared large; however, she did not observe the woman without the overcoat and did not observe any maternity clothes or other indications of pregnancy and, therefore, she could not be positive of whether or not the woman was pregnant. She added that as she recalled, MARINA OSWALD would have been pregnant in about the Fall of 1962.

Mrs. WHITE stated that when the game of shuffleboard was over, she was just standing without anyone to talk to during an awkward period of silence when she asked the supposedly pregnant wife of the younger man how she liked living in Kerrville. Mrs. WHITE explained that she asked the woman that question because she assumed that the young man worked at the Mooney Aircraft Company, which is located at Kerrville and attracts numerous out-of-town employees.

The young man's wife ignored Mrs. WHITE's question so she asked her again how she liked living in Kerrville; whereupon the young man, who Mrs. WHITE believed was OSWALD, told her that his wife did not speak English. Mrs. WHITE did not determine where the people were from or what language the young woman did speak nor did she have any other

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On 6/11/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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conversation with any of the individuals in the party. She could not describe the fourth individual who was a woman and seemed to be with the man whom she believed was RUBY.

Mrs. WHITE stated that either during the shuffleboard game or just as it ended, the younger man who she later believed was OSWALD, tried to give Mr. WHITE some kind of literature or pamphlets. When Mr. WHITE refused to take them the man just put the literature in WHITE's pocket and Mrs. WHITE told him to take it just to avoid causing a disturbance. She stated that one day following the incident, she discovered the literature which she described as two small four-page pamphlets similar to religious tracts but they concerned Cuba and Russia. She did not read the pamphlets except for several sentences in each of them before she threw them away to prevent her son from seeing them. She was unable to comment on what arguments or conclusions the pamphlets contained. She did not recall that anyone else at the Boulevard Lounge received any of the literature from anyone in the group which included the men resembling OSWALD and RUBY.

Mrs. WHITE also stated that the Boulevard Lounge was crowded on the night of the above incident but she could not recall the identity of any of the customers or employees who were present and could not suggest anyone who was also in a position to comment on the above incident. She added that she had never seen any of the four people before who were in the group with the alleged OSWALD and RUBY, and she could not recall ever seeing them afterward.

Mrs. WHITE added that she thought that she recalled that shortly after the assassination of the President she read in the Kerrville Times an article to the effect that RUBY and OSWALD had been in Kerrville together prior to the assassination.

She added that she did not detect the resemblance between RUBY and OSWALD and the men she had seen at the Boulevard Lounge until after her husband brought the matter to her attention and discussed it with her several times. She noticed the resemblance after she heard her husband talking about it and after he reminded her of the incident at the Boulevard Lounge. She stated that the more she saw of OSWALD's

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photograph in the news media, the more convinced she became that it was OSWALD that had played shuffleboard with her husband at the Boulevard Lounge. She also vaguely recalled that OSWALD was wearing a blue sweater and white shirt with an open collar.



Date 6/23/641

WILLIAM WALLACE, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He is the Editor of the Kerrville, Texas Daily Times and could not recall that his newspaper had at any time ever published any story, report, account, or rumor to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD were ever reported to have been in Kerrville, Texas, at any time or place.

He added that he recalled that he published a news item to the effect that OSWALD had been in Alice, Texas, seeking employment and he displayed the following statement which appeared in his column entitled "Hill Country in Review" in the December 1, 1963, issue of the Kerrville Daily Times:

"Wire service reports show that OSWALD made a trip into Mexico through South Texas in October. While in Mexico, the admitted Marxist sought to get a permit to go to Cuba and on to the Soviet Union.

"A San Antonio newspaper reports OSWALD attempted to get a job at an Alice radio station on October 4. He was apparently returning from a trip into Mexico via Laredo.

"The investigation may bring out some link between OSWALD and RUBY..."

WALLACE added that he had never heard any reports or rumors to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD were ever together at Kerrville, Texas.

On 6/15/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/18/64

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1Date 6/22/64

FERMAN C. RICE, owner, Boulevard Lounge, 3200 Memorial Boulevard, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He bought the Boulevard Lounge in about June, 1962, and has operated it until the present time.

He had never heard any rumors or read any reports or articles to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or MARINA OSWALD were ever in Kerrville, Texas, or at the Boulevard Lounge.

He added that he was familiar with RUBY and the OSWALDs only through what he had read in the papers and had seen on television. He observed photographs of RUBY and OSWALD and stated that he did not recall ever seeing them in his establishment and did not recall ever seeing anyone who resembled either RUBY or OSWALD in the Boulevard Lounge at any time.

He added that after assuming possession of the Boulevard Lounge he had an electric bowling game in the establishment for several months which he had removed by Mr. PIEPER of the Oak Grill because the machine was unprofitable. He could not recall the exact date the machine was removed from the Boulevard Lounge.

On 6/11/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/17/64

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Date 6/23/64

2.

SA 105-2909

FERMAN C. RICE, owner, Boulevard Lounge, 3200 Memorial Highway, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He bought the property including the Boulevard Courts Motel and the Boulevard Lounge (formerly the Hitching Post) in June, 1962. He rented the Lounge to a man known only as "WOODIE", who now operates the Chuck Wagon west of Kerrville on the Junction highway, until August, 1962, when he, RICE, assumed the management of the Boulevard Lounge.

He recalled that he had a large bowling game which used balls about 4" in diameter and which game was scored electrically, which was in the Lounge at the time he assumed its management. He recalled that he had the owner of the machine, Mr. PIEPER, remove the bowling game because it was unprofitable. To the best of his recollection, RICE believed that the game was removed about the end of August or first of September, 1962.

He also recalled that he had a smaller bowling game owned by PIEPER in the Boulevard Lounge. He stated that the game was electrically scored and used steel pucks, similar to table shuffleboard pucks, instead of balls. He also had that game removed by PIEPER in about November, 1962, to the best of his recollection. He stated that he did not maintain any records concerning the games.

RICE stated that he did not know of anyone in the Kerrville area who worked for him during the Fall of 1962. He opined that his employment records may identify a woman now at Lubbock, Texas, who was employed by him in the Fall of 1962, however, he was unable to examine the records at the time of the interview due to the press of business.

RICE was unable to recall the names or locations of any former habitués of the Boulevard Lounge who were customers during the Fall of 1962. He also stated that the establishment does not have dining facilities and does not serve hot meals but serves prepared sandwiches, packaged snacks, and beverages

including beer and soft drinks. He stated that during the Fall of 1962 the Boulevard Lounge did serve hot short orders such as hamburgers and chili but no dinners were served there.

RICE stated that he was not familiar with Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY WHITE by name, occupation, or reputation, and did not know that they were ever customers at the Boulevard Lounge. He reiterated that he never heard any report or rumor to the effect that JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD were ever seen in his establishment or at any other Kerrville location.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dts Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 6/23/64

HENRY PIEPER, JR., Oak Grill, 1601 Broadway, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He had determined that Mr. RICE took over the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, on August 8, 1962, at which time the "Shuff-Alley" game was already in the Lounge. He believed that the "Shuff-Alley" was removed from the Lounge in about February, 1963, at which time the "Bowler" was put in the Lounge where it remained for four to six months when it was removed which would be about June to August, 1963. The "Bowler" was moved from the Boulevard Lounge to Fredericksburg, Texas, to the Live Oak Gasoline Station where the "Bowler" is still placed.

He stated that the "Shuff-Alley" was moved from the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville to the 281 Club at Johnson City, Texas, which is no longer in operation. The owner of the 281 Club at Johnson City operates a gasoline station in the vicinity of the club and should know the identity of the person who was operating the 281 Club in the Fall of 1962 and Winter of 1963 when it is alleged that the "Shuff-Alley" was moved from the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas.

1Date 6/23/64

HENRY PIEPER, JR., Manager, Oak Grill, 1601 Broadway, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

In addition to operating the Oak Grill, he handles coin-operated juke boxes and games which he places in various establishments in the Kerrville, Texas, area.

He recalled that he had placed coin-operated machines at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, but did not have any record concerning the dates such machines were at the Boulevard Lounge.

He stated that his personal recollection at the time was that he had a "Shuff-Alley" bowling game which used steel pucks as balls and which had an automatic electric scoring device at the Boulevard Lounge. He also recalled that he had a larger bowling game referred to as a "Bowler" which used balls about the size of croquet balls and was electrically scored at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, Texas, at about the same time that the "Shuff-Alley" was there.

He added that to the best of his recollection, he moved the "Bowler" from the Boulevard Lounge to the Live Oak Gas Station at Fredericksburg, Texas, but had no record concerning the date he moved the game from the Boulevard Lounge.

PIEPER added that he believed that he moved the "Shuff-Alley" game from the Boulevard Lounge to Johnson City, Texas, to an establishment known as the White Kitchen; however, he did not recall when the game was moved and he did not have any records to examine for the information.

He stated that he believed that the "Shuff-Alley" was moved from the Boulevard Lounge before the "Bowler" was moved. He opined that the "Bowler" was moved in about the Summer of 1963.

PIEPER stated that he has a partner in the coin-operated machine business, Mr. REEVES, with whom he would confer concerning the dates the machines were moved from the Boulevard Lounge.

On 6/15/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dtc Date dictated 6/18/64

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On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dtc Date dictated 6/18/64

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1Date 6/22/64

HENRY PIEPER, JR., Oak Grill, 1601 Broadway, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He had inquired at the Live Oak Gasoline Station at Fredericksburg, Texas, to determine more closely the date that he transferred the "Bowler" game from the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, to the Live Oak Station at Fredericksburg. He stated that although he could not refer to any specific records concerning the transfer, he believed that based upon information he had obtained at the station, he moved the "Bowler" from the Boulevard Lounge in about August, 1963, as he had reported previously.

He stated that he would attempt to determine more closely the date he moved the "Stuff-A-Way" game from the Boulevard Lounge.

On 6/17/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/19/64

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1Date 6/23/64

OLIVER MOORE, Sheriff, Kerr County, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has never heard any rumor or read any report or article to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JACK RUBY were ever in Kerrville, Texas, together.

He added that he is not well acquainted with STANLEY WHITE but he knew that WHITE had been a resident of Kerrville for many years and was employed as a grave digger at the cemetery at Kerrville. He stated that he had not received any false or nuisance reports of any kind from WHITE.

He also stated that Mr. RICE had operated the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville for about two years.--

He stated that Mr. PIEPER of the Oak Grill, Kerrville, Texas, had some kind of business with coin operated music players and games.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/18/64

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1Date 6/23/64

CHARLIE LEE, Deputy Sheriff, Kerr County Sheriff's Office, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has never heard any rumors or read any reports or articles to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD were ever together in Kerrville, Texas, or that general area.

He stated that he was not well enough acquainted with STANLEY WHITE, a cemetery caretaker at Kerrville, to evaluate WHITE's reliability; however, he could not recall that WHITE had ever been involved in any trouble.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dto Date dictated 6/18/64

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1Date 6/23/64

DON A. BLANDIN, Deputy Sheriff, Kerr County, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has never heard any rumor or read any report or article to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MARINA OSWALD were ever in Kerrville, Texas, or that general area. He was unable to comment on the reliability of STANLEY WHITE, a cemetery caretaker at Kerrville, Texas.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dto Date dictated 6/18/64

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Date 6/23/64

JACK MARTINE, Dispatcher, Texas Department of Public Safety Radio Station, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has never heard any rumors or read any reports or newspaper articles to the effect that JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and Mrs. OSWALD were ever in Kerrville, Texas. He was not familiar with STANLEY WHITE.

MARTINE added that in addition to his position with the Department of Public Safety, he is employed part-time as a clerk in a local neighborhood grocery store where his usual occupation is unknown and where he also is in a position to hear neighborhood gossip and local news.

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by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dtc Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

1

Date 6/23/64

MILTON M. CALVERT, Chief of Police, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

He could not recall hearing any rumor or reading any article or report or receiving any official complaint to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, or JACK RUBY were ever seen or reported at any business establishment in Kerrville, Texas, or anywhere in the general area of Kerrville.

He stated that he was not acquainted with STANLEY WHITE, a cemetery caretaker at Kerrville, either personally or officially, and he had never received any complaints concerning WHITE's conduct or reliability. He added that he knew STANLEY WHITE's son, BILLY WHITE, a former Kerrville Police Officer, by reputation only and had not heard anything unfavorable concerning BILLY WHITE.

He stated that coin-operated games and amusement devices are not licensed or controlled by the Police Department and he was not acquainted with the use of such devices at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dtc Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

1.

Date 6/23/64

ERWIN A. SCHREIBER, Sergeant, Kerrville, Texas Police Department, furnished the following information:

He has been on the Kerrville Police Department since about 1949 and has been a resident of the community continuously since that time. He is acquainted with STANLEY WHITE, the caretaker at the cemetery at Kerrville, and has never heard anything or had any personal experience which would indicate to him that WHITE is unreliable or undependable in any way. He stated that the only incident he could recall which involved WHITE was one time when WHITE contested a traffic citation he received and he did not think he should get it because his son, BILLY WHITE, was on the police force at that time.

SCHREIBER recalled that BILLY WHITE was formerly a police officer at Kerrville and he had a good reputation in the community.

SCHREIBER stated that he has never heard any rumor or read any report to the effect that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were ever seen together at Kerrville, Texas.

He stated that Mr. PIEPER, at the Oak Grill, Kerrville, Texas, routed coin operated games and juke boxes.

On 6/12/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/dte Date dictated 6/18/64

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1

Date 7/9/64

Mrs. STANLEY WHITE, 1900 Memorial Highway, furnished the following information:

She stated that after being interviewed on a previous occasion by Special Agent HAROLD LEO FABRIZ she had given additional consideration to the time element relating to the incident at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, where she believed that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, his wife and JACK RUBY. She stated that she recalled that she previously reported that she had seen them in the fall of 1962 but after reconsidering and reconstructing the events prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, she had come to the conclusion that the incident took place in the fall of 1963. She stated that she had reached that conclusion by recalling that it was several weeks prior to the death of one of her nephews who was killed in a traffic accident in October 1963 and it was shortly before school opened in September 1963. She also recalled that the weather was cool at the time of the incident.

She added that she could not recall the names of any of the employees or customers that were present at the time she observed OSWALD and RUBY at the Boulevard Lounge. She also stated that the game she and her husband played with OSWALD was an electrically-scored bowling game which used small steel disks or pucks rather than balls.

She reiterated substantially the same account of the incident as previously recorded with the exception of the detail that when she first saw OSWALD's picture on television she thought that he looked familiar and she later thought that he resembled the person she and her husband had met at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, Texas. Mrs. WHITE previously reported that she did not recognize OSWALD and did not recall any resemblance of OSWALD to anyone she had seen previously until her husband brought the matter to her attention.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/s Date dictated 7/8/64  
JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./csh

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1Date 7/9/64

STANLEY WHITE, 1900 Memorial Highway, furnished the following information:

He advised that he could not add any information to that which he had furnished previously concerning an incident at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, sometime prior to the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY when he believes he saw JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the lounge.

He stated that he believed that his wife's recollection concerning the approximate time of the incident as the fall of 1963 rather than the fall of 1962 as she previously conjectured was close to correct, although he could not recall the specific time of the incident.

He also recalled that the bowling game that he played with OSWALD at the Boulevard Lounge was an electrically-scored bowling game which used steel pucks or disks rather than balls.

1Date 7/9/64

LYNN VERNON WHITE, 1005 Wheelless Avenue, upper apartment, furnished the following information:

His father, STANLEY WHITE, SR., resides at Kerrville, Texas, where he is employed as a cemetery caretaker.

He stated that his father and mother had told him that a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had contacted them concerning a rumor to the effect that they had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville. He stated that his parents did not ever mention such an incident to him until after they had been approached by an FBI Agent concerning the matter. He added that he recalled that he and his parents were at his parents' residence at Kerrville and they all observed on television the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY and he recalled commenting at the time that it was a unique experience to actually see someone being shot. He asserted that at the time they were watching the incident and those that followed, neither of his parents indicated they thought RUBY or OSWALD looked familiar.

He added that when they first made mention of the incident to him he dismissed it as "tavern talk" and he observed that his parents are both "getting up in years" and although they both may believe they saw RUBY and OSWALD, he was not convinced they did.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & Date dictated 7/8/64

JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./csh

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

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Date 7/9/64

STANLEY WHITE, JR., Center Point, Texas, employed at the Mooney Aircraft Company, Kerrville, Texas, furnished the following information:

His father, STANLEY WHITE, SR., resides at Kerrville where he is employed as a cemetery caretaker.

He recalled that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the accused assassin of President KENNEDY, was shot and killed by JACK RUBY and he had followed the news of the event on television and in newspapers and magazines. He asserted that he had never heard any rumor from any source that RUBY and OSWALD had been in the Kerrville area. He specifically stated that his parents had never mentioned to him that they believed that they had seen OSWALD and RUBY at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas. He recalled that he was living with his parents at the time of the assassination and they watched the news of the events surrounding the death of the President and OSWALD together, and during the period of high interest in the matter, his parents did not mention that they believed they had seen OSWALD and RUBY in Kerrville. He added that his parents have never mentioned the matter to him.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & Date dictated 7/8/64

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Date 7/9/64

BILLY JAMES WHITE, 716 B, Jefferson Street, furnished the following information:

He is the son of STANLEY WHITE who is the cemetery caretaker at Kerrville, Texas.

He lived in San Marcos, Texas, at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated and moved to Kerrville in about February 1964. His parents never mentioned to him that they thought that they had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY at the Boulevard Lounge in Kerrville, Texas, until they were interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning that allegation. He stated that after his parents were questioned concerning their knowledge of OSWALD and RUBY, he asked his father why he had not reported the incident voluntarily and his father explained that he did not want to get involved in the inquiry. BILLY WHITE stated that he did visit his parents sometime late in 1963 after the assassination but even at that time when the news of the assassination was current, his parents did not mention that they thought they had seen OSWALD and RUBY.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & Date dictated 7/8/64

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1Date 7/9/64

Mr. FERMAN RICE, owner, Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, advised that FLORA DAWSON who formerly was employed at the establishment had returned to Kerrville and was living in Unit 9 at the Boulevard Motel, also operated by RICE. He stated that he believed she was employed at the lounge from about August 1962 to about May 1963.

He also stated that SHIRLEY GRADY and HARRY and BESSIE WAKREN were employed at the Boulevard Lounge during 1963.

He added that in the fall of 1963 he did not have any bowling games at the Boulevard Lounge and stated that upon reconsidering the matter in the absence of any records, he believed that it was possible that a "Shuffle Alley" bowling game which used steel pucks rather than balls, could have been removed from the Boulevard Lounge in the spring of 1963 rather than the fall of 1962 as he previously reported.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./csh Date dictated 7/8/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

1Date 7/9/64

Mrs. FLORA DAWSON, Boulevard Motel, 3200 Memorial Highway, furnished the following information:

She worked at the Boulevard Lounge, next door to the Boulevard Motel, for Mr. FERMAN RICE, the owner, from about July 1962 to April 1963. She left Kerrville in about April 1963 and returned in July 1964 to go back to work at the Boulevard Lounge.

She did not recall ever seeing anyone who resembled JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Boulevard Lounge and had not heard any report or rumor to the effect that RUBY or OSWALD had ever been there at any time or at any other location in the Kerrville area. She recalled that at the time she was formerly employed at the lounge she served meals, including dinners cooked to order and short orders.

She could not identify STANLEY WHITE by name, occupation or description. She recalled that a girl named SHIRLEY (last name unknown) also worked at the lounge early in 1963.

She recalled that one Mr. HURST frequented the lounge.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./csh Date dictated 7/8/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/9/64

HARRY L. WARREN, 2913 Hunt, furnished the following information:

He worked at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, in the fall of 1963 during which time his wife was also employed there. He added that he has frequented the Boulevard Lounge as a customer for about 17 years. He stated that he has never seen anyone at the Boulevard Lounge who resembled JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He reported that he followed closely the news concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and the subsequent shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by RUBY but he could not recall ever hearing any rumor or report that either OSWALD or RUBY had ever been seen at the Boulevard Lounge or at any other Kerrville establishment.

WARREN stated that during the time he was employed at the Boulevard Lounge there were no coin-operated bowling games there; however, he recalled that prior to the time he worked there, exact date unknown, a bowling game and a "Shuffle Alley" were located there.

He added that his wife had never mentioned anything concerning OSWALD and RUBY at the Boulevard Lounge or any rumor that they may have been there.

7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/coh Date dictated 7/8/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/9/64

SHIRLEY GRADY, 1216 5th, furnished the following information:

She was employed at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, by the owner, Mr. RICE, from about November 1962 to January 1964.

She recalled that there was some kind of a bowling game at the establishment during the time she was employed there. She believed that the game used balls and she did not recall a bowling game there which used steel disks or pucks rather than balls.

She asserted that she had never heard any report or rumor that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were ever seen together at the Boulevard Lounge or at any other location in the Kerrville area. She did not recall ever seeing anyone at the establishment during the time she was employed there who she thought resembled RUBY or OSWALD.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & Date dictated 7/8/64

JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./coh

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1Date 7/9/64

Mr. ALTON HURST, 1141 Legion Branch, furnished the following information:

He frequently stops at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville, Texas, for refreshments and has done so for a number of years because of its convenient location to his home. He asserted that he has never heard any rumor, gossip or report to the effect that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been seen at the Boulevard Lounge nor had he ever seen anyone in the establishment who he believed resembled OSWALD or RUBY.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ, s Date dictated 7/8/64  
JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./csh

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813—Continued

1Date 7/9/64

Mrs. RICHARD FOLGER, 216 Galbraith, furnished the following information:

Her husband is engaged in the juke box and coin-operated machine business in the Kerrville area. He is not associated with HENRY PIEPER who is a competitor in that field. To the best of her knowledge, Mr. FOLGER has never had any coin-operated devices at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909  
by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/csh Date dictated 7/8/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2813—Continued

1

Date 7/9/64

RICHARD FOLGER, 216 Galbraith, furnished the following information:

He is engaged in the juke box and coin-operated games business at Kerrville. He is not associated with HENRY PIEPER, JR., in any way but PIEPER is engaged in the same type of business with one C. B. REEVES who resides on Westminster Street in Kerrville.

FOLGER stated that he does not operate any games at the Boulevard Lounge, Kerrville, and has no knowledge of any of the activities at that location or of the coin-operated machines in operation there.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/csh Date dictated 7/8/64

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Date 7/9/64

CECIL B. REEVES, 405 Westminster, furnished the following information:

He is in partnership with HENRY PIEPER, JR., in the Reeves and Pieper Novelty Company at Kerrville engaged in the coin-operated record player and games business.

No records are maintained concerning the dates that various games and juke boxes are placed in establishments in the area; however, he recalled that in the fall of 1962 there was a "Shuffle Alley" bowling game at the Boulevard Lounge at Kerrville. He recalled that Mr. RICE took over the Boulevard Lounge in the fall of 1962 and the "Shuffle Alley" game was removed from the Boulevard Lounge about six months later, perhaps about March 1963. He recalled that the "Shuffle Alley" game was replaced with a "Bowler" game which remained at the Boulevard Lounge until about August 1963 when it was moved to the Live Oak Gas Station at Fredericksburg, Texas. He described the "Shuffle Alley" as a bowling game which used steel disks or pucks rather than balls which tripped small levers which protruded from the surface of the alley and which was electrically scored.

He stated that there was no "Shuffle Alley" at the Boulevard Lounge in the fall of 1963 and he did not operate any games at that location after about August of 1963. He stated that he is not associated in business with RICHARD FOLGER.

On 7/7/64 at Kerrville, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA HAROLD LEO FABRIZ/csh Date dictated 7/8/64

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DL 100-10461  
DL 44-1639  
JWS/jj

Mrs. W. S. LUEBECK, 310 North Broadway, Havana, Illinois, mother-in-law to SA JAMES W. SWINFORD of the Dallas Division, telephonically advised SA SWINFORD on December 16, 1963, that Mrs. (FNU) ISAACS, Havana, Illinois, related to her that she had received a letter from her daughter, ALTA MARIA SHIRLEY, who resides at 6814 Dalhart Lane, Dallas, Texas, wherein Mrs. SHIRLEY stated that her son, name unrecalled, had stopped at a gas station in the Dallas area and while at the station, the station attendant, name unknown, commented to him that he knew that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK L. RUBY were acquainted as OSWALD used to drive RUBY's automobile to his gas station for servicing.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2814

DL 44-1639  
JW:LAC  
1

Subsequent contact with Mrs. ALTA SHIRLEY and her son, JOHN, determined that JOHN SHIRLEY, when home from Texas Tech College for Thanksgiving, heard of an SHU student who is a neighbor of CHARLES GOODBREAD, SHIRLEY's classmate, who had knowledge that OSWALD had often taken JACK RUBY's Cadillac car to a service station near the SHU campus, Dallas, for servicing.

Investigation identified the SHU student as WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN.

Independent of the above, UHLHORN had been contacted on December 2, 1963.

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DL 100-10461  
DL 44-1639  
GWB:WGB/cm:EJD

The following investigation was conducted by SAs WILLIAM G. BROCHART and GEORGE T. BINNEY at Dallas, Texas:

On December 2, 1963, WILLIAM VERNON UHLHORN, student at Southern Methodist University, advised that he had heard a rumor that a colored employee of Mustang Service Station located on Millercrest Avenue near Southern Methodist University, had remarked that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had driven JACK RUBY's Cadillac to the service station for servicing.

On December 2, 1963, LORELL LEE ENGLISH, owner and manager, Mustang Service Center, 6511 Millercrest Avenue, advised that his employee, ROBERT ROY, had made the comment that while in business for himself a few months ago at Ross Avenue Automotive, Dallas, Texas, LEE OSWALD had taken a 1959 Cadillac convertible to ROY to be repaired. ENGLISH stated he had discussed this matter at length with ROY and had endeavored to determine from ROY if he had saved the work repair order used in connection with the repairs of this alleged 1959 Cadillac. ENGLISH further advised that ROY had stated that in connection with the repairs of the Cadillac, he had driven OSWALD down town to JACK RUBY's burlesque house in Dallas. ENGLISH asked ROY how many times he had driven OSWALD, and ROY alleged that he took OSWALD down town several times. ENGLISH stated ROY had commented that the individual he knew as LEE was identified by ROY as being OSWALD through newspaper pictures after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ENGLISH stated that he had subsequently searched through the repair orders which ROY had in his possession with negative results. ROY advised ENGLISH that additional repair orders had been retained by the bookkeeper who had handled ROY's accounting matters in connection with the operation of the Ross Avenue Automotive repair.

ENGLISH advised that records of his office revealed that ROBERT V. ROY was employed at the Mustang Service Station when ENGLISH took over the management of the service station on November 30, 1962. In March or April, 1963, ROY resigned to become self employed at the Ross Avenue Automotive

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2  
DL 100-10461  
DL 44-1639

Service. ROY came back to work in October, 1963, at the Mustang Service Station.

On December 2, 1963, ROBERT VERNON ROY, mechanic, Mustang Service Station, residence 2100 Hatcher, advised that during this period he was self-employed at the Ross Avenue Automotive Service located at 4228-30 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas, in late August or early September, 1963, he recalls that an individual known to him as Mr. LEE came to him for the purpose of doing repair work on a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible De Ville (62 Series). ROY stated that to the best of his recollection, LEE had stated on the first occasion of coming to him that he had been referred to ROY by a colored man who works at Cullum and Boren, a sporting goods company in Dallas, Texas.

ROY stated that he identified the person he knew to be Mr. LEE as LEE OSWALD through observing photographs of OSWALD in the Dallas newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was displayed to ROBERT VERNON ROY at this time, and he positively identified OSWALD as being the man for whom he did automotive repair work on a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible.

ROY stated that the repair work that he had performed for the person he knew as Mr. LEE would appear in his records. He made available two separate stacks of automotive repair orders to interviewing agents. A search of these records reflected no reference to a 1959 Cadillac.

ROY stated that additional repair orders were in the possession of an individual who had done accounting work for Ross Automotive repair. He identified this company as Whitehill Taxkedping System of Dallas, 13037 Glenside Drive, Dallas, Texas, home phone DL 4-2330.

ROY stated that he had performed services for Mr. LEE on approximately four separate occasions and on one occasion LEE was brought to the Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service in

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DL 100-10461  
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a 1960 blue four door Chevrolet by three other men whom ROY could not describe. On two other occasions when Mr. LEE came to ROY with the Cadillac, ROY drove Mr. LEE to the downtown area of Dallas, letting Mr. LEE out of ROY's car near the intersection of Elm and Akard not far from Whittle's Music Store.

ROY denied ever observing Mr. LEE in any burlesque house in downtown Dallas, Texas, and further denied ever observing Mr. LEE in the company of JACK RUBY, whose photograph ROY had also observed in the Dallas newspapers following the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ROY denied having stated that he had driven Mr. LEE to a burlesque house in downtown Dallas and further denied any knowledge that the 1959 Cadillac Convertible upon which he had done repair work belonged to or was connected in any way with JACK RUBY.

On December 3, 1963, Mr. GORDON F. CULLUM, President, Cullum and Boren Company, 1509 Elm Street, Dallas, advised that his company employs approximately ten Negro men, and he would attempt to determine which one of these men may have taken a company car to the Ross Avenue Automotive Service for repairs.

On December 3, 1963, J. WALTER MALLOY, Cullum and Boren Company, advised that records of his office reveal a repair order from Ross Avenue Automotive bearing No. 1184 and dated June 8, 1963, in the name J. W. MALLOY on repair of a 1958 Chevrolet station wagon involving relining of brakes and replacement of two twin drums. This bill was paid by check No. 28331 on June 8, 1963, to Ross Avenue Automotive, 4228-30 Ross Avenue, in the amount of \$27.85.

Mr. MALLOY advised that the station wagon had been driven to Ross Avenue Automotive by employee JAMES EARL FUCUALS.

On December 3, 1963, JAMES EARL FUCUALS advised that he recalled driving the company station wagon to Ross

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Avenue Automotive sometime ago; however, he could not recall the date. He stated further that he could not recall ever having referred anyone to Ross Avenue Automotive. Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were displayed to FUGUALS, who stated that he had never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD except in newspaper photographs following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ROBERT VERNON ROY was reinterviewed at Mustang Service Station on December 3, 1963, at which time he made available additional automotive repair orders which he had located through a search of his automobile. A review of these automobile repair orders failed to reflect any record of repair for a 1959 Cadillac. ROY also conducted a search of his former place of business at 4220-30 Ross Avenue and his second automobile, making available additional auto repair work orders to interviewing agents. A review of these auto repair work orders failed to reflect repair on a 1959 Cadillac.

On December 3, 1963, OLIVER C. VAN HOESEN, 2201 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

A conditional sales contract executed by VAN HOESEN on July 23, 1963, in behalf of ROBERT ROY for Whitehill Taxkeeping System reflected that this bookkeeping system went into effect September 1, 1963. Mr. VAN HOESEN advised that this account was serviced by a representative named HANK STILL, the salesman who had sold the plan to ROY. Mr. VAN HOESEN stated that he, VAN HOESEN, had retained no papers or repair orders of any type belonging to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service. He stated that these papers would have been in the possession of HANK STILL on a temporary basis; however, STILL had advised him that all such papers had been returned to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service. VAN HOESEN further advised that ROY's affairs were in a very turbulent condition and that he had gone out of business with his affairs and papers in complete disarray and confusion. He stated that subsequent efforts by VAN HOESEN to contact ROY relative to submission of his tax work papers had been negative and that

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2814-Continued

VAN HOESEN has subsequently disassociated himself with the Whitehill Taxkeeping System. HANK STILL, according to VAN HOESEN, is currently a student attending a college located at Lubbock, Texas, possibly Texas Tech.

VAN HOESEN stated that at no time during his contacts with ROY at the Ross Avenue Automotive Service did he, VAN HOESEN, observe a customer driving a 1959 white Cadillac Convertible, nor could he recollect the description of any of these customers.

On December 4, 1963, ROBERT VERNON ROY was reinterviewed at Mustang Service Station, at which time he advised that LEON WILLIAMS, an accountant, 1201 South Brighton, Dallas, Texas, had handled some accounting work for him during August and September, 1963.

On December 4, 1963, LEON FREDERICK WILLIAMS, 1201 South Brighton, made available automotive repair work orders of August and September, 1963, of Ross Avenue Automotive Service, a review of which reflected no reference to a 1959 Cadillac or the name LEE. Mr. WILLIAMS stated that he had no additional automotive repair records pertaining to Ross Avenue Automotive Repair Service.

On December 4, 1963, JAMES EARL FUGUALS was reinterviewed at Cullum and Bore Company at his request, at which time he furnished the following additional information:

FUGUALS advised that he recalls now that a white man came into Cullum and Bore wanting to look at the yellow pages of the telephone directory indicating that he needed his brakes fixed and wanted to know where the nearest garage was. FUGUALS said that he could go to the Ross Avenue Automotive since he had taken a company car there and received satisfactory service. FUGUALS said that he believes the white man went to the garage on Ross Avenue, and at any rate he wrote the telephone number and address down.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2814-Continued

8  
 EL 100-16-61  
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This white male, about 1950, and Boren score about two or three weeks ago. He had taken the station wagon to the Ross Avenue Apartment Popsir, and he described the white male as approximately 35-40 years of age, approximately 5'9", heavy, about 170, wearing a sport coat or brown jacket and white shirt. FUGALLS also believes this man was wearing shade lensed type shoes. FUGALLS did not observe the kind of automobile which was repaired. FUGALLS again was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said that this white male whom he referred to Ross Avenue Automotive did not in any way resemble OSWALD.

Date 11/25/63

1  
 RUBY GROSS, 7087 Yamini, Dallas, Texas, widow of BENNIE E. GROSS, advised that they formerly owned the Hawthorne Terrace Apartments, Throckmorton and Hawthorne Avenues, Highland Park, Texas, in 1956 and 1957, at which time they sold the unit to RAY WOODS.

Mrs. GROSS said that JACK RUBY rented one of her apartments with another white male, approximately the same age as RUBY. She said that RUBY owned The Vegas Club, Oaklawn Avenue, Dallas, and had a 1955 or 1956 white Cadillac. She said she knew he was from Chicago, Illinois, but he did not associate with anyone in the apartment building, other than the individual he was rooming with. She said he seemed to be a quiet individual who kept to himself, and the only trouble she had was on one occasion trying to collect overdue rent. She said she never met any of RUBY's associates or friends and she did not see any girls at his apartment at any time.

Mrs. GROSS advised that the more she thought of it she believed that the man who first shared the apartment with RUBY was a Doctor ALLISON, who had an office in downtown Dallas, but she was not certain of this.

Mrs. GROSS advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to her.

Mrs. GROSS advised if she could recall any further information she would immediately contact the FBI.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agents ROBERT J. ANDERSON & ROBERT E. GAGHAM Date dictated 11/25/63  
 eah

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Date December 3, 1963

OC 105-783

AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA

JOHN C. MCNAHAN, 1010 East 36th Place, who is Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the "Oil and Gas Journal" magazine in Tulsa, on December 2, 1963, advised SA CLAIR B. EMERY that ROLLAND C. CARPENTER, who formerly was employed by the "Oil and Gas Journal" magazine, is now General Manager of "Petroleum Engineers," a magazine publication at Dallas, Texas.

MCNAHAN stated that CARPENTER informed him he normally eats lunch at a restaurant across the street from his office building. According to CARPENTER, the proprietor of this restaurant had informed him that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in his restaurant together on two or three occasions.

MCNAHAN was unable to furnish the name or address of the restaurant, but stated he had learned from CARPENTER that the owner of the restaurant is of Greek descent, and is an elderly man who did not want to get involved in any inquiries.

MCNAHAN stated he further learned the restaurant was located approximately three to four blocks from JACK RUBY's night club in Dallas.

1

Mr. ROLLAND C. CARPENTER, General Manager, Petroleum Engineers, Incorporated, 800 Davis Building, advised that on Tuesday, November 26, 1963, he was having lunch at the Eatwell Cafe on Main Street and he was engaged in a conversation with JIMMY (Last Name Unknown), owner of the cafe. He stated that he and JIMMY discussed the assassination of the President and the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY.

CARPENTER advised that JIMMY was an elderly man and has recently had several strokes. He stated that JIMMY was quite upset over the assassination of the President.

CARPENTER stated that JIMMY mentioned to him that JACK RUBY had been in the restaurant several times to eat, but did not furnish any further details. CARPENTER stated that they had discussed the possibility that OSWALD and RUBY had known each other prior to the assassination. He stated that JIMMY did not wish to discuss the matter any further because he did not want to get involved.

CARPENTER advised that he has never seen RUBY or OSWALD in the Eatwell Cafe. CARPENTER stated that since the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, there have been many rumors linking RUBY and OSWALD but he, CARPENTER, does not hold much credence in these rumors.

-3\*-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2815

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON and  
KENNETH R. ALBERT/rms Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2815-Continued

Date December 3, 1963Date December 3, 19631

Mr. JAMES GAMBULOS, 76 years of age, 3137 Bryn Mavr, advised that he is the owner of the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, but because of several recent strokes, has spent very little time at the restaurant. He stated that it is being managed by his brother, SAM GAMBULOS.

GAMBULOS advised that he is not personally acquainted with JACK RUBY but after RUBY killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he had heard his brother, SAM, mention that RUBY had been in the restaurant several times in recent months to eat. GAMBULOS stated that he did not hear his brother mention that OSWALD had been in the cafe or that he had been seen in the presence of RUBY at the cafe.

GAMBULOS advised that he could furnish no further information concerning this matter.

Mr. SAM GAMBULOS, Manager, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, advised that he is acquainted with JACK RUBY inasmuch as RUBY has eaten at this restaurant numerous times prior to his being involved in the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

GAMBULOS advised that this restaurant is open 24 hours a day and is just a short distance from RUBY's place of business on Commerce Street. He stated that RUBY would come in on many occasions after his club closed in the early morning hours. He stated that he knows nothing about RUBY personally or any of his associations.

GAMBULOS advised that neither he nor his help are acquainted with OSWALD, nor had they ever seen him in the restaurant at any time. GAMBULOS advised that the restaurant averages 2,500 patrons per day, and it is physically impossible to recall every patron who enters the restaurant, but advised that he has never seen anyone resembling OSWALD in the company of RUBY at the time that RUBY was in the restaurant.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON and  
 by Special Agent KENNETH R. ALBERT/rms Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2815-Continued

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON and  
 by Special Agent KENNETH R. ALBERT/rms Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2815-Continued

1 between 3:00 and 5:00 o'clock, probably more like 4:45, some-  
2 thing like that.

3 Q And he told you at the time that he understood that  
4 Oswald was going to be transferred that afternoon to the  
5 County Jail?

6 A Yes, sir, that is true.

7 Q Did he tell you where he was calling from?

8 A No, he didn't.

9 Q You are not definite about the time but you know it  
10 was sometime in the middle of Saturday afternoon?

11 A Yes sir.

12 MR. ALEXANDER: I believe that's all.

13 MR. TOMAHILL: That is all.

14 - - -

15 ARNOLD CLYDE GADASH,  
16 a witness called by the Defendant, being first duly sworn,  
17 testified on his oath as follows:

18 DIRECT EXAMINATION

19 BY MR. TOMAHILL:

20 Q Would you please state your name, your age, occupation  
21 and your place of residence to the Court and Jury, please.

22 A I am Arnold Gadash, I am a printer; thirty-four years  
23 old. I live at 3626 Classic Drive, Garland Texas.

24 Q Printer for whom?

25 A Dallas Times Herald.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816

1 Q How long have you been with the Herald?

2 A Off and on I would say about twelve years.

3 Q And what are your schedule working hours?

4 A My schedule is from 12:00 midnight until 7:30 in the  
5 morning.

6 Q Was that your schedule November 22nd, 23rd and 24th  
7 last year?

8 A It was on November 22nd. On the 23rd and 24th it was  
9 not, I am off on Saturday and Sunday.

10 Q Do you know Jack Ruby, the Defendant?

11 A I do.

12 Q How long have you known him?

13 A I have known Jack for approximately fourteen years.

14 Q Did you know him when he owned the Silver Spur Club  
15 here on South Ervay?

16 A I did.

17 Q Did you ever go there for recreation and entertainment  
18 purposes?

19 A I did.

20 Q Have you seen him quite a bit over the years?

21 A Not until recently. I saw Jack -- saw a lot of Jack  
22 in the early part of meeting him, and then I traveled around  
23 the country for a couple of years and I didn't see Jack then.  
24 But since I came back in 1957 I have seen him frequently.

25 Q You have seen him frequently since 1957?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816--Continued



1 A Oh, I would say since about 1961.  
 2 Q Since 1961.  
 3 A Right.  
 4 Q And have you seen him frequently since then?  
 5 A Yes sir.  
 6 Q Have you any opinion as to whether or not Ruby is a  
 7 person of stable emotional personality or unstable emotional  
 8 personality; stable and unemotional, or emotional and unstable?  
 9 A He is a very emotional person.  
 10 Q Is his personality unstable?  
 11 A What do you mean by unstable?  
 12 Q Well, quick to react in anger, violence?  
 13 A Yes.  
 14 Q Easily upset?  
 15 A Yes.  
 16 Q And by the same token, does he become aggrieved easily  
 17 over a death or tragedy of some person, do you know?  
 18 A Yes, he does.  
 19 Q Did you see him at some time subsequent to the assassi-  
 20 nation of President Kennedy?  
 21 A You mean just before the assassination?  
 22 Q After, subsequent to it?  
 23 A Yes, I saw him right afterwards.  
 24 Q When did you see him?  
 25 A I saw him at 4:00 o'clock Saturday morning on November

1 23rd.  
 2 Q Saturday morning, November 23rd, about 4:00 o'clock?  
 3 A Right.  
 4 Q Whereabouts?  
 5 A At the composing room of the Dallas Times Herald.  
 6 Q I believe Jack had promised you some sort of twist-  
 7 board apparatus?  
 8 A Yes, he had.  
 9 Q Did he bring it over?  
 10 A He sure did.  
 11 Q Did he deliver it to you?  
 12 A He did.  
 13 Q Did he show you how to use it?  
 14 A He did at my request.  
 15 Q What was his emotional state at that time?  
 16 A Jack, to me, was very upset. He was very emotional  
 17 over the assassination of President Kennedy.  
 18 Q Describe his condition, his facial expression, his  
 19 demeanor, things he said, his voice?  
 20 A Well, he was very excitable. He wanted me to run these  
 21 two ads in the Times Herald, on the Vegas Club and the  
 22 Carousel. And I set these two ads up and he kept repeating  
 23 himself how nice it looked, and he explained that was no time  
 24 for entertainment or to listen to music and to dance by, and  
 25 he mentioned something about this ad that ran in the Dallas



1 Morning News and -- do you want his exact words to me?

2 Q I sure do, as well as you can recall them.

3 A Well, I recall them very well. He asked me if I had  
4 seen the ad in the Dallas Morning News and I said, "Which ad  
5 are you talking about?"

6 And he told me the one that was welcoming President  
7 Kennedy to Dallas. And I told him I had.

8 And he said, "The son-of-a-bitch is trying to put the  
9 blame --" Now that's where I lost Jack, I couldn't understand  
10 whether he said "blame" or "framp," -- "the Jews."

11 And then he got back on the ad situation.

12 Q What ad are you talking about now?

13 A He got back to the two little ads he was fixing to  
14 run in the paper, two little one by ones on the Carousel and  
15 the Vegas.

16 Q And this other ad you are talking about was signed by  
17 someone that was a Jew?

18 A It was signed by "Bernard Weissman," I believe, some-  
19 thing of that sort, a full-page ad.

20 Q Bernard Weissman?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And he took that to be a Jewish name?

23 A Right.

24 Q And made it appear that a Jew was insulting the Presi-  
25 dent?

5

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816--Continued

1 A Right. That was my opinion of what he was getting at.

2 Q I show you this ad here, which is a photostat, I believe,  
3 of the one you were speaking of, and it has "Bernard Weissman"  
4 at the bottom.

5 A Just looking at the high points of the ad, I would say  
6 that that is it.

7 Q This appears to be the ad, that was highly insulting  
8 to President Kennedy?

9 A Right.

10 Q And signed by someone that appeared to be a Jew, "Bernard  
11 Weissman"?

12 A Bernard Weissman, right.

13 Q And that ad upset him?

14 A That upset him. In fact I noted a kind of watering of  
15 his eyes when he said that.

16 Q Did he cry at that time?

17 A He did not, as I said I noticed some tears or water in  
18 his eyes, he never shed any tears, no.

19 Q He said that was no time for dancing, and entertaining,  
20 and frolic, and he was closing his clubs?

21 A He said he would close his clubs for Saturday and  
22 Sunday, and he would wait and see what happened Monday.

23 Q What did he do with reference to the other advertise-  
24 ment that he was running in the Herald, in connection with his  
25 establishment, the Carousel and Vegas?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816--Continued

1 A Well, he made them very short. They were each, I  
 2 think, three or four lines, possibly. And he had a 12 point  
 3 black border around it.  
 4 Q Black border?  
 5 A Black border, right.  
 6 Q And did those ads indicate his club was to be closed?  
 7 A Yes, it did. It said, "Closed tonight and Sunday",  
 8 or "The Vegas Club will be closed tonight and Sunday."  
 9 Q And he took that occasion to deliver to you this twist-  
 10 board that he had promised you?  
 11 A Right, he sure did.  
 12 Q And how long was he there?  
 13 A Jack wasn't there over ten, maybe fifteen minutes at  
 14 the most.  
 15 Q Did he say where he was going when he left, with refer-  
 16 ence to going out and making some pictures?  
 17 A He did not.  
 18 Q Did he mention the "impeach Earl Warren sign," to you?  
 19 A No, he didn't.  
 20 Q Was he alone?  
 21 A Yes, he was. He was up there alone. Now, whether  
 22 there was anybody else with him downstairs, I don't know.  
 23 Q Was Jack in a frivolous mood that morning or was he  
 24 depressed and aggrieved?  
 25 A Well, he seemed to me --

1 MR. ALEXANDER: That is leading and suggest-  
 2 ing, Your Honor.  
 3 Q What was his mood -- withdraw that other question.  
 4 What was his mood?  
 5 A To me, Jack looked to me like he felt remorseful and  
 6 sorry over things that had happened, and I think that's why  
 7 he wanted to close his clubs.  
 8 Q When he demonstrated the twistboard, did he discuss  
 9 the fact that it was good physical exercise?  
 10 A He did.  
 11 Q Was there anything vulgar or dirty about the way in  
 12 which the twistboard was being demonstrated?  
 13 A No, there was not.  
 14 Q When he brought the twistboard up there on this morning,  
 15 did he apologize for not having delivered it to you sooner?  
 16 A He did.  
 17 Q Did he mention Lee Harvey Oswald?  
 18 A He did not.  
 19 Q Did he say anything to you at all with reference to  
 20 having any thoughts whatsoever, of any kind or character,  
 21 about Lee Harvey Oswald?  
 22 A He did not.  
 23 Q Were you surprised when you learned that Mr. Ruby had  
 24 shot Oswald?  
 25 A Very much.

1 MR. ALEXANDER: We object to that.

2 THE COURT: Sustain the objection.

3 MR. TONAWILL: That is all.

4 CROSS EXAMINATION

5 BY MR. ALEXANDER:

6 Q Just a couple of questions, Arnold. You say this was  
7 about 4:00 o'clock on Saturday morning?

8 A Right.

9 Q And did you go off shift at 4:00 o'clock, like Mr.  
10 Pryor did?

11 A No. I work from midnight until 7:30, and I go to  
12 lunch from 7:30 until 4:00 o'clock, and I got back at 4:00.

13 Q Did you see Pryor talking to Ruby?

14 A No, I didn't.

15 Q Do you know Pryor?

16 A I know Roy Pryor very well.

17 Q Could you tell whether or not Ruby was carrying a  
18 pistol at the time when he was there in your presence on  
19 Saturday?

20 A No, I could not tell.

21 Q You had known him back in 1952, 1953 and 1954, down  
22 at the Silver Spur?

23 A Right. Well now, I don't know when he sold the Silver  
24 Spur but I met him back in the Fifties.

25 Q Let me ask you this, back in the Fall of 1954, he was

1 operating the Silver Spur and the Vegas, was he not?

2 A I could not tell you.

3 Q Do you remember that at one time he was operating both  
4 of them and he was living up above the Silver Spur?

5 A I don't know where Jack Ruby lived. I just know that  
6 he operated the Silver Spur. I have never been to the Vegas  
7 Club.

8 Q Now, he demonstrated that twistboard for you?

9 A Right, at my request.

10 Q Yes sir. Well, did he appear remorseful and sad at  
11 the time he was demonstrating the twistboard?

12 A Well, now -- his inner feelings, I can't explain about  
13 his inner feelings, what they were. There is only one man  
14 can tell me that, or can tell you that, and that's Mr. Ruby  
15 himself. I can't tell you what his inner feelings were. He  
16 was just showing me the twistboard, showing me how it worked.  
17 And he said it's good for the waist, and he said it's good  
18 exercise for the hips.

19 Q Just as a matter of curiosity, how does the thing work?

20 A Do you have one handy?

21 Q No sir, I never have heard of it before.

22 A Well, it's a little board, it's about 12 inches long  
23 and about ten inches wide, and it has got a swivel at the base  
24 of it. There's about 72 or so many ball bearings in it; and  
25 it swivels, and you get on it, and your body goes this way --

1 and the upper part of your body goes one way and the lower  
2 part goes the other.

3 Q And you tried to stay on the thing?

4 A Not a problem to stay on it. It's just a matter of  
5 learning how to do the twist.

6 Q Yes sir.

7 A If you want to learn.

8 Q And he was in the process of promoting and exploiting  
9 the twistboard?

10 A I think that is the wrong statement. Mr. Ruby had  
11 promised this twistboard to me.

12 Q I don't mean he was trying to exploit you, I mean he  
13 had a franchise of some kind for that, is that right?

14 A That's something I do not know. Mr. Ruby had promised  
15 me this twistboard and he brought it up to me that morning.

16 Q Well, he wasn't crying while he was using the twist-  
17 board, was he?

18 A No, and he wasn't smiling either.

19 Q And did he talk to you about changing the name of the  
20 twist board?

21 A Not at that time, no.

22 Q Did he mention that he wanted to change it from twist-  
23 board to "twist a waist exerciser?"

24 A This came up about four weeks previous to this morning,  
25 he ran an ad in the Dallas Morning News and he had something

JAMES J. MULEADY

1 in there and he wanted another line put in there, and he  
2 wanted it to be called "twist a waist exerciser." And I  
3 asked Jack over the phone, I said, "What in the hell is that?"  
4 And he proceeded to tell me and he said, "I will bring one  
5 to you."

6 Q They sell regularly for three ninety-eight. Did he  
7 let you have it for two dollars?

8 A He was going to let me have it for two dollars, and  
9 then he said that because he had put me off for so long, that  
10 he was going to give it to me.

11 Q Did he tell you that they sell regularly for \$3.98,  
12 or did he even mention it?

13 A I think he said \$3.95. I am not sure of the price.

14 Q Now, did he brag to you or mention that he had scooped  
15 Abe Weinstein and the other club owners in closing his club?

16 A No, he did not. He said he didn't care what the other  
17 clubs did. Out of respect for the President of the United  
18 States, that he was going to be closed Saturday and Sunday.

19 Q And, of course, he was demonstrating the twistboard  
20 within twelve hours after closing them?

21 A At my request.

22 Q At your request.

23 A He gave this thing to me and I asked him how it worked,  
24 and he proceeded to show me.

25 Q Well, of course, there is nothing psychological about

JAMES J. MULEADY

1 the twistboard. It's just one of the facts of life, either  
2 he did or he didn't.

3 Did you ever work for Ruby?

4 A No, I did not.

5 Q You said he did not mention Lee Harvey Oswald to you?

6 A He didn't.

7 Q Let me ask you this, sir. Could you have been mistaken  
8 about what morning this was?

9 A No, I will not be mistaken.

10 Q You are satisfied that it was the early morning hours  
11 of --

12 A It was 4:00 o'clock, it was right after I got back from  
13 lunch.

14 Q Saturday morning?

15 A Saturday morning, it sure was.

16 Q Did he tell you that he had been up to see Oswald?

17 A No, he didn't.

18 Q In the Police Department?

19 A He did not mention Oswald to me at all.

20 Q He did not mention him.

21 A He did not mention the Police Department either.

22 MR. ALEXANDER: Sure appreciate your coming  
23 down.

24 REINJECT EXAMINATION

25 BY MR. TOMAHILL:

JAMES J. MULEADY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816--Continued

1 Q All right, you say that this demonstration of the twist-  
2 board was dignified, not vulgar in any respect?

3 A That's what I said.

4 MR. ALEXANDER: That's repetitious, Your  
5 Honor.

6 Q He was not trying to exploit you in any way, with  
7 reference to the twistboard?

8 MR. ALEXANDER: We object to that, he has been  
9 over that.

10 THE COURT: Overrule your objection to it.

11 Q He was going to charge you \$2.00 for it, and he had  
12 put you off so long --

13 THE COURT: Well, that is repetitious, Counsel.

14 MR. BOWIE: And we object to leading, Your  
15 Honor.

16 Q And he brought it down at that hour?

17 A That's right.

18 Q Was he disturbed because some of the other clubs had  
19 failed to show proper respect --

20 MR. ALEXANDER: We object to this, Your Honor.

21 THE COURT: Sustain the objection to it.

22 Q -- for President Kennedy.

23 MR. TOMAHILL: I believe that is all, Your  
24 Honor.

25 MR. ALEXANDER: That is all, thank you.

JAMES J. MURPHY

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2816--Continued

Date 6/24/64

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BEATRICE HECHT was interviewed at her residence, 81-03 254th Street, Glen Oaks, Queens, New York. She is presently married to Doctor MAX H. HECHT, Dentist, whose offices are located in their residence.

Her maiden name is BEATRICE SCHULL. Her first marriage was to RAPHAEL PAUL, also known as RALPH PAUL on October 20, 1920, in New York, New York. She exhibited a document reflecting that she had filed a petition for divorce in Supreme Court, Bronx County, New York, on November 20, 1931, and the divorce became final in February, 1932. She had divorced PAUL as she had decided after ten years of marriage that she had never been in love with her husband.

She described PAUL as a very hard working man and a good provider for his family. He had worked with his father operating a fruit store on 161st Street in Bronx County, New York, near the Yankee Stadium. He frequently worked 18-20 hours a day. She never knew him to engage in any political activity of any kind.

Her sexual relationship with PAUL during their marriage was a perfectly normal sexual relationship. She had no knowledge that PAUL had any homosexual tendencies.

They had two children born of this union, a daughter RITA, who was 42 on June 1, 1964, and a daughter MARILYN, who was 38 on May 2, 1964. Both her daughters are now married.

On 6/23/64 at Queens, New York File # NY 44-974  
by SAs JAMES J. ROGERS & GERALD V. CASWELL/mae  
Date dictated 6/24/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2817

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Date 2/3/64

Mr. JOHN M. BASINGER, minister, First Baptist Church, Lake City, Arkansas, furnished the following information concerning his brother, REX HARDING BASINGER:

REX was born in October 1918 at Hackett, Arkansas. When REX was 18 years of age, he worked in a CCC camp, then he attended Arkansas State College at Jonesboro for one year and then attended Arkansas Tech College at Russellville, Arkansas, for one year.

At the age of 21 he enlisted in the United States Coast Guard where he served for one year. REX then transferred to the United States Army where he remained for four years.

In about 1943 REX married MILDRED BASINGER, maiden name unknown, but who was then employed as secretary to Senator MC KELLAR from Tennessee. REX and MILDRED lived together for about two years and of this union a son, REX HARDING BASINGER, JR., was born. MILDRED BASINGER is now residing in Maryland, name of town unknown, and is employed by the United States Government, branch unknown, in Washington, D. C. REX, JR. is now in the United States Marine Corps.

In about 1948 REX moved to Denver, Colorado, and has resided there since that time with the exception of about four years while serving in the United States Air Force. As he recalls, REX was discharged from the Air Force about 1957 and has since been employed driving a taxicab in Denver, Colorado.

# REX has the following relatives:

Parents	JAMES ALLEN and GEORGIA BASINGER, both deceased
Brothers	JOHN M. BASINGER, Lake City, Arkansas; HORACE K. BASINGER, 12289 West Connecticut Drive, Denver, Colorado
Sister	Mrs. BEATRICE BLAYLOCK, 1141 Pearl Street, Denver, Colorado

HORACE BASINGER and BEATRICE BLAYLOCK are both employed by the Veterans Administration in the Federal Building, Denver, Colorado.

On 1/31/64 at Lake City, Arkansas File # LR 2-13  
by SA ESTES G. COLEMAN/ds Date dictated 1/31/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2818



REX stopped driving a taxicab in Denver in about August 1963, at which time he started living with an elderly couple, name unknown, at Denver, Colorado, where he acted as a yardman and chauffeur, for which he received his room and \$15.00 a month.

About the first week of December 1963 he heard that REX had departed from Denver, Colorado, and his whereabouts were unknown. About the middle of December 1963 he received a telephone call from REX, who was then staying at the Milan Hotel, Dallas, Texas. REX claimed to be without funds and he mailed money to REX at the hotel, which money was not received by REX.

He had no knowledge of REX's whereabouts until Tuesday, January 21, 1964, when REX arrived at his home in Lake City, Arkansas. REX remained at his home until January 25, 1964, at which time he left, stating he was going to Monroe, Louisiana. He received a letter from REX postmarked January 27, 1964, wherein REX gave his address as 608 Arkansas, Monroe, Louisiana. REX, in his letter, stated he was attempting to obtain employment as a taxicab driver in Monroe and stated if he did not obtain this employment he would work as a plumber's helper for the man where he is now residing.

REX, in his opinion, is having mental difficulties and he bases his opinion on the following stories told to him by REX while at Lake City:

REX claimed while driving a taxicab in Denver, Colorado, that he, REX, was also working with the Police Department in tracking down and locating pushers of narcotics. REX claimed when a pusher would get into his taxicab, he would radio the police, who would arrest the pusher. REX claimed the underworld was after him in Denver and it was for this reason he stopped driving the taxicab in August 1963. REX claimed in December 1963 while out walking his employer's dog, someone took two gunshots at him. It was for this reason that he left Denver in December 1963.

REX claimed he traveled from Denver, Colorado, to Dallas, Texas, in December 1963 and lived at the Milan Hotel

for two or three days until he ran out of money and had to leave. He was then arrested by the Police Department in Dallas on a vagrancy charge and placed in the same jail block with JACK RUBY.

REX claimed he obtained a confession from RUBY about the OSWALD killing. Also, RUBY told him about an invasion of Cuba which would take place on May 1, 1964. The invasion groups were to meet at Key West, Florida, and others were to meet in Mexico, place unknown. REX said he was going to join the group at Key West, Florida, but could not furnish any information as to the leaders of this group, but claimed the invasion was being sponsored by the United States Government.

REX claimed while in Dallas, Texas, he was also confined in the Park Memorial Hospital and had a statement bearing the name of the Park Memorial Hospital reflecting REX still owed \$5.00. REX also claimed that he gave a pint of blood while in Dallas, Texas.

REX claimed when he left Dallas, Texas, he traveled to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and visited with a cousin, TOMMY BASINGER, an employee of the United States Post Office.

REX then left Fort Smith and traveled to New Orleans, Louisiana, and on to Monroe, Louisiana, where he attempted to obtain employment as a cab driver. He then traveled from Monroe, Louisiana, to Lake City, Arkansas.

While at Lake City, Arkansas, REX had numerous stories about people surveilling him at all times. On a trip to Jonesboro, REX saw two police cars and mentioned that the police were surveilling him and ducked down in the car where he could not be seen.

BASINGER stated that he could not believe the stories told him by REX and feels sure that he was not in the same jail block with JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas. He has talked with his brother HORACE and sister BEATRICE BLAYLOCK in Denver, Colorado,



4.

LR 2-13

and they, too, are of the opinion REX is having mental trouble.

He in no way believes that REX has any information concerning any invasion of Cuba.

He described REX as follows:

Age	45
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	October 1918 at Hackett, Arkansas
Height	5'7"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Brown and graying, almost bald on top
Eyes	Believed to be greenish gray, deep-set
Complexion	Medium

DL 44-1639

MCC:gj

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The following investigation was conducted by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY, February 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas:

Records of the Dallas, Texas Police Department reflect REX HARDING BASINGER, white male, born November 11, 1918, was arrested at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, December 14, 1963, on a charge of vagrancy. He was released by the Police Department to the same hospital on December 17, 1963, with notation "lunacy". Dr. WIRT JACKSON, Parkland Hospital, subsequently reported to the Police Department his diagnosis as "probable psychosis, possible brain syndrome".

Since JACK L. RUBY had been removed from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail prior to BASINGER's confinement at Dallas City Jail, RUBY and BASINGER could not have been in the same cell block.

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Date 12/17/63

Mr. FLOYD LESTER WHEELER, 2938 Bardell, Dallas, who is better known as "COTTON WHEELER", was interviewed at which time he advised that he is self-employed and as a general rule works as a concessionaire for the local carnivals. In connection with this business, Mr. WHEELER travels extensively and has met several people in the line of carnival business.

Mr. WHEELER advised that sometime in November, 1963, approximately one week prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was in Jack's Bar located on Exposition Street and while there he met an individual by the name of VERN DAVIS, who is from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He was introduced to DAVIS by JACK HARPER, who owns and manages Jack's Bar. During the conversation, Mr. DAVIS stated that he was interested in joining the Lone Star Showman's Club, a club of carnival people in Dallas and mentioned something to the effect that his intentions were to finance an elephant and to create a small act so as he could travel among the various carnivals. In connection with this, Mr. WHEELER advised that DAVIS requested someone to represent him so as he could obtain a membership to the Lone Star Showman's Club. Mr. WHEELER went on to say that he signed the application for VERN DAVIS so as he could have the opportunity to become a member of this club. Mr. WHEELER was unable to furnish any pertinent information concerning VERN DAVIS other than the fact that he had signed his application and had talked briefly with him that afternoon. He could recall nothing unusual concerning their conversation that particular day at Jack's Bar and could not recall all of the individuals present during their conversation.

Mr. WHEELER advised that shortly after JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he received a long-distance telephone call from two different individuals who identified themselves as being newspaper reporters from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. On both occasions, these reporters asked if he, WHEELER, had any information pertaining to the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY at a bar called Jack's Bar in Dallas, Texas. Mr. WHEELER told both of the reporters that he could not imagine where they got this erroneous information and stated that he has never

DL 44-1639

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been acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD other than what he had read in the local newspapers. To the best of his knowledge, he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could only recall seeing JACK RUBY several years ago. In regard to these telephone calls, Mr. WHEELER stated that he later learned that VERN DAVIS, whom he had signed the application for, for the Showman's Club, had mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY were present at Jack's Bar during their conversation in November, 1963. WHEELER was under the impression that VERN DAVIS was possibly imagining things and stated that the information furnished by VERN DAVIS was quite erroneous. After viewing photographs, Mr. WHEELER stated that he had never seen this individual at any time other than in the newspapers and was positive that OSWALD was never in Jack's Bar when he was talking to VERN DAVIS in November, 1963.

Mr. WHEELER further advised that he first met JACK RUBY when he was driving a taxicab in Dallas approximately nine years ago and could recall taking various customers to the Silver Spur which he believed was owned and operated by JACK RUBY at that time. His association with JACK RUBY was strictly a casual acquaintance and stated that he never became a close associate of RUBY. He could recall seeing JACK RUBY on the streets of Dallas on several occasions and could recall one specific time several years ago when he had seen RUBY at the Adolphus Hotel and believed that RUBY was handing out pass cards for his club believed to be the Silver Spur at that time. WHEELER explained that it has been almost eight or nine years since he last talked with RUBY and could offer no information as to his present activities, associates or friends. He explained that he had no pertinent information whatsoever concerning JACK RUBY and know of no connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. He had heard nothing that would indicate RUBY had possibly conspired with any particular individual to shoot LEE HARVEY OSWALD and could offer no information as to why RUBY had actually shot OSWALD.

A photograph of JACK RUBY was shown to Mr. WHEELER at which time he advised that this was the same individual he was acquainted with several years ago and knew him only as JACK RUBY. He related that he had never seen RUBY in any of the bars during the past several years and definitely did not see him when had conversed with VERN DAVIS at Jack's Bar in November, 1963.

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent LANSING P. LOGAN - gj Date dictated 12/17/63

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DL 44-1639  
LPL:gj  
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The following individuals were contacted on December 12, 1963, by SAs LANSING P. LOGAN and ALTON E. BRAMBLETT at Jack's Bar, sometimes referred to as Ed's Bar located at 813 Exposition Street, Dallas, in efforts to determine if LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY had visited this bar at any time. It was noted that VERN A. DAVIS, who was interviewed by Bureau agents at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, had furnished information to the effect that he had visited this particular bar in Dallas on one occasion during the month of November, 1963, and had indicated that he observed both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY at this bar. During the interview of DAVIS, it was noted that he was not positive of the presence of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NORMAN BETTS, 815 Exposition Street, Dallas;

ETHEL RYKES, 840 Portmona, Dallas (bartender);

REBEL BEAVER, 815 Exposition Street, Dallas.

All of the above individuals were contacted and advised that they had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY other than from the local newspapers and television. Photographs of OSWALD and RUBY were exhibited to each of the foregoing individuals at which time they all advised that they had never seen either of these individuals at this bar. All of the above individuals are frequent patrons of Jack's Bar, also called Ed's Bar and have been in the area for several years. In addition, they all advised that if OSWALD or RUBY had been in the club at any time, they would definitely know their names and would be able to identify them.

DL 44-1639  
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JAMES KLEIN, Anaheim, California, advised that his mother, EDNA MARIE TABOR, on November 24, 1963, while visiting his brother, JOHN F. KLEIN, Casandra Way, Dallas, Texas, telephonically told him that a man named JAKE (LNU) told her that he had seen JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD together. JAKE owns a club or bar in Dallas. JAMES KLEIN said his mother had a heart ailment and preferred she not be contacted for that reason.

The following investigation was conducted by SAs EDMOND C. HARDIN and ROBERT J. WILKISON at Dallas, Texas:

Mrs. JOE E. PIERCE, 10705 Casandra Way, Dallas, Texas, on December 6, 1963, identified JAKE as JAKE MIRANDA, owner and operator, Miranda's Steak House and Bar, Dallas.

Mr. JAKE MIRANDA, owner and operator Miranda's Steak House & Bar, 3616 Parry, on December 7, 1963, advised as follows:

He did not personally know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never saw them together. He did not recall ever telling anyone he saw OSWALD and RUBY together.

However, shortly after RUBY shot OSWALD, exact date not recalled, he received a telephone call from someone at an unknown newspaper in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. This person said information had been received to the effect that VERN DAVIS, Oklahoma City, had allegedly seen OSWALD and RUBY together at Dallas. According to the person calling, DAVIS had reportedly thought he had seen RUBY and OSWALD together at the Parkside Bar, which is located around the corner from MIRANDA's establishment, when he had recently been in Dallas and thought that RUBY and OSWALD might have gone to MIRANDA's establishment. MIRANDA told the person calling he did not recall anyone resembling RUBY or OSWALD ever being in his establishment.

Mr. MIRANDA recalled that a week or so prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY a man who introduced himself as VERN DAVIS, from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, appeared at his establishment to eat. DAVIS was a professional ticket salesman. DAVIS told MIRANDA that his name (DAVIS') was being submitted as a prospective member of the Lone Star Showman's Club, which was then meeting in Dallas.

Mr. MIRANDA said he had no other additional information concerning the matter.

Mr. JACK HARPER, Owner of Jack's Bar, 831 Exposition, since November 26, 1963, and Mr. ED E. FORD, 6551 Anita, former owner of the bar, formerly known as Ed's Bar, on December 7, 1963, advised as follows:

They did not recognize photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY as photographs of anyone whom they had seen in the establishment, which was formerly named Parkside Bar. They said a few nights ago some men who they believed were newspaper reporters and police officers

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were at the bar showing pictures in an effort to determine if they had seen OSWALD and RUBY together at the bar.

Mrs. JACK HARPER, wife of the owner, and Mr. JOHN KOZLAUSKY, Bartender, Jack's Bar, on December 7, 1963, advised they did not recognize the photographs of RUBY and OSWALD as photographs of anyone whom they had seen in the bar.

It is noted that VERN A. DAVIS, income tax accountant and salesman, last employed at Midwest Publishing Company, Midwest City, Oklahoma, was interviewed at 6120 Southeast 6th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on November 25, 1963, concerning the above.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 24, 1963

JERRY DUNCAN, operator of an Enco Service Station, 1030 North Zanga, Dallas, advised that OSWALD lived at 1026 North Beckley just across the street from his station. Although he had no automobile, he came to the station on occasion. He secured change with which to make long distance telephone calls from DUNCAN at least twice. He believes this was approximately six weeks ago. The calls were made from a coin telephone booth located at the side of his station, telephone number WH 3-0062.

Approximately six weeks ago, OSWALD went out with one of DUNCAN's employees, JOHN L. FORD, to drink beer. So far as DUNCAN knows, they were out together only on the one occasion. FORD has left Dallas, and his whereabouts is unknown to DUNCAN. He could not supply his last Dallas address or the identity of anyone who might supply background data concerning him. He did recall that FORD's home address is Monroe, Louisiana, but could not supply a street address. He advised that FORD is a white male, age 24.

DUNCAN advised he has never observed JACK LEON RUBY in the neighborhood or associated with OSWALD.

1Date November 25, 1963

JOHN LAURELL FORD advised as follows:

He has lived in Monroe, Louisiana practically all of his life and whose permanent address is 218 Vernon Street, Monroe, which is the home of his parents, ALMA and ROBERT FORD. He has been employed by Redmond House Movers, 3708 Jackson Street, Monroe, for approximately eight years, except for four month period, July through October, 1963.

In July, 1963, he moved to Houston, Texas, in an effort to reconcile with his second wife, whose parents reside in Houston. He was employed by Sage Service, 8557 Gulf Freeway during two months he lived in Houston. He resided at 4731 Galveston Road, Houston, Texas. When reconciliation with his wife failed, he moved to Dallas, Texas, approximately the first of September, 1963, and resided with his sister JEAN and his brother-in-law, LINDELL ALLEN at 323 Elston Drive and later at 2423 Martha. ALLEN left Dallas, November 1, 1963 and returned to Monroe, Louisiana. FORD left Dallas November 4, 1963 and returned to Monroe and was unemployed until November 23, 1963 at which time he became reemployed by Redmond House Movers.

While in Dallas, Texas, FORD was employed by Duncan Humble Service Station, 1030 North Zangs, owned by GERALD DUNCAN. He does not believe that he ever met LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor had he ever heard the name ALEX HIDEELL or O. H. LEE and never knew or heard of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. He did not recognize the photograph of either OSWALD or RUBY exhibited to him.

The only places which he patronized while in Dallas were the Lasso and Music Bars. He does not know the street address of either of these establishments.

FORD knew nothing concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, although he believes he may have either read or heard about the organization on the news or an organization with a similar name during the summer while in Monroe. He stated he has never been contacted by anyone representing themselves as a member of this organization and would have no interest whatsoever in an organization of this nature.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS and  
WARREN A. LARSON/dm Date dictated 11/24/63

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On 11/25/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA LAURENCE E. THOMAS  
SA EARL R. PETERSEN /sw Date dictated 11/25/63

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Date 11/25/63

NO 44-2064 /sw

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FORD is described as white male, American, born April 3, 1939, Monroe, Louisiana, 5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", 143 pounds, dark brown hair, hazel eyes.

Records of the Sheriff's Office, Monroe, Louisiana, show that JOHN LAURELL FORD, date of birth April 3, 1939, Monroe, Louisiana, FBI #677293D, was arrested by the Sheriff's Office July 8, 1957, for improper muffler and resisting arrest. He was fined \$25. and costs and \$100. and costs or 60 days.

He was again arrested December 1, 1960, on a muffler violation and was fined \$25. and costs.

On 11/25/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA JOHN V. HANLON/ush *JVH* Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2820—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2820—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

Records of the Monroe Credit Bureau lists a JOHN L. FORD, who was 21 in September, 1959, and was employed by Redmond House Movers, previously employed by the Superior Spring Company, a North Louisiana tractor company.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

On November 25, 1963, Mrs. GLENDA POSTER, daughter of J. H. REDMOND, 3708 Jackson Street, Monroe, Louisiana, advised that her father is in the house moving business and is presently engaged in a house moving job at Rosedale, Louisiana, on behalf of the Lafayette Construction Company. She believes the job is moving houses from a highway construction project right-of-way. She has no address for her father but knows he is staying at Maringouin, Louisiana, where he is expected to remain for a period of two weeks.

Mrs. POSTER stated that JOHN L. FORD, who had previously worked for her father, had resumed his employment with her father on November 24, 1963, and is in Rosedale at the present time. She stated that FORD recently returned to Monroe, Louisiana, from Dallas, Texas, where he had been employed at a service station.

On 11/25/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA JOHN V. HANLON/ush Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2820-Continued

On 11/25/63 at Monroe, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA JOHN V. HANLON/ush Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2820-Continued





DL 44-1639  
RER:lp

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On December 5, 1963, the Bureau supplied the following copy of a letter and an eight-page statement received at the Bureau on December 5, 1963, from Mr. CARROLL JARNAGIN, Attorney at Law, 511 North Akard Building, Room 428, Dallas, Texas:

"Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Mr. Hoover,

"On Oct. 4, 1963 I was in the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, and while there I heard Jack Ruby talking to a man using the name of H. L. Lee. These men were talking about plans to kill the Governor of Texas. This information was passed on to the Texas Department of Public Safety on Oct. 5, 1963 by telephone. On Sunday Nov. 24, 1963 I definitely realized that the picture in the Nov. 23, 1963 Dallas Times Herald of Lee Harvey Oswald was a picture of the man using the name of H. L. Lee whose conversation with Jack Ruby I had overheard back on Oct. 4, 1963. I thereafter attempted to recall as much of the Oct. 4, 1963 conversation with as much accuracy as possible, and to reduce it to writing. The enclosed original and two copies of this report are true to the best of my own personal knowledge and belief; and this report is sent to you for whatever use it may be in assisting the F.B.I. in your current investigation. If and when you see fit, I have no objection to the copies of this report being sent by you to the District Attorney of Dallas County and to the Attorney General of Texas, and to any other officials to whom you may see fit to disclose this information. My only request is that my identity remain undisclosed as long as possible.  
Respectfully Submitted,

"Yours Very Sincerely,

"(signed)  
"Carroll Jarnagin"

DL 44-1639

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"Report of events which took place in The Carousel Club 1312 1/2 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas on Friday Oct. 4, 1963 from about 10 P.M. until about 11:45 P.M. The club is located on the second floor, and is entered by a stairway leading up from the sidewalk on the South side of Commerce Street.

Witness, who is an attorney, and a client, who is an 'exotic dancer', walk up the stairs to the Carousel Club Oct. 4, 1963 at about 10PM. on business, the dancer, stage name 'Robin Hood', desires to talk with Jack Ruby, the owner of the club, about securing securing a booking for employment. The witness and the dancer enter the club, and sit down at the second table on the right from the entrance; the dancer faces the stage, which is against the East wall and to the left, North, of the passage way which leads East from the second floor entrance door; and the witness sits facing the entrance doorway; the ticket booth is at the South end of the landing at the top of the stairs, and the entrance door way of the second floor is to the left coming off the landing, that is East would be the direction a person faces entering the club. Several minutes after the witness and the dancer are seated, the witness notices a man appear in the lighted entrance area and tell the girl in the ticket booth:

'I want to see Jack Ruby.' In a short period of time the bouncer appears and with a flash light shines a beam of light upon the ceiling on the inside of the club at the entrance area. The man who has asked to see Jack Ruby is dressed in a tan jacket, has brown hair, needs a haircut, is wearing a sport shirt, and is about 5' 9 or 10" in height, his general appearance is somewhat unkempt, and he doesn't appear to be dressed for night-clubbing; he, the new arrival, sits with his back to the wall at the first table to his right from the entrance area; after a few minutes he orders and is served a bottle of beer; he continues to sit alone and appears to be staring at the dancer; the dancer leaves the table and the new arrival stares intently at the witness; the witness notices that the new arrival's eyes are dark, and his face is unsmiling; after some minutes a man dressed in a dark suit, about 45-50 years of age, partially bald, medium height and medium to heavy build, dark hair, and more or less hawk faced in appearance from the side, joins the new arrival at the table; the new arrival appeared to be about 25 years of age; (the older man dressed in the dark suit was later indicated by the dancer to be Jack Ruby); and the following conversation was overheard:

"Jack Ruby: '-----{some name not clearly heard or not definitely recalled by the witness)--what are you going here?'  
 Man who had been sitting alone. 'Don't call me by my name,..''  
 Jack Ruby: 'What name are you using?'  
 Man who had been sitting alone. 'I'm using the name of H.L.Lee.'  
 Jack Ruby: 'What do you want?'  
 Lee: 'I need some money,.'  
 Jack Ruby: 'Money?'  
 Lee: 'I just got in from New Orleans, I need a place to stay, and a job.'  
 Jack Ruby: 'I noticed you hadn't been around in two or three weeks, what were you doing in New Orleans?'  
 Lee: 'There was a street fight and I got put in jail.'  
 Ruby: 'What charge?'  
 Lee: 'Disturbing the peace.'  
 Ruby: 'How did you get back?'  
 Lee: 'Hitch-hiked. I just got in.'  
 Ruby: 'Don't you have a family, can't you stay with them?'  
 Lee: 'They are in irwin. they know nothing about this; I want to get a place to myself. they don't know I'm back.'  
 Ruby: 'You'll get the money after the job is done.'  
 Lee: 'What about half now, and half after the job is done?'  
 Ruby: 'No, but don't worry, I'll have the money for you, after the job is done.'  
 Lee: 'How much?'  
 Ruby: 'We've already agreed on that..'  
 (Ruby leans forward, and some of the conversation following is not heard by the witness)  
 Ruby: 'How do I know that you can do the job?'  
 Lee: 'It's simple. I'm a Marine sharpshooter.'  
 Ruby: 'Are you sure that you can do the job without hitting anybody but the Governor?'  
 Lee: 'I'm sure. I've got the equipment ready.'  
 Ruby: 'Have you tested it. will you need to practice any?'  
 Lee: 'Don't worry about that. I don't need any practice; when will the Governor be here?'  
 Ruby: 'Oh, he'll be here plenty of times during campaigns...'  
 (distraction....)  
 Lee: 'Where can I do the job?'  
 Ruby: 'From the roof of some building.'  
 Lee: 'No, that's too risky, too many people around.'  
 Ruby: 'But they'll be watching the parade, they won't notice you.'  
 Lee: 'But afterwards, they would tear me to pieces before I could get away.'

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821--Continued

"Ruby: 'Then do it from here (indicating the North end of the Carousel Club) from a window.'  
 Lee: 'How could I get in?'  
 Ruby: 'I'll tell the porter to let you in?'  
 Lee: 'But won't there be people in the place?'  
 Ruby: 'I can close the place for the parade, and leave word with the porter to let you.'  
 Lee: 'But what about the porter..'  
 Ruby: 'I can tell him to leave either letting you in, he won't know anything.'  
 Lee: 'I don't want any witnesses around when I do the job.'  
 Ruby: 'You'll be alone.'  
 Lee: 'How do I get away. there won't be much time afterwards.'  
 Ruby: 'You can run out the back door.'  
 Lee: 'What about the rifle, what do I do if the police run in while I'm running out?'  
 Ruby: 'Hide the rifle, you just heard the shot and ran in from the parade to see what was going on; in the confusion you can walk out the front door in the crowd.'  
 Lee: 'No, they might shoot me first; there must be time for me to get out the back way before the police come in; can you lock the front door after I come in, and leave the back door open?'  
 Ruby: 'That would get me involved, how could I explain you in my club with a rifle and the front door locked?'  
 Lee: 'You left the front door open, and it was locked from inside when somebody slipped in while you were outside watching the parade.'  
 Ruby: ---{distraction---}  
 Lee: 'But what about the money, when do I get the money?'  
 Ruby: 'I'll have it here for you.'  
 Lee: 'But when? I'm not going to have much time after the shooting to get away.'  
 Ruby: 'I'll have the money on me, and I'll run in first and hand it to you, and you can run on out the back way.'  
 Lee: 'I can't wait long, why can't you leave the money in here?'  
 Ruby: 'How do I know you'll do the job?'  
 Lee: 'How do I know you will show up with the money after the job is done?'  
 Ruby: 'You can trust me, besides, you'll have the persuader.'  
 Lee: 'The rifle, I want to get away from it as soon as it's used.'  
 Ruby: 'You can trust me.'

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821--Continued

Lee: 'What about giving me half of the money just before the job is done, and then you can send me the other half later?'

Ruby: 'I can't turn loose of the money until the job is done; if there's a slip up and you don't get him, they'll pick the money up, immediately. I couldn't tell them that I gave half of it to you in advance, they'd think I doublecrossed them. I would have to return all of the money. People think I have a lot of money, but I couldn't raise half of that amount even by selling everything I have. You'll just have to trust me to hand you the money as soon as the job is done. There is no other way. Remember, they want the job done just as bad as you want the money; and after this is done, they may want to use you again.'

Lee: 'Not that it makes me any difference, but what have you got against the Governor?'

Ruby: 'He won't work with us on parcels; with a few of the right boys out we could really open up this State, with a little cooperation from the Governor. The boys in Chicago have no place to go, no place to really operate; they've clamped down the lid in Chicago, Cuba is closed; everything is dead, look at this place, half empty; if we can open up this State we could pack this place every night, those boys will spend, if they have the money, and remember, we're right next to Mexico; there'd be money for everybody, if we can open up this State.'

Lee: 'How do you know that the Governor won't work with you?'

Ruby: 'Its no use, he's been in Washington too long, they're too straight up there; after they've been there awhile they get to thinking like the Attorney General. The Attorney General, now there's a guy the boys would like to get, but its no use, he stays in Washington too much.'

Lee: 'A rifle shoots as far in Washington as it does here, doesn't it?'

Ruby: 'Forget it, that would bring the heat on everywhere, and the Feds would get into everything, no, forget about the Attorney General.'

Lee: 'Killing the Governor of Texas will put the heat on too, won't it?'

Ruby: 'Not really, they'll think some crack-pot or communist did it, and it will be written off as an unsolved crime.'

Lee: 'That is if I get away.'

Ruby: 'You'll get away, all you have to do is run out the back door.'

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Lee: 'What kind of door is there back there, it won't accidentally lock on me will it?'

Ruby: 'No, you can get out that way without any trouble.'

Lee: 'It doesn't open onto an open fire escape, does it? I don't want to run out onto an open fire escape with a rifle in my hand right after the shooting.'

Ruby: 'No, its a safe way out, I'll show you, but not now.'

(distraction-----)

Lee: 'There's really only one building to do it from, one that covers Main, Elm, and Commerce.'

Ruby: 'Which one is that?'

Lee: 'The School Book Building, close to the triple underpass.'

Ruby: 'What's wrong with doing it from here?'

Lee: 'What if he goes down another street?'

(distraction-----)

Lee: (looking up and staring directly at the witness) Who's that? he's from the F.B.I.'

Ruby: (half turning in his chair, looks at witness who tries to appear to be looking at the floor show); Ruby gets the attention of the exotic dancer who says: 'Mr. Ruby, can I see you on business?' Ruby: 'Yes, later, but come here now.' (The dancer moves her chair over to the other table and remains for two or three minutes.. the conversation is too low to hear; when the dancer returns to the witnesses table she says: 'What was that about? They asked me if you were with the F.B.I., I told them you were an advertising man from Arizona; you're not with the F.B.I., are you?'

Witness: 'No.'

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Lee and Ruby huddle closer over the table, and talk in lower tones----

Lee: 'I know he's from the F.B.I., they talked with me in New Orleans, and they followed me.'

Ruby: 'He couldn't hear anything over there.'

Lee: 'He heard everything, we'll have to get rid of him.'

Ruby: 'No, they work in pairs, ....we'll have to think of something else..'

--Ruby and Lee talk in inaudible tones.. Ruby leaves and makes some introductions of guests from a microphone close to the stage; later returns to the table and asks Lee to come over and meet a celebrity; a spot light is turned on the table at which Ruby has made some introductions, and at least one

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Date 12/11/63

CARROLL ERSKINE JARNAGIN, Attorney, with offices at 511 North Akard, Room 428, Telephone RI 7-9486, residence 5016 Northway, Telephone EM 8-4036, was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the FBI.

At the outset of this interview, Title 18, Section 1001, U. S. Code, was read to Mr. JARNAGIN and he advised that he understood the provisions of this article.

He related a conversation which he stated he had overheard at the Club Carousel, Dallas, Texas, on October 4, 1963, when he was in the company of a strip teaser known as ROBIN HOOD. He stated that seated at the next table to them was JACK RUBY and the man whom he has now identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD from newspaper photographs.

He stated that he heard them discussing what he felt the next day was a plot to assassinate the Governor of the state of Texas. When asked if he specifically recalled these men mentioning the word "Governor," he stated that he believes they first said "SHIVERS," and later referred to the word "Governor" and he interpreted their remarks to be about Governor CONNALLY since he knew that Governor SHIVERS had not been the Governor for several years.

JARNAGIN advised that he first became aware of the fact that the individual he saw at JACK RUBY's table at the Carousel on October 4, 1963, was OSWALD when he saw OSWALD's picture in the paper on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963. He stated that he had neglected to report this information to the FBI until he had time to write down everything he could recall about the incident, and stated that when he had completed writing this down in a lengthy statement, he submitted same by mail directly to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, FBI, Washington, D. C.

He explained his submission to Washington, D. C., rather than the FBI Office, Dallas, to avoid newspaper publicity. He stated that his delay in submitting this information was due to the fact that he wanted to be sure that he had recalled correctly all of the conversation which he heard on the night of October 4, 1963.

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flash photo appeared to have been made by the night-club girl photographer, which possibly included Lee in the back of the other guests at the spot lighted table, standing;)

"Some twenty or thirty minutes later, Lee walks out alone; in a few minutes the witness and the dancer walk out; at the bottom of the stairway partially blocking the doorway Lee is standing; he stares intently at the witness, and appears to have his hand in his jacket; after some delay the witness manages to position a departing customer between himself and Lee.

"The next morning, Oct. 5, 1963, Saturday, the witness telephoned the Texas Department of Public Safety at the number listed on the first page inside the cover of the Dallas Telephone Directory, and the gist of the above overheard conversation was reported, with the Request that it be relayed to the Governor, and the witness was assured that this would be done.

"On Sunday Nov. 24, 1963 the witness realized with certainty that the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald printed in the Nov. 23, 1963 issue of the Dallas Times Herald was a photograph of the man using the name of H.L. Lee whose conversation with Jack Ruby in the Carousel Club on Oct. 4, 1963 the witness had overheard to a substantial extent.

"This witness's account perhaps can be substantiated if the photos made in the Carousel Club on the night of Oct. 4, 1963 in fact show H.L. Lee-Oswald to have been present. The 'exotic dancer', stage name 'Robin Hood', real name Shirley Mauldin, may be able to recall some of the events above related; her last address was 2021 McKinney Ave. Apt. 211 B, Dallas, Texas, she was a theatrical booking agent in St. Louis, MO., name unknown to witness, and she indicated on Oct. 6, 1963 that she was booked for appearances in St. Paul, Minn. the following week. The colored porter at the Carousel Club may be able to recall part of the events described; and the M.C., entertainer, and customers at the club at the time may be able to recall part of the events. The date of Oct. 4, 1963 has been established with certainty as far as the witness is concerned, by referring back to notes made and dated then in regard to telephone calls made to him in the course of his business by the 'exotic dancer', a client."

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639  
by Special Agent R. RALPH E. RAWLINGS and  
BARDWELL D. ODUM :lp Date dictated 12/10/63

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At this time he repeated the information set forth in his lengthy written statement submitted to the FBI, Washington, D. C., with a letter dated December 3, 1963. One change in the information related by him with that previously submitted in writing was that when he related a portion of the events allegedly occurring on October 4, 1963, at the Club Carousel, he was asked who RUBY introduced as a celebrity, and he stated that he did not see this person that JACK RUBY mentioned and thus, is not sure that this individual was there. He was then asked what name was called out by JACK RUBY as being the person at the table indicated, and JARNAGIN replied "General WALKER." JARNAGIN was immediately asked if he had not placed General WALKER in his story on this date because of the publicity given on December 6, 1963, in the Dallas newspapers and on Dallas radio stations regarding the report that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the person who took a shot at General WALKER on April 10, 1963. No previous mention had been made of this in the press until December 6, 1963. JARNAGIN denied that he had even read a paper that day (December 6, 1963), but finally admitted that he had heard the news on his alarm radio on the early morning of December 6, 1963, but did not recall hearing General WALKER's name.

He was asked why he had not mentioned General WALKER's name in the written statement furnished by him with his letter of December 3, 1963, and he stated that he did not include his name because he did not recognize General WALKER at the Carousel Club on the night of October 4, 1963, and does not believe he was there.

JARNAGIN advised that on the evening of December 6, 1963, prior to being interviewed, he had considered the possibility that his mind was playing a trick on him and that he imagined the conversation, but he stated that he had reached the conclusion that this was not true, and that he did hear the conversation as related.

JARNAGIN advised that he has never had a mental or nervous breakdown, but that he does have an alcoholic problem and has considered the possibility of joining Alcoholics Anonymous. He also stated that his ex-wife, in divorce proceedings, indicated that his drinking was part of the reason for her getting a divorce.

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JARNAGIN admitted that on the night of October 4, 1963, he was drunk, but stated that he still believes he could recall the events that occurred. He advised that he and ROBIN HOOD and others had "killed" one bottle and were working on a second when the alleged conversation took place at about 10:00 PM, and further, that he had had nothing to eat since about 12:00 noon on that date.

JARNAGIN advised that on the morning of October 5, 1963, he woke up and immediately realized that he had overheard what he thought was a plot to assassinate the Governor of Texas. He then called the Texas Department of Public Safety, Dallas Office, and talked to a man who assured him he was a State Highway Patrolman. He did not furnish this patrolman his name but told him of the conversation and requested that the patrolman immediately communicate the information to the Governor at Austin. JARNAGIN stated he believes this was when he first woke up, either at 8:00 AM or 12:00 noon. He stated that a little later, he remembered something else and again called and talked to this man. This man told him that he had already related the information to Austin, Texas, via radio.

At this point, it was brought to the attention of JARNAGIN that such information would not be put on the air on State Police radio and he then remarked that what the patrolman had said was that he would "call" the information to Austin and that he, JARNAGIN, assumed that he meant to call on the radio.

JARNAGIN advised that ROBIN HOOD's true name is SHIRLEY MAULDIN and that she could probably be located through her mother, EDNA DORAN, or EDNA JENNINGS, at the Elbow Lounge, 3907 Capitol, Telephone TA 3-0436. He stated that SHIRLEY and her mother were moving from Apartment 211 B, 3621 McKinney, Dallas, on the night that the alleged conversation took place.

According to JARNAGIN's information, the conversation took place during the floor show at the Club Carousel, a strip tease club. He stated that he does not recall hearing the orchestra although on being questioned further on this point, he stated that he believes he heard "background music." He estimated his distance from the individual he identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being about 10 feet, and stated that ROBIN

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HOOD was probably within six feet of OSWALD. He also advised that he was carrying on a little conversation with ROBIN HOOD during the conversation between RUBY and OSWALD.

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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821-Continued

DL 44-1639

BDO:lp

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On December 6, 1963, Major GUY SMITH, Texas Department of Public Safety, advised SA BARDWELL D. ODOM that his office at Dallas, Texas, has no record of any call received on or about October 5, 1963, from CARROLL JARNAGIN or anyone else about an alleged assassination of Governor CONNALLY. He further advised that he has inquired of personnel at the Dallas office and finds that no one can recall receiving such a call.

On December 7, 1963, Captain ROBERT CROWDER, Texas Rangers, Dallas, Texas, advised SA BARDWELL D. ODOM that he never received any information from JARNAGIN or from anyone regarding an alleged attempt to assassinate the Governor of Texas.

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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821-Continued

Date December 9, 1963

SPIRALLY ANN MAULDIN, also known as Miss Robin S. Hood, was interviewed at the Douglas County Jail, Omaha, Nebraska, and furnished the following information:

She worked for JACK RUBY as a dancer for one week at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, shortly after this club opened in 1962. She had known RUBY since she was a small girl in Dallas, but had very little personal contact with him except for the period she worked for him. About two and one-half months ago, believed by her to have been on the night of her release from the Dallas City Jail where she was held on a drunk and disorderly charge for two days, she dated a Dallas attorney whom she knew only by the first name of CARROLL. On this night, she and CARROLL visited a few Dallas night clubs, including the Carousel Club, and were accompanied by no one. They stayed at the Carousel Club for about a forty-minute period, during which RUBY came to their table, greeted her and she introduced RUBY to CARROLL. She stated this visit by RUBY was brief, and she described it as an apparent attempt by RUBY to get her to work for him again.

MAULDIN stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not known to her, and she had never heard of this individual prior to his arrest by Dallas police in connection with the shooting of President KENNEDY. On the night of her date with CARROLL, she overheard no conversation in the Carousel Club between RUBY and anyone, and she could recall no discussion regarding the shooting of the Governor of Texas.

MAULDIN did not believe RUBY served as Master of Ceremonies at the Carousel Club on the night of her visit there with CARROLL, and she could not recall him making any introduction to the audience of anyone. She was definite in her recollection that she and CARROLL did not engage in any conversation regarding the reporting of anything they had overheard to the proper authorities. MAULDIN stated that had she had any information such as overhearing a conversation between RUBY and OSWALD in which they discussed shooting the Governor of Texas, she would have not hesitated to report this information to the

on 12/9/63 at Omaha, Nebraska File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent SAs LEWIS D. HALLA and  
GEORGE D. WATT:asm Date dictated 12/9/63

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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821-Continued



OM 44-209

proper authorities, because of her hate for RUBY and the fact she would like to see him in trouble.

She stated that this hate for RUBY stems from his trying to "make" or have sexual intercourse with her during the period she worked for him and other actions of his toward friends of hers during her period of employment by him.

MAULDIN related that she and CARROLL were drinking at the Carousel Club, but neither were drinking to excess that night. She considered CARROLL to be an intelligent individual and during that evening, the only date she ever had with CARROLL, she had no reason to question his mental condition. She stated that she and CARROLL parted company on leaving the Carousel Club, when he put her in a cab for home, and she claims the only other conversation had with CARROLL took place the following day when she telephoned him to thank him for the night out. She added that at that time she had in her possession CARROLL's business card, which he had given her earlier, but which she has since lost.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES F. CLONK at Dallas, Texas, on December 6, 1963:

Available sources reflect CARROLL F. JARNIGAN, Attorney, resides at 5012 Northway Drive, telephone number FM. 8-4036, and has offices in Room 418, 511 North Akard Building, business telephone number RI. 7-9486.

Public sources contain no residence or telephone listing for SHIRLEY MAULDIN.

THOMAS DUNN, Deputy Sheriff, Identification Bureau, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised their records contain no information identifiable with CARROLL F. JARNIGAN or SHIRLEY MAULDIN.

MAIDA KNIGHT, Records Clerk, Traffic Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised her records do not reflect any traffic arrests for SHIRLEY MAULDIN since January 1, 1961.

Her records reflect CARROLL JARNIGAN was arrested on April 5, 1963, charged with expired license plates, which arrest was quashed and no fine paid.

JUDY HALIN, Clerk, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised her records, under Arrest No. 58-16744, reflect CARROLL ERSKINE JARNIGAN, 5010 Northway Drive, was arrested for drunk and disorderly on March 8, 1958; disposition \$10 bond forfeited on March 19, 1958. Details regarding this arrest reflect that JARNIGAN was arrested by a police officer after he was noticed on the street in an obviously intoxicated condition. At the time of the arrest, he became very indignant and, in securing the officer's badge number, advised the officer he was an Attorney at Law and that he intended to sue.

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Records reflect SHIRLEY ANN MARIE MAULDIN, white, female, born August 8, 1938, residence 340 North Haskell, Dallas, Texas, was arrested on August 15, 1963, for drunk and disorderly, after she was noticed in an intoxicated condition in a parked automobile. She was released with no charge filed.

MAULDIN, address shown as 3210 Haskell, was arrested on September 19, 1963, following a one-car accident, at which time she was charged with drunk and disorderly in a car, no operator's license, and violation of the State Registration Law. She was subsequently fined \$100 on these charges.

BIRDIE SUE BULCHER, Clerk, Credit Bureau, made available credit files relating to MAULDIN and JARNIGAN.

Her files reflect SHIRLEY MAULDIN does not have a formal credit report, but items in her file were noted. Information was available indicating that in June, 1955, she was residing at 1014 Browder, employed at Janell's Union Bar. In January, 1956, in connection with an application for a small loan, it was indicated she was residing at 310 South Ewing, in the rear. She had two past-due accounts, one with the Dallas Medical and Surgical Clinic in March, 1960, for \$65, at which time she furnished residence 907 South Harwood. The second past-due account was in June, 1959, at the Baylor Hospital in the amount of \$3.00, at which time it was indicated that she resided at 1511 1/2 S. Irway and was employed at Kelly's Lounge.

CARROLL E. JARNIGAN has a credit record on file since June, 1956. The record reflects he was born on October 3, 1926, at Fort Worth, Texas, and, in 1956, was a student at Southern Methodist University. In a report prepared in May, 1962, it is reflected he was residing at 5010 Northway with his wife, KATHERINE, who was a representative of Field Enterprises. His occupation was shown as Attorney. His credit record was satisfactory, with exception of one repossession of a washing machine in 1956. Credit report in 1962 was prepared at the request of the Good Housekeeping Shop.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821-Continued

This file reflects JARNIGAN and his wife, KATHERINE, nee Beem, were married in January, 1952. It was indicated that JARNIGAN had formerly attended Vanderbilt University and the University of Chicago, and his wife previously attended Oregon State University. Credit file reflects that in May, 1952; July, 1960, and April, 1961, his wife, KATHERINE, had asked for divorce.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2821-Continued

1

Date 11/26/63

CARL L. MAYNARD, age 27, residing Space E6, Rex Trailer Park, 2709 North Ontario Street, Burbank, California, contacted Los Angeles Office at instigation of his work superior, to whom he mentioned he had known JACK RUBY. MAYNARD does not want his name in papers, but wishes to cooperate fully.

MAYNARD lived all of his adult life in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and resided for the past year until mid-July, 1963 at 322 Sumter Avenue, Walnut Hills, Texas.

He originally met RUBY about two years ago when MAYNARD accompanied a friend, GEORGE LOVE, Apartment 236, Timbers Apartments, Irving, Texas, to a twist contest held at the Vegas Club. RUBY's sister, EVE, was the manager of the Vegas Club. He also saw RUBY at the Longhorn Ranch Club, where RUBY seemed to know the owner, DEWEY GROOM. MAYNARD became friendly and RUBY gave him passes to the Carousel Club. The latter club catered to business, executive and convention trade.

Last June and July, MAYNARD operated the Alibi Club, 5516 Harry Hines Boulevard. He employed GEORGE LOVE and also hired DIANA (LNU), who formerly worked as a waitress for RUBY. In consulting DIANA as to RUBY's business practices, she told MAYNARD that RUBY paid off the Dallas Police Department, but did not specify whom. She told MAYNARD she had been sent on ahead to set up "champagne dates" for other girls at the Alibi Club, but did not say who sent her. The champagne date is a B girl operation wherein the customer buys champagne, the girls pretend to drink and then they get a cut.

When MAYNARD set up Alibi Club, Lieutenant GILMORE and another police officer from Vice Detail, checked out his operation, but did not ask for payoff and none was given. GILMORE's partner is described as a short, thin, sandy-headed officer, about 33 years old. MAYNARD heard that Lieutenant GILMORE had tried to close the Carousel several times, but never succeeded. However, MAYNARD personally saw GILMORE and his partner at the Carousel a great deal and felt he could have shut down the Carousel if he had

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desired for prostitution and liquor law violations.

RUBY had strict rules that strippers and waitresses should not leave the Carousel with dates, but DIANA said that all girls employed did fill \$100 a night dates after work, particularly on convention nights. She did not say that RUBY received a cut as pimp, but MAYNARD's impression of RUBY is that he would do anything for money and undoubtedly got a percentage of prostitution dates.

He understood that stripper KATHY KAY (true name believed KATHY CLAYBORNE) went with a police department officer, but MAYNARD does not know identity. KATHY KAY resides in apartment house on South Ewing Boulevard, Oak Cliff, believed called North Hills Apartments.

Because of night work, MAYNARD was not aware until night of November 24, 1963 that it was RUBY who shot OSWALD. After viewing photograph of OSWALD in paper, it sticks in MAYNARD's mind that the person he associates with OSWALD's photograph went with a little 28 - 29 year old Mexican stripper at the Carousel, this being about mid-July, 1963. The person who can definitely identify this boy friend of the Mexican stripper would be DIANA (LNU), since DIANA worked for RUBY for past three to four years and knows all of his contacts and activities at Carousel. Telephone for DIANA is Franklin 2-2291 in Dallas. He does not know whether DIANA will be cooperative, particularly if she is fearful of getting involved, but she is fond of MAYNARD and he believes he could obtain information.

GEORGE LOVE can also give considerable information concerning RUBY.

WALLY WESTON was Master of Ceremonies at the Carousel. It is not generally known, but one of the strippers was WALLY's wife, whose stage name he thinks was SHAWNEE ANGEL.

On 11/25/63 at Burbank, California File # Los Angeles 44-895  
by SA JAMES MC CAULEY:mjg Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2822—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2822

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Date 6/10/64

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At one time SHAWNEE was hospitalized, during which time the hospital called the Carousel for WALLY to come to the hospital immediately. RUBY did not deliver the message until the show was over, which angered WESTON. He thinks WESTON quit for awhile, but later returned. He may have information concerning activities at the Carousel.

MAYNARD has no knowledge as to any possible subversive, Cuban, racist, extremist, or political views of RUBY since they never discussed these things. He has no actual basis whatever, but MAYNARD feels there must be a connection of some kind between OSWALD and RUBY because he does not feel that RUBY is the type to have the depth of feeling for President KENNEDY to the extent he would sacrifice all of his financial wealth to shoot OSWALD, who would be executed in the long run. He stated RUBY does have a quick temper and has seen him bounce drunks or customers making passes at girls. He knows of no relatives of RUBY aside from his sister EVE, and no of no particular male or female associates. No police department connections are known other than those previously mentioned.

Carousel strippers known to MAYNARD were KATHY KAY, TAMMY TRUE, SHAWNEE ANGEL, previously referred to Mexican girl, name unrecalled, and a black-haired girl who was originally a waitress. RUBY's regular waitresses were DIANA, ALICE and NESSIE (phonetic).

MINNIE SWEAT, 8903 W. McNeill Street, Dallas, advised that in November 1963, she was living with a daughter at that address, but that a telephone was listed in her name at 8833 Beckley, Dallas, the phone number being CA 4-2829, where another daughter and a son-in-law, WANDA and DONALD HELMICK, were residing. She said that in November 1963, WANDA was working as a car hop at the Bull Pen Drive-In in Arlington, Texas, and that Mrs. SWEAT often stayed with WANDA's baby daughter during the daytime when WANDA was working.

Mrs. SWEAT said her daughter WANDA had mentioned that RALPH PAUL was the owner of the Bull Pen Drive-In, and that PAUL was acquainted with JACK RUBY. Mrs. SWEAT had no present recollection of any telephone call made to her at 8833 Beckley, Dallas, on November 22, 1963, but she may have been called on that date by her daughter, WANDA, inquiring about her baby.

Mrs. SWEAT said she did not know RALPH PAUL, JACK RUBY, GEORGE SENATOR, EVA GRANT, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BRECK WALL or JOE PETERSON, and to the best of her knowledge had never met or had any contact with any of them.

on 6/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 6/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2822—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2823

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/10/64

WANDA HELMICK, now residing at 221 Bagley Street, Dallas, was interviewed at 2630 Rock Island Road, Irving, Texas, where she is operating a gasoline station. She said she was working at the Bull Pen Drive-In in Arlington, Texas, for about three weeks prior to November 22, 1963, and believes she was also working there on that day. She said she was working a day shift there as a car hop, and it is her recollection she made a telephone call from there to her husband at their residence, 8833 Beckley, Dallas, in the late afternoon of November 22, 1963, awakening him and asking that he come and pick her up when she got off work, which he did.

Mrs. HELMICK said that at about this time her baby got sick, and, following this, she herself got sick, and she was off work from the Bull Pen Drive-In for several days, after which she returned to work for about a week. She said she could recall only having made one call to her home from the Bull Pen and does not remember being called at home by anyone at the Bull Pen Restaurant during the period of her employment there. She said that during this period she had had occasion to call the Bull Pen on eight or nine occasions to tell them she was unable to come to work for one reason or other.

Mrs. HELMICK said RALPH PAUL was her boss at the Bull Pen Drive-In and she found out on the day JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, from PAUL himself, that he, PAUL, was in partnership with RUBY in some business enterprise. She remembered being at the drive-in the evening before RUBY shot OSWALD and hearing one part of a telephone conversation between RUBY and PAUL, the latter being at the drive-in that evening. RUBY apparently told PAUL that he had a date that evening, and also mentioned something about having a gun. PAUL asked RUBY on the telephone if RUBY had "gone crazy." It was Mrs. HELMICK's recollection that right after the killing of OSWALD, PAUL had gone into Dallas to hire an attorney for RUBY and did not return to work that night.

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Mrs. HELMICK said she had never met or had any contact with, to the best of her recollection, JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, GEORGE SENATOR, EVA GRANT, BRECK WALL, or JOE PETERSON, and that her acquaintance with RALPH PAUL was limited to an employer-employee relationship.

on 6/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 6/9/64

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1Date 1/7/64

Mr. SIDNEY EDWARD VOEBEL, commonly known as EDWARD VOEBEL, was interviewed at his place of employment, Quality Flower Shop, Inc., 4916 Canal Street, likewise his residence address.

He was shown a photograph of several patrons in the business establishment of JACK RUBY, Dallas, Texas, it having been alleged that one of the individuals pictured in the foreground is possibly LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he knows without question that the person to which referred is not OSWALD. He continued that, among other reasons for so stating, OSWALD had darker, wavier hair than the person in the photograph, and that the facial features of the individual pictured are unlike those of OSWALD.

Mr. VOEBEL continued by saying that he first saw the photograph in the latter part of November or early part of December, 1963, when a person whose identity he did not know came to the flower shop. Thrusting the photograph before Mr. VOEBEL, this person inquired if the person seated in the foreground could possibly have been OSWALD. Mr. VOEBEL stated at that point that it could not. He advised that this individual had said something to the effect he was with an organization identified by its initials, much like a representative of the Associated Press (AP) or United Press International (UPI), and this individual left the impression he was with one of the national wire services. Mr. VOEBEL stated this person then left the premises and has not been seen since.

DL 44-1639  
ECH:gj  
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Concerning letters and telegrams received by JACK L. RUBY following the shooting of OSWALD, copies of which were furnished the Dallas Office by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, the following letter, received by RUBY, is quoted in full:

"Well Jack now that Things have sorta quited down I will drop you a fue lines, Jack you probley dont Remember this Picture or that is this Picture of This Person, But I will sorta reFresh your memory a Little, now think Back not to far for it was say about Last May I Came into your night club and this Fellow was with me I interduced this Person to You and while we were sitting their in come this other Fellow and up jumped this Fellow I interduced to you and he went over to where this Person was and brought him Back to where we were sitting he interduced him to us Both Remember Yes the one and only OSWALD he shouted and you jumped up and started to through this Person out in the pictre and said you will never get me, than in a fue days i came back into your night club and their you and This Person OSWALD sit, This Person of which interduced OSWALD to you and me he is Back East now I'am gong back in a Fue days, he said as long as OSWALD is dead now he hoped that you will never talk, I will Tell the old gang hello For I Know you would want me to So Long For now Jack will Try to get to your Trials.

,"FRED"

The above letter enclosed a photograph of a white male bearing the following printed notation at the top left-hand corner: "LENORA (D) Remember Him". The letter was postmarked Portland, Oregon, on December 8, 1963, bearing no return address and addressed to JACK RUBINSTEIN, In Care of the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas. The entire letter as well as the envelope was printed.

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDMOND C. HARDIN at Dallas, Texas:

The following individuals, on dates indicated, were shown the photograph of an unidentified white male bearing the

On 1/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSEY: mam Date dictated 1/7/64

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Date December 21, 1963

DL 44-1639

2

notation "LENORA (D) Remember Him", who advised that they have never seen this individual to their knowledge and have no information as to his identity:

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, Acting Manager and Bartender, Carousel Club, January 8, 1964;

DIANE HUNTER, Dancer, Carousel Club and former employee Vegas Club, January 8, 1964;

BILLIE HADLEY, Waitress, Carousel Club, January 8, 1964;

WALLY WESTON, Master of Ceremonies, Carousel Club, January 8, 1964;

GEORGE B. MOSSE, JR., 6243 Mercedes, acquaintance and former employee Sovereign Club, January 8, 1964;

MARGIE NORMAN, 2215 Cunningham, former employee Carousel Club, January 9, 1964;

Lieutenant K. P. KNIGHT, Identification Bureau, Dallas, Texas Police Department, January 10, 1964.

1

WILLIAM WESLEY UPPERMAN, stage name BILLY COLE, Room 5, Carlton Motel, Dallas, was interviewed in connection with information furnished by BOB PATTERSON, YMCA, Dallas, to the effect that on the evening of December 20, 1963, during a discussion at the Celebrity Bar, COLE said that he could prove JACK RUBY had passed money to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. UPPERMAN related the following:

He was in the Celebrity Bar on the evening of December 20, 1963, where his wife, JO ANN UPPERMAN, is a barmaid and he had had a beer with BOB PATTERSON, who lives at the YMCA, Dallas. He said a discussion came up about RUBY shooting OSWALD and he said something to the effect that it was a shame RUBY had shot OSWALD. He said that nothing was said about RUBY giving OSWALD any money. COLE, who was born without legs and who is a singer by occupation, said that he at one time had worked for RUBY at both the Vegas and Carousel Clubs in Dallas and had related this to PATTERSON. COLE was introduced to RUBY in the fall of 1962 by police officer BILL SWAFFORD and went to work at the Vegas Club at that time as a singer. He was there for approximately six months and then went to the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas where he was employed for a couple of months. This latter employment ended in March or April, 1963. He has not worked for RUBY or seen him since except on one occasion in early November, he spoke to RUBY when both were at the Victor Lounge, Commerce Street, across from the Statler Hotel.

COLE is not acquainted with OSWALD and has never seen him anywhere and particularly he has not seen him in any of JACK RUBY's clubs in Dallas. He knows of no association or connection between OSWALD and RUBY; he had no idea why RUBY had shot OSWALD; he knew nothing of RUBY's movements between November 22 and 24, 1963.

COLE stated that he could always be reached c/o his mother, Mrs. MATTIE COLEMAN, who lived with her daughter, Mrs. FRANK BARRON, 509 Eden Place, Ventura, California.

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agent ALLEN H. SMITH & TOM E. CHAPOTON:BL Date dictated 12/21/63

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The following letter was postmarked Wichita Falls, Texas, November 27, 1963, addressed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas:

"Sta Childress  
11-27-63

"Dear Sirs:

"Last Sunday, my husband and I, took a ride to Dallas to see the spot where our beloved President was assassinated. Later on we walked over to the jail house where Oswald was shot & stood among the many people who where there. My husband talked over to this man who was sitting on the stone wall with a radio to hear the later developments. The man with the radio said, I wasn't surprised to hear about the killing of the President, for that was the strong rumor for the past month here in Dallas. They said they would shoot him if he visited this city. He went on to say he was surprised Jack Ruby shot Oswald, for six or eight days ago, Oswald was in the 'Carousel Night Club' talking to Ruby and they appeared real friendly. He said Oswald went there often.

"Maybe this bit of information is just loose talk, but I choose not to ignore it.

"Sincerely

"/s/ Mrs. Tilton"

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIAM E. MOSS, JR. at Wichita Falls, Texas.

On December 6, 1963, Mrs. MARCOURITE TILTON, 32A Childress, wife of Staff Sergeant JOHN R. TILTON, was contacted by SA WILLIAM E. MOSS, JR.

Mrs. TILTON reiterated the information furnished in her letter of November 27, 1963. She stated both she and her husband had talked to the man who had stated he had seen OSWALD talking to RUBY in the Carousel Club. Mrs. TILTON advised, however, neither she nor her husband obtained this man's name nor did she have any other means of identifying him. She advised he was a white male, about 40 to 42, approximately 5'4", stocky build, dark receding hair. She advised he did remark that he was from Dallas and had lived in Dallas for sometime. Mrs. TILTON was unable to furnish any other identifying information concerning this man.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2827

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2827-Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU

Date 12-16-631

ROBERT J. SPARKS, salesman for Orbit Industries, 250 Carroll Street, advised that shortly after former President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, he was in the Colony Club, Dallas, Texas, entertaining out-of-town customers. He overheard a conversation at the next table to the effect that OSWALD was in and out of JACK's place during the day in early November, 1963. Another individual added said how could that be true, inasmuch as JACK's place is closed during the day. SPARKS stated that he has no idea who the individuals were at the next table. He assumed that when they mentioned JACK's place, they were talking about JACK RUBY's Carousel Club.

SPARKS advised that he knows JACK RUBY when he sees him but he has not met him formerly, but the only reason that he knows JACK is because he has on occasion taken out-of-town guests to the Carousel Club for entertainment.

SPARKS advised that he could furnish no information regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he does not know him.

on 12-16-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS - md Date dictated 12-16-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2828

1

DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
GSW/vwm

Warden L. P. GOLLAHER, Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, Texas, telephonically advised on November 26, 1963, that inmate OTHO D. HOWARD had requested an interview with an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as he was positive he observed OSWALD and RUBY at the Vegas Club two months ago, and that photographs of OSWALD and RUBY were taken at that time.

GOLLAHER was subsequently interviewed on November 28, 1963, at the Federal Correctional Institution, Seagoville, by SA's GARY S. WILSON and RICHARD T. RABIDEAU, at which time he made available for review the prison record on inmate OTHO D. HOWARD.

Records reflect OTHO D. HOWARD, 3103 Poinsetta, Dallas, Texas, date of birth, November 1, 1925, was admitted to the Federal Correctional Institution at Seagoville on October 30, 1963, for conviction of perjury and conspiracy, Title 18, Section 1621, total sentence 18 months. He had no prior record and pleaded guilty to the charge before Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON, Northern District of Texas. HOWARD had alleged injury by a Southwestern Bell Telephone Company truck and filed suit for damages, naming as witnesses WALTER D. DONALDSON and ROBERT L. THOMPSON. These men originally upheld HOWARD's claim of injury but later stated they had done so as part of a conspiracy and knew nothing of such an injury. Noted in HOWARD's records were four previous claims of conspiracy for physical injury against various companies during a period from 1954 to 1961.

HOWARD's medical history includes a report by DR. JOSEPH KNAPP, 1353 North Westmoreland, Dallas, dated November 13, 1963, and covering a period from July 10, 1962, to July 10, 1963, in which DR. KNAPP diagnosed HOWARD as paranoid schizophrenia, schizo-affective. Records also reflect HOWARD's FBI Number to be 514 462 E.

Also shown in this record is an attempted visit November 28, 1963, by LINDA SUMRALL, Tyler, Texas, and SHERRY GRAY, no address given. The visit was denied since HOWARD was still in admission section.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 282g

1.

Date 12/4/93

OTHO D. HOWARD, inmate, Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), Seagoville, furnished the following information:

He states he believes, but is not positive, he saw JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD together at the Vegas Club 3508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, sometime during the first two weeks in September, 1963. HOWARD states on this occasion he was at the Vegas Club at 8:00 or 9:00 in the evening, date unknown, with DAVID CONN (Phonetic), street address unknown, Dallas, Texas, and one other male companion whose name he did not recall. They were seated at a booth near the entrance with himself and DAVID facing the door. RUBY and the man he believes was OSWALD, came in together and walked in his direction. RUBY was greeted by an unknown party and then sat down with OSWALD and a woman and two other men, one of whom was a well-dressed Mexican who talked rather loudly in either Spanish or French. HOWARD stated he was of the impression the man was speaking in Spanish but that one of his companions stated the Mexican was speaking French. The woman with them appeared to be a friend of RUBY's.

HOWARD heard none of the conversation that he can recall but remembers that the man he thinks was OSWALD appeared to say little during the course of the evening and the group as a whole seemed to be enjoying themselves in that they were laughing and talking.

Sometime during this period, a woman was taking pictures with a Polaroid camera with a flash. HOWARD had never seen her before and did not think she was a club photographer. He believes she gave the pictures to RUBY but is not sure. He can definitely remember only that someone was taking flash pictures nearby.

About an hour after the entrance of RUBY and OSWALD, HOWARD left his booth for a few minutes. When he came back, there was a fight in progress in the area of his booth and he, HOWARD, was hit in the nose with a bottle by an unknown party, causing a slight cut. He

2DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639

was then asked to leave by a heavy-set woman who was taking tickets at the door.

HOWARD then left the Vegas Club and went to a grocery store nearby and got a box of Band-Aids. He stated the cut on his nose was slight and he does not think the clerk at the store would remember him. He does not remember the name of the store but thinks it was a 7-11 or Cabells. He then went to the rest room at a nearby service station and bandaged his nose. He saw no attendant at the service station. He then went to the Idle Hour Bar in the same area and had "a beer or two". From there he went to a Mexican cafe, again in the same area, and while eating, he observed RUBY and the man he thinks was OSWALD a second time. He believes the time of the second observation was sometime between 11:00 and 12:00 midnight. RUBY and OSWALD came into the cafe with the woman who had ordered him from the Vegas Club and the Mexican previously mentioned, and sat down at a nearby table.

HOWARD left after finishing his meal and did not see them together again. HOWARD states that he does not know positively that the man he saw with RUBY was OSWALD, but that after seeing pictures of both individuals on television, he was positive of RUBY's identity and quite certain the second man was OSWALD. He restated this opinion when shown separate pictures of JACK L. RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He also stated that he had drunk a moderate amount of liquor on the night in reference. He was not sure of any definite time other than as previously stated.

When questioned as to the amount of liquor consumed, he replied that his best estimate would be "several beers". He does not feel that he was intoxicated. HOWARD states that at no time during the entire evening did he overhear any conversation that he can recall.

He also states that he had never seen either JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to this evening but that he did see the man he believes was OSWALD about one week later at the Branch Office Lounge on South Industrial in Dallas. On this occasion, HOWARD saw the man come in the front door and walk toward the lounge in the rear of the building. HOWARD states he paid no particular attention to the man and heard him say nothing.

on 11/28/63 at Seagoville, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent S GARY S. WILSON and BL 44-1639  
RICHARD T. RABIDEAU /wvm Date dictated 12/3

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2829—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2829—Continued

Date December 2, 1963

1

Mr. DAVID FRANKLIN CONN, 3009 Wheelock, Dallas, Texas, stated that he and OTHA D. HOWARD had, on a few occasions, gone to various night clubs together in the Dallas area.

Mr. CONN stated he has never been in the Vegas Club and definitely does not recall ever seeing JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD together as described by OTHA D. HOWARD.

Mr. CONN stated he has seen JACK RUBY around the Dallas area but has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to recent publicity.

Mr. CONN indicated his brother, WILLIAM CONN, was a good friend of HOWARD and possibly might have been in the Vegas Club with HOWARD.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas. File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agents GARY S. WILSON & RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:BL Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2829—Continued

Date December 2, 1963

1

Mr. WILLIAM BUPOD CONN, JR., 3009 Wheelock, Dallas, Texas, stated that he and OTHA D. HOWARD had been close friends for about 9 years prior to HOWARD's incarceration at the Federal Correctional Institution at Seagoville, Texas.

Mr. CONN stated he and HOWARD frequented numerous night clubs in the Dallas area in the past; however, he has only been to the Vegas Club on one occasion and such was with a female companion and not HOWARD. Mr. CONN stated he has no knowledge of the incidents described by HOWARD and definitely did not see JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD together in the Vegas Club. Mr. CONN indicated he was not acquainted with either RUBY or OSWALD and to the best of his knowledge has never seen them.

Mr. CONN stated HOWARD was currently serving time for perjury and was a great one for fabricating stories. CONN indicated HOWARD was probably making the story up in order to make things easier on him while confined to prison.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agents GARY S. WILSON and RICHARD T. RABIDEAU:BL Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2829—Continued

Date 11/26/63

1

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division at approximately 1:00 PM on November 26, 1963. PATTERSON advised he resides in Room 311 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas.

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is unemployed and is dissolving a partnership which he formerly had with DONALD C. STUART in a business which they operated under the trade name Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. He stated their business was the repair of televisions, radios and other small appliances. He stated that he and STUART employed one CHARLES ARNDT, age 18, who resided at Room 316 of the YMCA, as a helper.

About two weeks ago PATTERSON stated he returned to his place of business at approximately 3:00 PM. On his arrival in addition to STUART and ARNDT he found JACK RUBY and a man believed by PATTERSON to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he could not recall being introduced to the man with JACK RUBY but has a vague recollection that the other man was introduced as being from Chicago.

PATTERSON estimated that RUBY and the man he believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop for approximately one hour during which time their general conversation was generally about the buying and selling of electronics equipment. PATTERSON recalled that RUBY questioned STUART about installing some speakers in the Carousel Club where amplifiers were already present.

Sometime during the discussion RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he would give them passes to his club. RUBY pointed out that he did not give passes to everybody but that he would make them available to these two men. RUBY then handed what he referred to as a guest book to the man who was with him and instructed that individual to put the names of STUART and PATTERSON in this notebook. PATTERSON stated that he personally observed the man with RUBY write in this notebook.

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The book which RUBY referred to as a guest book was described by PATTERSON as having the appearance of a small address book or small notebook, approximately 4 x 5 inches in size. He could not recall the color of the book nor could he recall whether it had a spiral back. PATTERSON stated he could not recall whether the man with RUBY handed the book back to RUBY or kept it himself.

About two days after the visit of RUBY and the man PATTERSON believes to be OSWALD were at the Electronics Shop, RUBY again appeared about 5:00 PM. On this occasion JACK RUBY was alone and brought with him a microphone and cable for repair. PATTERSON was instructed by RUBY to have the microphone and cable ready by 9:00 PM that night. PATTERSON stated he actually returned the microphone and cable to the Carousel at approximately 8:00 PM, and handed it over to a Negro boy employed by the Carousel Club. This individual paid PATTERSON in cash for the work and also paid PATTERSON a 50 cents parking fee which PATTERSON had incurred having parked on a nearby lot.

PATTERSON stated he could not recall seeing anyone else at the club on this occasion other than the Negro boy and possible the Master of Ceremonies.

PATTERSON stated that it is his belief on the basis of the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he has observed in various newspapers that OSWALD was in fact the individual present in the Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above.

PATTERSON stated he has discussed this matter with his partner DONALD C. STUART and employee CHARLES ARNDT and he stated they are likewise of the opinion that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the individual with JACK RUBY on the occasion described above. According to PATTERSON the man with RUBY in his shop on the occasion set out above was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	20's
Nationality	American

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN Date dictated 11/26/63

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Height 5'8 - 5'9  
Build Not to heavy, not to thin

He was believed to have a tattoo on the left forearm;  
was wearing blue jeans (very tight fitting) and possibly a white  
shirt. He was not wearing a hat nor was he wearing a jacket.

The following group of photographs were made available  
to ROBERT PATTERSON for examination:

BILLY RAY GRIMES  
Dallas Police Department No. 29069  
Photo dated October 11, 1942

JAMES HENRY DOLAN  
Dallas Sheriff's Office No. 109263  
Photo dated February 9, 1961

JOE SOFIE GEBRON  
Dallas Police Department No. 25526  
Photo dated February 27, 1962

CECIL BERNARD SIMMONS  
Dallas Police Department No. 29032  
Photo dated October 3, 1949

RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS  
Dallas Police Department No. 28253  
Photo dated January 9, 1959

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
New Orleans No. 112723  
Photo dated August 9, 1963

After viewing these photographs PATTERSON selected  
the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans No. 112723  
and stated he believed that this photograph depicted the individual  
who was present in the Contract Electronics Shop with JACK RUBY  
on the occasion set out above.

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DL 44-1639

PATTERSON stated that at the present time he is a  
student at the Metropolitan Technical Institution, 402 North  
Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas. He stated he was born on January 24,  
1930 at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while  
in the US Navy. His US Navy Serial No. is 4278665.

The name of DONALD C. STUART's wife is NANCY and  
they reside on Pleasant Street turning left off Second Street  
while driving away from the downtown area of Dallas, Texas.  
Their residence is in the first group of apartments on the lefthand  
side of Pleasant Street. He stated the number might possibly be  
1314 Pleasant. According to PATTERSON, DONALD C. STUART is a full  
time employee of Radio Station KLIF, Dallas, Texas. He is  
employed as a broadcast engineer and is on duty at the station several  
nights a week.

PATTERSON stated that it is his understanding that  
DONALD C. STUART has reported this matter to the Dallas Police  
Department.

This interview was terminated at approximately 1:50  
PM.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

Mr. WILLIAM F. SIMMONS, 2530 West 5th Street,  
furnished the following information:

SIMMONS has known JACK RUBY since 1958 and worked for RUBY as a piano player at the Club Carousel for two weeks in 1958 and for a two month period sometime during 1960. On September 17, 1963 SIMMONS, who presently works for a combo headed by JOHN ANDERSON, 2409 Atkinson Street, Irving, Texas, and BILL WILLIS, address unknown, went to work for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, and has worked for him since that time. The band plays seven nights a week from 9:00 p.m. until 1:00 a.m. with the exception of Saturday night when they play until 2:00 a.m.

SIMMONS was exhibited a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated OSWALD was unknown to him and that he had never seen him at the Club Carousel. SIMMONS pointed out that BILL DE MAR, master of ceremonies at the Carousel Club, had told newsmen that he had seen OSWALD in the audience at the Carousel Club during the recent past but SIMMONS did not know whether or not this was true.

SIMMONS does not know RUBY socially and the only relationship he has had with him has been that of employer-employee. SIMMONS has never seen RUBY date any of the girls who work at the Carousel Club and has never seen him with a girl. SIMMONS has never heard RUBY discuss any political beliefs and feels that RUBY did not feel strongly about any particular political issues.

SIMMONS, since his recent employment at the Carousel Club, has observed several different uniform officers having coffee at the Carousel Club, but he did not observe any of these officers who appeared to be particularly friendly with RUBY.

SIMMONS, who resides in immediate neighborhood of MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, stated that he has never seen nor heard of JACK RUBY being in this neighborhood.

on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JOSEPH G. PEGGS/eah Date dictated 11/24/63

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DL89 43  
JGP:sahman

The following individuals all of whom live in the immediate vicinity of the residence of Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, were exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD by SA JOSEPH G. PEGGS. All of these individuals stated that RUBY and OSWALD were unknown to them:

Mr. and Mrs. ALLEN A. LEWIS, 2514 West 5th Street

Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM MORRIS, 2534 West 5th Street

DONALD CHRISTIANSEN, 2520 West 5th Street

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COPY



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/631

Mrs. BILLY W. MORSE, 2534 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

During the afternoon of October 27, 1963, she was visiting her cousin, Mrs. ALLEN LEWIS, at 2514 West 5th Street. Around 5:30 or 6:00 PM, she recalls seeing a man sitting in a lawn chair across the street at 2515 West 5th Street. He was alone except for several small children playing in the yard. She recalls that this man resembled the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but is not sure he was the same man.

Upon viewing a photograph of JACK RUBY, she stated she is not certain she has seen this man, but believes she may have seen him on one occasion during the Summer of 1963 when a man resembling his photograph came next door to her home and picked up her neighbor, BILL STOMONS, who was playing in a combo in one of RUBY's night clubs. This man may have been RUBY. She is certain, however, that she has never seen RUBY and OSWALD together.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/631

Mrs. ALLEN LEWIS, 2514 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information:

Upon viewing a photograph of JACK RUBY, she stated she has never seen this individual to her knowledge and has no information concerning him.

Upon viewing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she advised she had seen this individual on one or two occasions under the following circumstances: Several weeks ago, she learned a woman of foreign birth began residing with her child across the street from Mrs. LEWIS at 2515 West 5th Street, the home of RUTH PAINE. She understood that her husband was working somewhere in Dallas and sometimes came to visit his wife. On October 27, 1963, she noticed a man resembling OSWALD's photograph, whom she presumed was OSWALD, sitting in a lawn chair in the yard of Mrs. PAINE. Some children were playing in the yard and she does not recall any other individuals in contact with him at that time. She believes she had seen him previously sometime in October, 1963, date unrecalled, one morning when he came out of the house and entered an automobile which had just pulled up, which car was driven by a man who in no way fits the description of RUBY. This car was an old car, a black Chevrolet. The men drove off and she has not seen the driver since. She presumed the man picked OSWALD up to take him to work. She is not sure the man who left the house was OSWALD, but is sure he was not Mr. PAINE.

When she and Mr. LEWIS began residing here in May, 1963, she learned that Mrs. PAINE and her husband were separated. Mr. PAINE came back on several occasions to visit her during the week ends. She talked to him only on one occasion, namely, during the afternoon of November 24, 1963, shortly after the murder of OSWALD. PAINE stated he wanted to talk with them, but did not specify his purpose. She surmises that he wanted to apologize for the events which had occurred at Dallas relative to the assassination of President KENNEDY, inasmuch as OSWALD had been visiting in his home and OSWALD's wife had been living there. He did not mention OSWALD or the tragedy.

on 11/27/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
 by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN/ Date dictated 11/27/63  
eah 824

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on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
 by Special Agents RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN/ Date dictated 11/27/63  
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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

MICHAEL PAINE, 2377 Dalworth Street, Apt. 217, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone AN 2-7976, an employee of Bell Helicopter, Arlington, Texas, telephone CR 5-5211, was interviewed at the home of his estranged wife, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

PAINE advised after examining a photograph of JACK RUBY that he had never seen this person in the company of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARINA OSWALD and that he had never heard either of them mention RUBY's name.

He stated that LEE OSWALD had no interest in cafe society, night clubs or burlesque clubs and he doubts very much that OSWALD was ever in an establishment of this type in Dallas, Texas.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, telephone BL 3-1628, advised that she has known LEE OSWALD and his wife, MARINA OSWALD, since about February 1963. She stated that he never exhibited any interest in night clubs or in striptease joints and recalled that on one occasion in September 1963 RUTH PAINE was in New Orleans and she exhibited a curiosity about the striptease joints along Bourbon Street. She and MARINA OSWALD with their children toured Bourbon Street together but LEE OSWALD was never interested and stayed home and did the dishes.

She examined a photograph of JACK RUBY and stated that she has never seen this individual in the company of LEE or MARINA OSWALD and has never heard either one of them mention his name.

She advised that LEE OSWALD showed very little interest in drinking and she does not believe he drinks at all and thus she is of the opinion he would not be in a night club or beer joint.

on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM JOSEPH G. PEGGS Date dictated 11/24/63

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on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM JOSEPH G. PEGGS Date dictated 11/24/63

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1Date 11/26/63

A review was made of the contents of three small metal boxes stored in the office of Lieutenant TED WELLS, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, and identified by WELLS as having been voluntarily turned over to the Police Department by Mrs. MICHAEL (RUTH) MYDE PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963, and identified by Mrs. PAINE as being her correspondence files.

These three metal boxes contained letters and photographs, from Mrs. PAINE's parents, relatives and friends and copies of letters from Mrs. PAINE to her parents, relatives and friends. It also contained copies of literature of the Association of Friends (Quaker), Pennsylvania Chapter, literature on Folk Music and Dancing, outlines of lessons on courses offered in colleges, and diary of Mrs. PAINE.

These files did not contain any correspondence to or from LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known as JACK RUBY.

on 11/25/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
LELAND D. STEPHENS, BEN S. HARRISON, DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent RONALD E. BRINKLEY/ejs Date dictated 11/26/63

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1Date 7/21/64

Mrs. DONALD (WANDA) HELMICK, 902 Bagley Street, Apartment No. 3, Dallas, Texas, advised that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, she worked as a waitress at the Bull Pen Drive-In, Arlington, Texas, which is owned by RALPH PAUL. She got off work at about 5:00 PM or 6:00 PM, and called her husband to come and get her. While waiting for her husband, she sat in a booth next to the cash register, where a telephone is located. She now believes that she may have had to wait as long as four or five hours before her husband ever came and picked her up.

At sometime during this period, exact time not recalled, she overheard RALPH PAUL talking to someone over the telephone. She recalled hearing RALPH PAUL say that he had a date with TAMMY TRUE that evening. She also recalled hearing RALPH PAUL say, "JACK, have you gone crazy?", or perhaps, "JACK, have you lost your mind?" Mrs. HELMICK said she did not hear any of the conversation over the telephone, of the party calling PAUL.

On Sunday, November 24, 1963, after JACK RUBY had been arrested for killing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she overheard RALPH PAUL telling that he had gotten a telephone call the previous evening from JACK RUBY, and JACK was talking constantly and what RUBY said made little sense. PAUL said that RUBY mentioned something about a gun, but PAUL was not able to tell what RUBY meant. She, therefore, concluded that this was the conversation she overheard PAUL receive the evening of November 23, 1963, when she was seated in a booth near the telephone.

Mrs. HELMICK stated she does not recall who was sitting in the booth with her at the time she overheard this call, but it could have been employees known only to her as ROSE, wife of the manager; a waitress named BONNIE, and possibly a tall boy who worked there as a cook. The following day, when she heard PAUL telling about this conversation he had with RUBY, she does not remember who PAUL was talking to, or the names of any other persons who may have heard this conversation. Mrs. HELMICK stated that since November 24, 1963, she has probably told everyone she knows,

on 7/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/eah Date dictated 7/21/64

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2835

<sup>2</sup>  
DL 44-1639

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Indianapolis, Indiana  
July 17, 1964

about this conversation of PAUL's that she overheard. She has no other information concerning PAUL's contacts with RUBY on November 22-24, 1963. She has no information indicating that PAUL was trying to hide from the FBI after RUBY shot GSWALD, but does know that employees at the Bull Pen, who answered the telephone, would tell people who called and wanted to talk to PAUL that PAUL was not there, even though these employees would know he was there. She understood PAUL did not want to talk to the many newsmen who were trying to phone him, and this was the reason that employees would tell a caller that RALPH PAUL was not there.

Jack L. Ruby, aka;  
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim (deceased)

Reference is made to the letter dated July 2, 1964, from the President's Commission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine from the files of local and state authorities in Indiana, including any committees investigating "un-American activities", whether or not any lists containing the names of Jack Rubenstein or any persons mentioned by Mr. Fehrenbach were turned over by him to local authorities.

On July 9, 1964, Maurice T. Webb, Director, National Americanism Commission, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised on July 9, 1964, that his records failed to reveal any information concerning any list of individuals who were connected with the Communist Party (CP) in Muncie, Indiana, and he could not recall the American Legion ever receiving any list of CP members from Mervyn Collins.

James Rowe, State Director, Americanism Commission, American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised on July 9, 1964, the records of his office fail to reveal any list of individuals who were active in the CP in Muncie, Indiana, nor did his files reveal any list of names has ever been received from Mervyn Collins.

Bernice Dickson, Executive Secretary to the Governor of the State of Indiana, advised on July 9, 1964, she had no information in her possession concerning any CP activities in Muncie, Indiana. She further advised she had no records of and could not recall any state investigations concerning the CP in the State of Indiana.

Prudence Douglas, Legal Bureau, Indiana State Legislature, advised on July 9, 1964, a review of her records failed to reveal any hearings by the Indiana State Legislature had ever been conducted concerning the CP in the State of Indiana.

2.

Re: Jack L. Ruby

Katherine Cleveland, Executive Secretary to the Secretary of State, State of Indiana, advised on July 9, 1964, no investigation was ever conducted concerning the activities of the CP by the State of Indiana.

Captain Charles Davis, Investigations Division, Indiana State Police, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised on July 9, 1964, no active investigation was conducted by his department concerning the activities of the CP in the State of Indiana.

Captain Thomas N. New, Juvenile Aid Division, Muncie Police Department, who has charge of pension records for the Muncie Police Department, advised on July 10, 1964, these latter records reflect Mervyn Collins, wife Muriel C. Collins, started on the police department March 4, 1923, and left October 15, 1926. Collins came back on the department January 1, 1930, and retired April 10, 1947. He came back on the department January 1, 1948, as Captain of Detectives and retired for the second time November 1, 1950.

Mr. J. H. Fell, Employment Office, Warner Gear Company, advised on July 10, 1964, records reflect George W. Fehrenbach, Social Security Number 312-20-4062, was hired April 20, 1950, and was called back to military service August 4, 1950. He was released from military service April 30, 1951, and resigned from Warner Gear Company July 9, 1952, as he was going to Florida. His date of birth was listed as March 8, 1926, Muncie, Indiana. He had been in the U. S. Navy from June 14, 1944, to June 21, 1946, honorable discharge, no serial number shown. He was called back to service August 21, 1950, and received an honorable discharge (dependency), April 20, 1951. This record indicated he had previously been employed by Sam Jaffee from 1943 to March, 1949, as a jeweler apprentice under G. I. training.

Mrs. Muriel Collins, 3600 Lilac Lane, advised on July 10, 1964, her husband, Mervyn Collins, had retired from the Muncie Police Department during the first part of 1947. He then returned to the police department as Captain of Detectives in January, 1948, and retired for the second time on November 1, 1950. Her husband died in March, 1952.

She knew a George William Fehrenbach who had married her niece, Phyllis Swallow; however, she had never known him too well. She advised her husband did not discuss his work with her and she knew nothing regarding two typewritten pages of names which would have been turned over to her husband by Fehrenbach.

Re: Jack L. Ruby

Mr. Jack Collins, Assistant Manager, Rogers Jewelers, residence 3600 Lilac Lane, advised on July 10, 1964, his father, Mervyn Collins, retired from the Muncie Police Department and had died in March, 1952. He said he had known George William Fehrenbach, had gone to school with Fehrenbach, and that Fehrenbach had married his cousin, Phyllis Swallow. He recalled Fehrenbach had worked for Sam Jaffee. He described Fehrenbach as an "odd ball", stating Fehrenbach was out of work quite a bit, could not seem to hold a job, and drifted around quite a bit.

He had never heard his father mention any list of names which might have been turned over to him by Fehrenbach.

Mr. Morton M. Pazol, Pazol's Jewelers, 125 South Walnut, was reinterviewed July 10, 1964, and stated he had known George William Fehrenbach. He said Fehrenbach had worked for Sam Jaffee as an errand boy and jewelry repairman, at which time Jaffee's store had been located in the one hundred block of East Adams. He believed there had been a gambling joint on the second floor of this building but never visited it nor could he recall who operated the gambling joint. He knew of no union hall meeting place above this location and said it definitely had not been a Jewish meeting place. B'Nai B'Rith, a Jewish fellowship organization, has operated in Muncie for a great many years but their meetings have always been at their own temple. He said it was possible Sam Jaffee could have been an officer in B'Nai B'Rith during 1947.

Mr. Pazol said Fehrenbach had been in the U. S. Navy and left Muncie sometime between 1948 and 1952. He had no idea as to where Fehrenbach went after leaving Muncie. He described Fehrenbach as a "nut", stating he had no particular reason for making this statement but that is just the way Fehrenbach impressed him.

Mr. James Swallow, Draftsman, Indiana Bridge Company, residence 2929 South Elm, advised on July 10, 1964, his sister, Phyllis Swallow, had married George William Fehrenbach about 1946. Fehrenbach had been in the U. S. Navy prior to marrying his sister and had also been recalled to service during the Korean War. He said they have two children and are presently residing somewhere in Oregon. He has not heard from them for over two years. He never did get along too well with Fehrenbach as the latter always tried to give the impression he was a big shot.

He recalled Fehrenbach had worked for Sam Jaffee, who had operated a jewelry store, and had taken training from Jaffee

Re: Jack L. Ruby

under the G. I. Bill in an effort to become a diamond setter. He said Jaffee's store had been upstairs in the two hundred block of South Walnut and later moved to the one hundred block of East Adams. He believed prior to being recalled to service in the Korean War, Fehrenbach had worked for Warner Gear in Muncie.

He said Mervyn Collins, who had retired from the Muncie Police Department in 1950, had been his great uncle. He had never heard Collins speak of any list which might have been turned over to him by Fehrenbach.

Sol Gruhin, Juvenile Aid Division, Muncie Police Department, who has been in Muncie since 1957, advised on July 10, 1964, he had been president of B'Nai B'Rith in 1961. He said he would attempt to ascertain who the officers and members of this organization were as of 1947.

Mrs. Marie Shaw, 1006 North Jefferson Street, Muncie, Indiana, advised on July 15, 1964, that she worked for Sam Jaffee of Sam Jaffee Jewelers in Muncie, Indiana, for about six and one-half years and her position was that of a bookkeeper. She does not recall the dates of her employment but it would have been in the mid and late 1940s and possibly 1950. When she first began working for him, Sam Jaffee's business was located on the second floor of an unregalld address on South Walnut Street, and later the business moved to the street floor at 110 East Adams Street. Also, on the second floor of the South Walnut Street address where Jaffee had his jewelry and repair store, there were other offices. She recalled there was a doctor's office, a beauty shop, and also an accountant or collector had an office on the second floor. She does not recall anything being on the third floor of this building except a bingo game. She recalls the local police arrested a number of women who were either operating or frequenting the bingo game on the third floor of the building. At the East Adams Street address, she recalls the upstairs was a storage area.

As to any possible communist leanings had by Sam Jaffee, she advised Jaffee was a religious person and often talked about God. Jaffee was a good, honest, dependable person of good reputation and character and, to her knowledge, Jaffee never

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Re: Jack L. Ruby

had anything to do with any communist activities. She believes she would definitely have known of any meetings of any kind attended by Jaffee and she knows of none. The only organization she knows of which Jaffee attended occasionally was B'Nai B'Rith at Muncie and the other members of this organization had a difficult time getting Jaffee to attend these meetings. She noted also that Jaffee had an uncle and aunt killed by the communists in Poland and she is certain Jaffee would have nothing to do with the CP.

She knows nothing concerning an alleged list of names being in the possession of Jaffee or anyone else at Jaffee's place of business or anywhere else on which the name Jack Rubenstein appeared. She knows of no list of names and never saw any such list. She does not recall ever having heard of the name Jack Rubenstein. She has seen pictures in newspapers and on television of Jack Ruby who shot Lee Harvey Oswald and she did not recognize him as anyone she had ever seen or known.

She recalls when George William Fehrenbach worked as an apprentice for Sam Jaffee and described him as a "screwball". She recalls Fehrenbach was married to a girl, name not recalled, and Fehrenbach was dating other women. Fehrenbach would talk of the other women and was a boastful, braggart type of person, always trying to be a "big shot". At one time while Fehrenbach was working for Jaffee, Fehrenbach stole a bracelet of some type and sold it. Jaffee learned of this but would not fire Fehrenbach as Jaffee stated Fehrenbach would be leaving soon anyway. At about this time, Fehrenbach was thinking of quitting and going out West. She added that Fehrenbach liked "to feel important".

She recalls a Bill Miller who worked for Jaffee and she last saw him about two years ago at Muncie, Indiana. She believes at that time Miller was selling some type of cigarettes, possibly Camels. She believes Miller's parents reside at Muncie, Indiana, however, she does not know their names or addresses.

She knew all of Sam Jaffee's sons-in-law and thinks two of them had resided at Chicago, Illinois. She does not recall either of them ever bringing anyone to Muncie, Indiana.

William Eugene Miller, 304 East Dayton Street, South Bend, Indiana, and District Agent, Prudential Insurance Company, 2620 Mishawaka Avenue, South Bend, Indiana, advised on July 17, 1964, he was employed as an apprentice jeweler for Sam Jaffee

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Date August 24, 1964

Re: Jack L. Ruby

1

Jewelers in Muncie, Indiana, for approximately two and one-half years, from about 1944 to 1947. He was unable to recall the exact dates. At the time of his employment, he could recall only one other permanent employee, who was a heavyset woman whose name he could not recall.

During the period he worked there, a George Fehrenbach worked there on occasions on a temporary basis to help out, but never on a permanent basis. He understood Fehrenbach was a permanent employee prior to the time he came there. He recalled Fehrenbach as an individual who talked a great deal and was prone to enlarge on statements he made to the point of exaggeration. He would place very little reliability in what he said.

To his recollection, the store consisted of a jewelry store on the ground floor and the repair shop was on the second floor; however, he was unable to recall whether there was a third floor to this building. He knew of no meetings of any type ever being held in the building, and he knew of no CP meetings being held in Muncie, Indiana.

His impression of Sam Jaffee was that he appeared to be a fine person and recalls he frequently talked about the minority groups giving the impression that he favored the minority groups. He could not recall any organization of any kind and had no knowledge that he ever had any communist leanings.

He recalled Jaffee had two sons-in-law in Chicago, Illinois. One was a Max Pritchard who was in the restaurant business in Chicago, and the other, whose name he could not recall, was in the music business in Chicago. They visited in Muncie, Indiana, on occasions and he had met them in Muncie through Jaffee; however, he did not know them too well. He was unable to recall either son-in-law ever bringing anyone to Muncie, Indiana from Chicago, Illinois on any occasion.

He cannot recall ever seeing anyone resembling Jack Ruby in Muncie or in the company of Jaffee or his sons-in-law. He could not recall seeing or hearing the name of Jack Ruby or Jack Rubenstein while in Muncie, Indiana.

ROBERT L. NORTON, 3414 Manana Street, Dallas, Texas, owner of the Pago Pago Club (formerly known as the Pago Club), 2822 McKinney Avenue, Dallas, was interviewed at his place of residence.

NORTON stated that on Saturday night, November 23, 1963, he had given \$50.00 in cash to JACK L. RUBY at the Pago Club prior to RUBY leaving the club that night.

Concerning this \$50.00, NORTON gave the following explanation regarding his giving RUBY this money:

NORTON stated that some months earlier in 1963, approximately fifteen owners of different commercial night clubs in the Dallas area had formed a group known as the "Dallas Association of Clubs and Lounges" with the purpose of accumulating a small treasury to enable the owners to have a fund to conduct credit checks, locate bad check passers, and, in general to perform different acts to improve the operations of the clubs and lounges and create a better impression of the club owners in the minds of the local citizens.

NORTON stated that he was elected the first President of this group, which did not have any office space as such.

While the organization had good intentions at first, the few members lost interest and the group decided to fold. However, during the short time the association was in existence, it had accumulated around \$400.00 in its treasury.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2835—Continued

on 8/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /itf Date dictated 8/21/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2836



NORTON stated that JACK RUBY was not an official member of the Association, but at one time he had been given some tickets to sell for a special party given by the Association. The money from the sale of all tickets by the group was to go to the Association's treasury. As NORTON recalls, RUBY was not at the party and did not turn in his money for the tickets or return any tickets.

At that time, the new President and Vice President of the group went to RUBY to get the money for these tickets and RUBY apparently became displeased with their approach and told them he would not give them any money for the tickets. The President then went to see NORTON to tell him about RUBY's refusal to give them any money, but prior to his arrival, RUBY called NORTON and explained to him about the visit of the new Association President; that he had been rude to him as he, RUBY, was tied up with other business matters at the time of the President's visit, and that he (RUBY) was sorry and would give NORTON the money in a few days.

NORTON stated that about two weeks later, RUBY gave him \$50.00 for the party tickets. NORTON told RUBY that the group had decided to dissolve, and that he would probably get his \$50.00 back.

The Association subsequently held a meeting of the membership, which was advertised in the paper, at which meeting it was decided to disband the organization and split up the some \$400.00 which was still in the treasury. NORTON did not attend the meeting, but he learned that the group had voted not to give RUBY a share of the money to be divided as the members did not consider RUBY to be officially a member of the Association.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2836—Continued

NORTON stated that he received \$48.00 as his part of the division of the treasury. He felt personally that RUBY should also have been given a share of the group's division of money as RUBY had just recently given the organization the \$50.00 for tickets to the last party; but inasmuch as the organization had voted who were and were not eligible for the treasury split, RUBY was not entitled to any funds from the group.

NORTON stated that since he had told RUBY that he would probably get his \$50.00 back, he felt morally responsible to see that RUBY did receive his \$50.00 back from the organization.

NORTON stated that it was this \$50.00 that he gave RUBY on Saturday night, November 23, 1963, at the Pago Club. He stated that the sum was actually \$50.00 and not \$25.00 or any other sum. NORTON does not recall just what type of bills he used in paying RUBY, but he believes it was in fives, tens and possibly twenties.

NORTON stated that he does not believe that RUBY had come to the Pago Club the night of November 23, 1963, to obtain this money from him, but NORTON felt that inasmuch as RUBY was in the club, it was a good time to pay him what he, NORTON, felt was justly owed to RUBY by the Association.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2836—Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/15/64Date April 25, 19641

Photographs of Mr. and Mrs. SEYMOUR CHAZIN, taken during the 1947-48 period, were shown to GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, Jeweler, Medical Center Building, and he identified the photographs as being those of CHARLOTTE JAFFE CHAZIN and SEYMOUR CHAZIN, daughter and son-in-law of SAM JAFFE. FEHRENBACH stated that these two individuals brought JACK RUBENSTEIN to SAM JAFFE's jewelry store in Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, Illinois. He also stated that he still believes the JACK RUBENSTEIN he met in Muncie, Indiana, is JACK RUBY.

The photographs shown to FEHRENBACH included one each of Mrs. CHAZIN and of Mr. CHAZIN, and one showing the two together. FEHRENBACH identified the photograph showing the two together and the single photograph of CHARLOTTE CHAZIN (picture with small girl). He could not identify definitely the single picture of SEYMOUR CHAZIN.

On April 15, 1964, GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, jeweler, Medical Center Building, Medford, Oregon, volunteered the following information and stated that he is willing to testify in a court of law to this information:

In 1942 when he was 16 years old, he left Muncie Central High School, Muncie, Indiana, and took a job with SAM JAFFE as a jeweler apprentice. The jewelry shop was located on Walnut Street between Jackson and Adams Street in Muncie, Indiana. He went to work for SAM JAFFE during the summer of 1942 and he never did return to high school.

FEHRENBACH said he believed he quit when he was in grade 10b. There was a group of men in the neighborhood who talked to him about the Communist Party and about Russia and he believed that they were members of the Communist Party. These men were PHILLIP JASSER, owner of Jasser's Clothing Store, Mulberry Street; LAWSON JAFFE, who owned Lawson's Jewelers on Walnut Street (nephew of SAM JAFFE); MORTON STANDT, who owned Standt's Jewelry Store on Jackson Street; HERB PAZOL and MORTON PAZOL, who owned PAZOL's Jewelry Store.

About six months to a year after he started to work for SAM JAFFE, a group of people came down from Chicago and he believed they were going to hold a meeting in Muncie. The group named above was going to attend the meeting and FEHRENBACH believed the meeting had something to do with the Communist Party or with Russia. The meeting was to be held in a union hall above SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store.

In the group of people that came down from Chicago were SAM JAFFE's son-in-law and his wife, who brought with them a man who was introduced to FEHRENBACH as JACK RUBINSTEIN (phonetic).

FEHRENBACH stated he now recalls that SAM JAFFE's daughter's name is CHARLOTTE JAFFE and her husband's first name is SEYMOUR. He cannot recall their last name. He stated he recalled SEYMOUR was tied up with show business in Chicago because he brought pictures of girls to the jewelry store and showed them to FEHRENBACH.

FEHRENBACH said the first time that JACK RUBINSTEIN

On 4/23/64 at Medford, Oregon<sup>3</sup> File # Portland 44-225  
by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY/msg Date dictated 4/24/64

On 4/15/64 at Medford, Oregon<sup>86</sup> File # Portland 44-225  
by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY:gst Date dictated 4/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2838

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2837

came to Muncie, Indiana, he had a very tall blond girl with him who was in show business. RUBINSTEIN was wearing a business suit and was well dressed. FEHRENBACH said he would describe him as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Height	5'10-11"
Age	In early 30s (in 1942)
Hair	Full head of black, wavy hair
Weight	Approximately 170 pounds.

FEHRENBACH said he would describe SEYMOUR (SAM JAFFE's son-in-law) in 1942 as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	In early 30s
Height	5'11"
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Black, curly
Attire	Well dressed, wearing business suit, white shirt and tie

FEHRENBACH stated the first time SEYMOUR, CHARLOTTE and JACK RUBINSTEIN came to SAM JAFFE's jewelry store was between the last two weeks of January, 1943, and March, 1943. The reason he stated this is he believes it was after Christmas of 1942, because business slowed down considerably.

The second time SEYMOUR, CHARLOTTE and JACK RUBINSTEIN visited Muncie, Indiana, was between March, 1943, and June, 1944, when he went into the service. He could not recall the exact time nor could he recall any details concerning this meeting. He said he could recall, however, that they were going to attend a meeting in the hall above SAM JAFFE's jewelry store and that JACK RUBINSTEIN showed him a few card tricks.

FEHRENBACH said he could not recall whether RUBINSTEIN brought the tall blond girl with him at the second meeting.

FEHRENBACH went in the Navy on June 14, 1944, and was discharged on June 21, 1946. He then went back to his job with SAM JAFFE at the jewelry store.

Shortly before or after his first boy was born in June, 1947, there was another meeting and JACK RUBINSTEIN came again from Chicago, Illinois, with SEYMOUR (last name unknown) and CHARLOTTE JAFFE (last name unknown). This meeting was held in the union hall above the JAFFE store. He could recall that prior to the meeting in the evening these three individuals were talking with SAM JAFFE in his office concerning a map of World War II on which SAM JAFFE kept track of how Russia was advancing into Germany and how the American Forces were advancing also. He could recall there was discussion about the proper indication of Russian and American advances into Germany by the group, and he heard them state that SAM JAFFE did not have the advances far enough into Germany by the Russian forces. The next morning after the meeting he was sent up to the union hall to get a chair that had been taken up there from the jewelry store. Up in the hall he saw a list of names on a table. There were two to four typewritten pages of names and he said he could recall the first name being LAWSON JAFFE and other names on the page as being PHILLIP JASSER, HERBERT PAZOL, MORTON PAZOL, MORTON STANDT, (first name unknown), last name SHUSTER, and JACK RUBINSTEIN. He took these pages containing the list of names to MERVIN COLLINS, an uncle of his wife, who was on the Muncie Police Department, and he stated he would turn the names over to the FBI.

FEHRENBACH said as he recalled, PHILLIP JASSER, LAWSON JAFFE, HERBERT PAZOL, and MORTON PAZOL had asked him whether he saw any papers on the desk at the union hall and he told them no. He could recall that either PHILLIP JASSER or one of the PAZOL brothers told him if he had papers he should give them back because he could get into trouble.

He said he could recall this third meeting because they made remarks of his being in the U.S. Navy.

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He said he also recalled that PHILLIP JASSER was the one who kept telling him to get on the right side of the fence. PHILLIP JASSER and LAWSON JAFFE also told him about communism being the only law to live by and that it is the greatest movement in the world. They also told him that eventually communism would be all over the world, including the United States of America.

He stated he could not recall whether they said JACK RUBINSTEIN was in the armed services but it seemed to him they said he was. However, he is not sure. He said he did know that JACK RUBINSTEIN never had a military uniform on when visiting Muncie, Indiana.

He believed they made the trip from Chicago, Illinois, to Muncie, Indiana, by car and that it was a new car. He recalled SEYMOUR, CHARLOTTE and JACK RUBINSTEIN trying to figure up their gas mileage from Chicago to Muncie to get an idea how many miles per gallon they got on the new car.

SAM JAFFE's other daughter, MARION, was married to MAX PRITZKER and they had a restaurant in Muncie, Indiana. He recalled that MARION and MAX did not associate with the other individuals. As far as he knows, they are still in Muncie, Indiana.

To the best of his recollection, SAM JAFFE died in 1959 or 1960 in Miami Beach, Florida, and he was buried in Chicago, Illinois. He does not recall where his widow, SONIA, is living. He does recall that his mother sent him a clipping from the Muncie, Indiana, newspaper, concerning the death of SAM JAFFE.

As far as he knows, the PAZOL brothers and STANDT are still in Muncie, Indiana. The last he heard of LAWSON JAFFE he was living in Dayton, Ohio.

MERVIN COLLINS has passed away and his wife is still living in Muncie, Indiana. In 1961 MERVIN COLLINS' son JACK COLLINS, was manager of Roger's Jewelry Store, which

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is owned by MORTON STANDT.

He stated he is not acquainted with SAM JAFFE's daughter, ROSLYN or her husband, IRWIN BERKE. He only knew CHARLOTTE and MARION JAFFE.

The only individuals whom he can recall travelling from Chicago, Illinois, to Muncie, Indiana, for the three meetings were SEYMOUR, CHARLOTTE, JACK RUBINSTEIN, and the tall blond-haired girl. He believed on the third meeting the tall girl did not accompany them.

He stated to the best of his recollection that the first meeting was approximately in January - March, 1943; the second meeting from March, 1943, to June, 1944, before he went into the U.S. Navy, and the third meeting shortly before or after his first son was born on June 2, 1947.

He still believes that the picture of JACK RUBY in the Oregon Journal, November 25, 1963, is a very good likeness of the person who was introduced to him as JACK RUBINSTEIN. He appears older and the hairline is a little higher.

4/25/64

Date 4/13/64

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MORTON PAZOL was interviewed at Muncie, Indiana, and advised as follows:

PAZOL admitted joining the Communist Party (CP) in Indianapolis, Indiana, sometime during the year of 1940. He was unable to recall the exact date. He advised he voluntarily went to Indianapolis and looked up an Indianapolis attorney, whose name he was not able to recall, advising him he desired to become a member of the CP. PAZOL further advised he withdrew from the CP sometime during the year of 1947. He was unable to recall the exact date of his dropping membership with the CP. He stated the reason he dropped out of the CP was because he no longer was in sympathy with their ideas. He advised the only person he joined the CP in the first place was because he considered their activities the same as a Labor Union and he was active and interested in labor activities in Muncie, Indiana. He admitted he was a subscriber to "The Worker", but stated he never subscribed to the "Daily Worker".

PAZOL has stated several meetings were held by him in Muncie, Indiana, during his membership in the CP and that these meetings were held in his home. He stated he did not consider them CP meetings but study groups who were studying the Communist philosophy and doctrines. He further advised the idea of control of this country by Russia was never discussed at any meetings held in his home or any of the CP meetings he attended in Indianapolis. He advised if his wife had been a member of the CP, it was only because of the fact she was married to him and she did not possess any sympathies for the CP.

On 10/1/52 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
SAs MAX H. BRATTEN & HARRY F. HOWARD DL 44-1639  
by J/cb Date dictated 4/13/64

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MORTON PAZOL was interviewed at Pazol's Jewelers, and was exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY which appeared in "Muncie Star" newspaper, issue of November 26, 1963, and he stated RUBY and/or RUBENSTEIN unknown to him. He admitted knowing GEORGE WILLIAM YEHRENBACH, stating the latter had worked for SAM JAFFE many years ago. He stated SAM JAFFE died about four years ago while he was residing in Florida. He denied any knowledge of or attendance of Communist Party meetings at Muncie, Indiana in 1942 or 1947-1948, of any individual identifiable with JACK RUBY. He does not know the name of the son-in-law of SAM JAFFE, but stated LAWSON JAFFE, nephew of SAM JAFFE, who is presently in jewelry business in Dayton, Ohio, should know the identity of sons-in-law.

MORTON PAZOL advised no Communist Party meetings were ever held in Muncie at SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store to his knowledge. He also stated no Union Hall was located above this store, but that in early and middle 1940s, a gambling joint was located there. He advised he does not recall ever going to this gambling joint and he does not recall SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law ever coming to Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, Illinois, but believed they lived in Muncie until at least the late 1940s, but he cannot be sure of this.

He advised he did not recall RUBEN RESNIKOFF, also known as RUBY COOPER, a "Daily Worker" correspondent of Chicago, Illinois, who visited Indiana on numerous occasions during the 1940s and as late as 1948.

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On 11/26/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
by SA WILLIAM R. LISTON /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2840

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2839

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/641

Doctor MORTON STANDT, Optometrist, 252 South Walnut, Muncie, Indiana, who was mentioned by GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH as having attended a meeting with a person he identified as JACK RUBY, advised he did not recall GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, and upon exhibition of photograph of JACK RUBY, he stated this individual was unknown to him.

STANDT denied any knowledge of or attendance at Communist Party meetings in Muncie, Indiana, in 1942 or 1947-1948. He stated he had been acquainted with SAM JAFFE, now deceased, and believed JAFFE had two sons-in-law; however, he did not know their names.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Portland, Oregon

July 13, 1964

Re: GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH

By letter dated July 2, 1964 to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington D. C., the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, requested that GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH be re-interviewed to obtain names of other employees of SAM JAFFE or other persons outside the alleged cell group who may be able to confirm or refute the existence of communist meetings in Muncie, Indiana, involving the persons described by FEHRENBACH.

On July 11, 1964, FEHRENBACH, who still operates a jewelry concern in the Medical Center Building, Medford, Oregon, stated that the only other employees of SAM JAFFE he could recall were Mrs. MARIE SHAW, bookkeeper, and BILL MILLER, a salesman. He said JIMMY TRICKER worked about a week for JAFFE but FEHRENBACH recalled that TRICKER had been killed in about February, 1963, in Muncie. He expressed doubt as to whether TRICKER would have had any knowledge of any meetings in Muncie anyway.

FEHRENBACH stated that MARIE SHAW "couldn't help but overhear a lot of information concerning the meetings in Muncie while being employed by SAM JAFFE." He said he believes she is still residing in Muncie, but he did not know her address.

FEHRENBACH stated further that BILL MILLER was a salesman for SAM JAFFE, but he does not know if MILLER was aware of any meetings in Muncie while employed by JAFFE. FEHRENBACH added he does not know the present whereabouts of MILLER.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2842

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On 11/28/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
by SA WILLIAM R. LISTON /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

Date December 1, 1963GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH

FEHRENBACH went on to say that he feels that MARIE SHAW may have some knowledge of the meetings in Muncie, but he doubts if she could remember JACK RUBY. He said that he feels that BILL MILLER would not recall JACK RUBY.

On November 25, 1963 GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, jeweler, Medical Center Building, Medford, Oregon, volunteered the following information:

Anhland, Oregon  
November 25, 1963

"I, George William Fehrenbach, make the following voluntary statement to James J. Mullaney and J. Eldon Dunn who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I am not required to make a written statement but do so of my own free will and I am willing to testify in a court of law to the information contained herein.

"I was born March 8, 1926, in Muncie, Indiana.

"When I was sixteen years old I left school and took a job with Sam Jaffe as a jeweler apprentice. His store was located on Walnut Street between Jackson and Adams Streets in Muncie, Indiana. There was a group of men in the neighborhood who talked to me about the Communist Party and about Russia and I believe that they were members of the Communist Party. They were Phillip Jasser, of Jasser's Clothing Store on Mulberry Street; Lawson Jaffe, who owned Lawson's Jewelers on Walnut Street; and Morton Standt, who owned Standt's Jewelry Store on Jackson Street, and he also owned Roger's Jewelers on Walnut Street.

"About six months to a year after I started work for Sam Jaffe a group of people came down from Chicago and I believe they were going to hold a meeting in Muncie. The group I have named were going to attend the meeting and I believe the meeting had something to do with the Communist Party or with Russia. It was to be held in a union hall upstairs from the store where I worked or in the Jewish meeting hall. The son-in-law of Sam Jaffe was one of the people who came from Chicago and he brought with him a man who was introduced to me as Jack Rubenstein (ph).

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2842—Continued

On 11/25/63 at Anhland, Oregon File # Portland 44-225  
by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY & J. ELDON DUNN/LAD Date dictated 11/28/63

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"Last night I saw the picture of Jack Ruby on television and at that time I did not know anything about it. Today while I was at work I was told by me suddenly that Jack Ruby is the same person who was introduced to me in Muncie, Indiana, as Jack Rubenstein.

"As I remember in 1946, Rubenstein came to Muncie, Indiana, twice with the son-in-law of Sam Jaffe. I went in the Navy. Both times they came there to attend a meeting with the group that talked to me about the Communist Party. I recall that Jack Rubenstein did some business in Chicago as he showed me a few hard marks and reading from a folded paper something I had written. He was brought with him a very tall blond girl who was in some business.

"I went in the Navy on 6-1-46 and was discharged on 6-21-46. I then went back to my job with Sam Jaffe.

"Shortly after my first day was over in June 1947, there was another meeting held and Jack Rubenstein came again from Chicago with the son-in-law of Sam Jaffe. This meeting was held in the union hall across the Jaffe store. The next morning after the meeting I was sent to the union hall to get a chair that had been taken up there from the store. Up in the hall I saw a list of names on a table. There were two typewritten pages of names. The first names as I remember them were: Leon Jaffe, Phillip Jasser, Herbert Pizol, Morton Pizol, Morton Grand, and Jack Rubenstein. I took this list of names to Muncie Police and showed it to my wife, who was on the Muncie Police Department. He said he would turn the list over to the FBI.

"Tonight I have been shown the picture of Jack Ruby in the Oregon Journal, 11-25-63, and this is a very good likeness of the person who was introduced to me as Jack Rubenstein. He appears older and the hair line is a little higher. I have also been shown the picture of Jack Ruby on page twelve of the Oregonian, 11-27-63, and this picture does not look like Jack Rubenstein. He also has been shown the picture of Jack Ruby in the San Francisco Examiner - page D, 11-25-63, and this picture looks like Jack Rubenstein except the hair line is higher and Ruby appears heavier.

"After the meeting when I got the list I never saw Jack Rubenstein again.

"I never saw any membership cards of the people who talked to me about the Communist Party and they did not directly say

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they were members but they told me I should join the Communist Party and 'get on the right side of the fence before it was too late'.

"The last time I saw Jack Rubenstein I would describe him as follows: 30 to 35 years of age, height about 5'10" to 6', 165 to 175 pounds, no scars or marks or anything unusual I can remember but he almost always wore a hat.

"When the son-in-law of Sam Jaffe and Jack Rubenstein traveled from Chicago to attend the meetings I think they came by auto but I do not remember seeing it.

"I have read the above statement & to the best of my memory it is true.

"/s/ George William Fehrenbach

"Witnessed:

/s/ James J. Mullaney, Special Agent, FBI, Medford, Oregon  
/s/ J. Eldon Dunn, Special Agent, FBI, Medford, Oregon"

FEHRENBACH advised that SAM JAFFE died in 1959 or 1960 at Miami Beach, Florida, but was buried in Chicago where FEHRENBACH believed his widow still lives. FEHRENBACH said that SAM JAFFE had two daughters, CHARLOTTE and another, name unknown, who was married to the above son-in-law. FEHRENBACH believed that the PAZOLS and STANTIS are still in Muncie where the PAZOLS once operated a jewelry store at Jackson and Walnut Streets. FEHRENBACH believed that LEMMON JAFFE sold his store in Muncie and went to Dayton, Ohio, about ten years ago and that JASSER is deceased.

FEHRENBACH stated that in addition to serving in the Navy, with honorable discharge, he also served in the Korean War, 1950 to 1953, with hardship discharge. He married PHYLLIS SWALLOW, a native Muncie girl, on July 27, 1946.

4/13/64

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Captain FRED DENNY, 26 year veteran, Muncie, Indiana Police Department, advised he recalls SAM JAFFE's store being at the corner of Walnut and Adams Street, Muncie, Indiana, and he believed in the 1940s there had been a Moulders Union Hall located at the above store. He stated there was poker playing and slot machines in the Union Hall at that time.

On 11/27/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
 by SA WILLIAM R. LESTON /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2844

4/13/64

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REX FLOYD GILLY, 404 Riverside Avenue, Muncie, Indiana, advised as follows:

He first met SAM JAFFE at Muncie, Indiana, in 1945 when JAFFE was working as a diamond setter for LAWRENCE JAFFE on South Walnut Street, Muncie. He worked for SAM JAFFE from 1953 to about 1955. He was the Republican candidate for mayor in 1957 in Muncie, Indiana. He recalls that on the third floor of the same building where SAM JAFFE had his office on the second floor, the Disabled American Veterans and also an Ironworkers Union had offices. He recalls considerable gambling activity, slot machines and poker games took place on the third floor. He does not know of any meetings of any kind held on the third floor having any connection with SAM JAFFE.

He has seen photographs of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN and he does not recall ever having seen him. He does not recall SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law ever bringing anyone to Muncie, Indiana from Chicago, Illinois.

On 11/29/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
 by SA HERBERT T. BRADSHAW /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2845

4/13/64

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ERNEST FAYE FLATTER, 119 North Jefferson, Muncie, Indiana, advised as follows:

He operated a bingo game at Jaffe's Jewelry Store at 215 1/2 South Walnut Street, Muncie, Indiana, in 1948 and until January, 1949. He believes Rosa Ferriers located on first floor of this address and Jaffe's Jewelry Store on second floor. He operated his bingo game on the third floor just above Jaffe's Jewelry Store.

In 1947 and as far back as 1942, the Disabled American Veterans Organization and the Local Ironworkers Union had meeting places on the third floor to the rear of his bingo game, at this address. He stated considerable gambling activity by cards and slot machines was conducted by the Disabled American Veterans and the above union. He was closely associated with this gambling activity during this period of time. He does not know of any other types of meetings including Communist Party meetings being held at this address or any other address. He has seen the photograph of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN and has never known this person. He knows of no children of SAM JAFFE.

On 11/27/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
by SA HERBERT T. BRADSHAW /jeb Date dictated 4/13/64

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4/13/64

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HERBERT PAZOL was interviewed at Pazol's Jewelers, and was exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY which appeared in "Muncie Star" newspaper, issue of November 25, 1963, and he stated RUBY and/or RUBENSTEIN unknown to him. He admitted knowing GEORGE WILLIAM FERRENBACK, stating the latter had worked for SAM JAFFE many years ago. He stated SAM JAFFE died about four years ago while he was residing in Florida. He denied any knowledge of or attendance of Communist Party meetings at Muncie, Indiana, in 1942 or 1947-1948, of any individual identifiable with JACK RUBY. He does not know the names of the sons-in-law of SAM JAFFE, but stated LAWSON JAFFE, nephew of SAM JAFFE, who is presently in jewelry business in Dayton, Ohio, should know the identity of sons-in-law.

HERBERT PAZOL advised no Communist Party meetings were ever held in Muncie at SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store to his knowledge. He also stated no Union Hall was located above this store, but that in early and middle 1940s, a gambling joint was located there. He advised he does not recall ever going to this gambling joint and he does not recall SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law ever coming to Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, Illinois, but believed they lived in Muncie until at least the late 1940s, but he cannot be sure of this.

He advised he did not recall RUBEN RESNIKOFF, also known as RUBY COOPER, a "Daily Worker" correspondent of Chicago, Illinois, who visited Indiana on numerous occasions during the 1940s and as late as 1948.

On 11/26/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
by SA WILLIAM R. LISTON /jeb Date dictated 4/13/64

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11/29/63

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Mr. IRWIN BERKE, 5807 Alcorve, advised that he is the owner of Irwin Berke's Charcoal Broiler Restaurant, 5338 Laurel Canyon Boulevard, North Hollywood and that his home telephone number is PO 6-2952 and his business telephone number is 769-9280.

Mr. BERKE advised that he is originally from Chicago, Illinois and that in 1936 he began the occupation of song plugger in Chicago. He advised that he worked for Shapiro-Bernstein Music Publishers, 54 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that in this connection he has a vague recollection of some association with an individual by the name of JACK RUBY, whose true name could be JACK RUBINSTEIN.

Mr. BERKE advised that he could not recall what this man looked like, but believes he was possibly associated with JACK HOWARD. Mr. BERKE explained that JACK HOWARD was also a song plugger and also had an office in the 54 West Randolph Street Building. He stated that he does not know where JACK HOWARD would be at the present time, but does know that in about 1945 JACK HOWARD had a music store in the Loop End Building, next to the Chicago Theater Building on State Street. Mr. BERKE stated that this business is no longer in existence. BERKE further stated that HOWARD had a brother, whose name he cannot recall, and who he believes was connected with the hoodlum element in Chicago. This brother was also associated with JACK HOWARD as a song plugger. Mr. BERKE stated that he believes the JACK RUBINSTEIN that he has reference to was connected with the HOWARD brothers.

BERKE advised that he has seen pictures of JACK RUBY from Dallas, Texas on both the television screen and newspapers and does not recall him as anyone whom he knew in Chicago. He advised that possibly if he saw a picture of JACK RUBY taken during the 1930's or 1940's he would be able to state definitely whether he had had any contacts with this man or if he was the JACK RUBINSTEIN whom he connects with the HOWARD brothers.

LA 44-895

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Mr. BERKE advised that he married his wife, ROSYLIN, in Chicago, Illinois in 1939. About one year after their marriage, Mrs. BERKE's parents, Mr. and Mrs. SAM JAFFE moved from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana. Mr. JAFFE went to work for his nephew, LAWSON JAFFE, who owned a jewelry store in Muncie, Indiana. LAWSON JAFFE owned both the jewelry store and the building in which the jewelry store was located. After World War II, LAWSON JAFFE sold the jewelry store and SAM JAFFE opened up a small jewelry store on the second floor of the same building. He further advised that SAM JAFFE also managed this building and collected the rent for LAWSON JAFFE after LAWSON JAFFE sold the jewelry store business.

Mr. BERKE advised that he and his wife, during the 1940's prior to his entry into military service in about 1944 and for several years after his discharge, during the period approximately 1946 and 1947, did travel on numerous occasions from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana to visit Mrs. BERKE's parents. He advised that on none of these occasions was he ever accompanied by a JACK RUBINSTEIN or JACK RUBY. He stated that he has never traveled from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana with such a person.

Mr. BERKE did advise that there was some type of hall on the third floor of the building owned by LAWSON JAFFE and that this was a rather "miserable place". He stated that he knows of no meetings held in this hall that he ever attended or that LAWSON or SAM JAFFE attended.

Mr. BERKE advised that the names PHILLIP JASSER, MORTON STANDT and HERBERT and MORTON PAZOL are familiar to him as business associates of SAM and LAWSON JAFFE in Muncie, Indiana. He advised that he is not aware of any Communist Party activities on the part of any of these people or any communist type meetings ever attended by any of these people.

11/28/63 North Hollywood, California Los Angeles 44-895

On SA EUGENE J. TUGGEY, JR.:mjs File # 11/29/63

by Date dictated

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Date 4/20/641

LA 44-895

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Mr. BERKE suggested the name of MARTY BRIN, who he believes is presently a salesman for a beer company in Chicago, as a person who knew many of the people in and around Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois during the late 1930's and early 1940's. He advised that BRIN during that period operated a tavern on the main floor of the 54 West Randolph Street Building.

IRWIN BERKE was reinterviewed at 5338 Laurel Canyon Boulevard.

He stated he recalls nothing in addition to information he furnished on November 28, 1963, except that the person known to him in Chicago as JACK RUBY or RUBENSTEIN was also known as "SPARKY." He said the name GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH is unknown to him. He said he recalls a young man, possibly age 16 in the early 1940's, worked for his father-in-law, SAM JAFFE, as an apprentice jeweler in Muncie, Indiana. He said he does not recall having any conversation with FEHRENBACH or showing him any photographs of girls. He said he does not recall any "tall blond show girl" or anyone in military service traveling with him in the mid-forties from Chicago to Muncie, Indiana.

BERKE stated BEN KENTER, a Chicago attorney, and his wife, PEGGY, accompanied BERKE and his wife to Muncie in the mid-forties on one trip. KENTER and wife proceeded on to Ohio to visit their son who was attending school in that state. BERKE related that HAROLD and JEAN SUGARMAN, presently living in Bel Air, California, also accompanied him and his wife on several trips to Muncie as did his brother-in-law, SEYMOUR CHAZIN, and wife, CHARLOTTE.

BERKE said he knew PHILLIP JASSER fairly well on a social basis. JASSER is now deceased and his wife, name unrecalled, has remarried. He was acquainted with LAWSON JAFFE, a cousin through marriage, and worked briefly for him in South Bend, Indiana, date of employment unrecalled. JAFFE, now living in Dayton, Ohio, recently suffered a stroke. He was well acquainted with MORTON STANLEY, a business partner of LAWSON JAFFE, but knew HERBERT and MORTON PAZOL only casually. The PAZOLS were friendly business competitors on SAM JAFFE in Muncie, Indiana.

BERKE stated he was born May 2, 1912, is 5'9" tall, weighs 172 pounds, has blond, graying hair with a receding hairline, and blue eyes. He described his wife, ROSYLIN, as age 50, 5'5" tall, 118 pounds, blue eyes, dark graying hair, dark complexion.

On 4/17/64 at North Hollywood, California File # LA 44-895  
by SA PHILLIP B. DEILY:vm 114 Date dictated 4/17/64

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Date 4/20/641

ROSYLIN BERKE was interviewed at 5807 Alcove.

She said she never knew or heard of a JACK RUBENSTEIN or a JACK RUBY in Chicago in the 1940's. She recalled making numerous trips from Chicago to visit her mother, Mrs. SAM JAFFE. She recalled friends, BEN KENIER and wife, and HAROLD NUTTMAN and his wife, accompanying them on several occasions as also did her sister, CHARLOTTE, and husband SEYMOUR CHAZIN. She said she does not recall any "blond show girl" or person in military service making the trip with her and her husband.

Mrs. BERKE said she has no recollection of GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH or anyone meeting his description as having worked for her father in Muncie. She said she knew PHILLIP JASSER as a close family friend. She said she also knew MORTON STANDT, a jeweler, as a business associate of her father. HERBERT and MORTON PAZOL are unknown to her. She said she had never been given any reason to question the loyalty of the above-named persons and has no knowledge of communist activities on their part.

On 4/17/64 at North Hollywood, California File # LA 44-1639  
by SA PHILLIP B. LEILY:vm Date dictated 4/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2850

Date 4/22/64

BENJAMIN J. KANTER, Attorney, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised he had been a friend of IRWIN BERKE for many years in Chicago, prior to BERKE's moving to California.

KANTER recalled one occasion in 1946 or 1947 when he and his wife, reGGY, planned to visit their son at Antioch College in Ohio. BERKE learned of their proposed trip and asked if KANTER could drop BERKE and his wife off at Muncie, Indiana, en route to Ohio. KANTER and his wife visited with the BERKES and some unrecalled relatives at Muncie, Indiana, for approximately one hour on this occasion. KANTER did not recall specifically the names of the relatives in Muncie, but believed they were in-laws of BERKE. He stated this was the only occasion he ever was in Muncie, Indiana, with BERKE or in company with BERKE's relatives.

KANTER was not acquainted with Mrs. BERKE's sisters or other relatives. He stated he had no recollection of ever having known JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN and his first knowledge of this individual came as a result of the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

KANTER advised BERKE was active in the music publishing field in Chicago in the forties. He said BERKE loved to do card tricks and in other ways perform. He knew of no tall blond woman who might have accompanied BERKE to Muncie, Indiana, or anywhere else. To the best of his knowledge, BERKE, his wife, and their acquaintances known to KANTER were not members of any subversive group and were believed by him to be loyal Americans.

On 4/21/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 44-1639  
by SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN:vm Date dictated 4/21/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2851



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Date 12/5/63

Mr. LAWSON L. JAFFE, President, Mayor's Jewelers, Third and Main Streets, Dayton, Ohio, residence address, 3733 Wales Drive, Dayton, Ohio, advised he was born September 12, 1905, at Chicago, Illinois. He was reared in the Chicago area and later was self employed as a jewelry salesman traveling out of the Chicago area. In 1935 he moved to Muncie, Indiana, where he owned and operated six jewelry stores in Muncie and other nearby Indiana cities. In the spring of 1945, he sold these jewelry stores and moved to Dayton, Ohio, where he purchased Mayor's Jewelers. JAFFE suffered a stroke in the spring of 1961, and is partially paralyzed on his entire left side. In addition, his brain was slightly impaired.

LAWSON JAFFE advised that he is the nephew of SAM JAFFE, who was born in Russia. His father, LOUIS, and SAM JAFFE were brothers. SAM JAFFE died about five years ago, and his widow, SONIA JAFFE, currently resides at 7301 Harding Avenue, Miami Beach, Florida. SAM JAFFE had two daughters, CHARLOTTE, married to SEYMOUR CHAZIN, who reside at an unknown address in Highland Park, Illinois, but have a listed telephone. MARION, married to MAX PRITZKER, resides on Sheridan Road, Chicago, and operates Cindy Sue Restaurant, located near Sheridan and De Von, Chicago. MAX and MARION PRITZKER moved from Chicago to Muncie, Indiana, in the late 1930's. They owned and operated a small restaurant in the Muncie area for about five years, and then returned to Chicago, as they were unsuccessful in this operation. Occasionally they returned to the Muncie area for visits during the period LAWSON JAFFE resided in the Muncie area.

SAM JAFFE moved to Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, in about 1936, and operated a jewelry repair shop on the second floor of the building located at 214 Walnut Street, over Lawson's Jewelers, which was owned by LAWSON JAFFE. After LAWSON JAFFE moved to Dayton in 1945, SAM JAFFE operated the Sam Jaffe Jewelers, 110 Adam Street, Muncie, for about two years, after which he retired and moved to Florida.

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CI 44-456

on 11/27/63 at Dayton, OhioFile # DL 44-1639

CARL W. HALE and

by Special Agent ROBERT H. BERTKE/amt:dsDate dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2852

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CI 44-456

LAWSON JAFFE denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party or in sympathy with communism. He advised that there was a group in the Muncie area whom he suspected of being sympathetic toward communism; however, to his knowledge, these persons were not Communist Party members. This group consisted of SAM JAFFE, MAX PRITZKER, PHILLIP and SONIA JASSER (PHILLIP JASSER is deceased), HARRY PAZOL, and his sons, MORTON and HERBERT PAZOL. To his knowledge, no meetings of this group were ever held in the second floor office of SAM JAFFE, or in any union hall in the Muncie area.

LAWSON JAFFE advised that he was formerly married to ETHEL STANDT, sister of MORTON STANDT. MORTON STANDT was for a short time his business partner in the operation of his jewelry stores in the Muncie area. He felt that STANDT was not a member of the above-mentioned group, nor did he feel that he was sympathetic toward communism. JAFFE is currently married to RUTH JAFFE, nee ARMSTRONG, age 46, who was born at Albany, Indiana.

LAWSON JAFFE stated the names MORRIS ADELMAN, JACOB RUBENSTEIN, JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY were not familiar to him, and to his knowledge, neither PRITZKER or CHAZIN ever brought friends on visits to the Muncie area from Chicago. He recalled no one by the name RUBENSTEIN visiting the Muncie area during the period he resided there.

He stated he was not acquainted, nor did he have any information concerning JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the person who assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

LAWSON JAFFE stated that the only person he recalls having been employed by SAM JAFFE in the Muncie area was REX JELLY, a jewelry repairman and watchmaker, who would now be about seventy years of age. The name GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH was not familiar to him, and, to his knowledge, this person was never employed by SAM JAFFE.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2852—Continued



Date April 15, 19641

SEYMOUR CHAZIN, 105 West Adams, Chicago, advised he is the son-in-law of SAM JAFFEE. Mr. CHAZIN stated JACK RUBENSTEIN is unknown to him. Mr. CHAZIN stated that he has no knowledge of any Communist Party (CP) meetings being held in Muncie, Indiana, during the 1940's, and at no time ever accompanied any group from Chicago, Illinois, to a meeting in Muncie, Indiana.

Mr. CHAZIN stated the only son-in-law of SAM JAFFEE who may have brought a group from Chicago to Muncie is currently living in Los Angeles, California. This son-in-law's present name is IRWIN BERKE. In view of Mr. BERKE's show business affiliations, he has changed his name from IRWIN BERKSTEAD to IRWIN BERKE.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SAs ROBERT A. VILLEMURE  
and AVERY DACUS/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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Date 4/20/641

SEYMOUR CHAZIN, 67 Lakewood Place, advised he bought his first car, a 1947 Oldsmobile, from his father-in-law, SAM JAFFE, in Muncie, Indiana, in 1947. He said he frequently traveled to Muncie, Indiana, with his wife, CHARLOTTE, after the car was purchased but never traveled with his wife to Muncie in company with JACK RUBENSTEIN or a "tall blond girl in show business." He stated he has never been connected with show business and never took pictures of girls or show people to Muncie, Indiana. He said his father-in-law liked pictures of celebrities and IRWIN BERKE, another son-in-law, who was a "song plugger" took pictures of band leaders and important celebrities which were displayed by JAFFE in his establishment.

CHAZIN stated he has observed pictures of JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known as JACK RUBY, in newspapers and this individual is unknown to him.

CHAZIN stated he has never been a member of the Communist Party and has never attended meetings of the Communist Party or any organization that might be described as subversive.

CHAZIN stated that in the 1940's, he was 5'10½" tall, weighed 17½ pounds, had black hair, and a dark complexion. He furnished a photograph of himself taken in 1947-1948.

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On 4/16/64 at Highland Park, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SAs AVERY DACUS and  
ROBERT A. VILLEMURE:vm Date dictated 4/17/64

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Date 4/20/641

Mrs. CHARLOTTE (SEYMOUR) CHAZIN, 67 Lindenwood Place, advised she does not know JACK RUBENSTEIN, also known as JACK RUBY. She said it is preposterous to think she and her husband took a "hell bend show girl" or JACK RUBENSTEIN toencie, Indiana, when they visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. SAM JANKE. She stated her family was a "close group" and since her parents were born in Russia, spoke the Russian language, and occasionally sang Russian love songs, they may have been mistakenly identified as a subversive group. She advised she has never been a member of the Communist Party and has never attended any meetings which appeared to her to be subversive.

Mrs. CHAZIN stated that during the 1940's she was 5'5" tall, weighed 132 pounds, had black hair, and dark complexion, and her description was similar to that of her present description with the exception that she now weighs 145 pounds. She has available a photograph of herself taken in the 1947-1948 period.

On 4/16/64 at Highland Park, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SAs AVERY PACUS and ROBERT A. VILLEMURE:vm Date dictated 4/17/64

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Date April 30, 1964

Photographs of IRWIN and ROSYLIN BERKE were exhibited to GEORGE WILLIAM MEHRENBACH, Medical Center Building, Medford, and he was unable to identify these individuals.

On 4/29/64 at Medford, Oregon File # Portland 44-225  
by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY/djl Date dictated 4/29/64

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1Date July 9, 1964Date July 9, 1964

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was unknown to him in the Communist Party (CP) as a member at the present time or from the period of approximately 1945 to date.

A photograph of this individual was exhibited to this source and he repeated his inability to identify RUBENSTEIN as a CP member.

This source is a current CP member in the Chicago area who is and was generally acquainted with rank and file members of the CP on the South Side and with some CP members outside of the South Side of Chicago.

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On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, was contacted. This individual stated he is not acquainted with JACK RUBY, also known as JA K RUBENSTEIN. A photograph of RUBY was exhibited to this individual, and he stated he could not identify the person pictured as a member of the Communist Party (CP).

This individual has been a member of the CP in excess of 30 years, mostly in the State of Illinois. This individual has held some policy making positions in the CP of Illinois, and has a broad knowledge of the CP membership for many years, including the 1930's and 1940's.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA JOSEPH C. STANLEY/JVR Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA ROBERT E. GLENDON/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857-Continued

Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he has been a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois for some thirty years. During this period, this individual was generally familiar with rank and file members of the CP, including Negro and some white members. This individual has held policy-making positions in the CP of Illinois.

This individual was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and stated he was unfamiliar with this individual as being active in the CP at any time during his membership.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA BRYCE S. PLESNER/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857-Continued

Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) until the early 1950's. He currently has some continued connections with CP members. In the 1930's and 1940's, he had a broad acquaintance with Negro and white CP members in the Chicago area and held some minor policy-making positions in the CP.

This person was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and advised he was unfamiliar with this individual as having been a member of the CP of Illinois during the period when he was a member.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA RICHARD M. KIRBY/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857-Continued

Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, LUCIOUS ARMSTRONG, 7523 South Ellis Avenue, has furnished reliable information in the past and was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois from the 1930's until approximately January, 1963. During this time, he held some policy-making positions in the CP. He had a broad acquaintance with CP members in the Chicago area during this period.

ARMSTRONG was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and advised he was not familiar with this individual as being a member of the CP of Illinois during the period in which he has knowledge.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA JOHN W. TOEDT/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/23/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857—Continued

Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, Mr. ANZELM A. CZARNOWSKI, 7513 63rd Street, Summit, Illinois, a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois during the period 1944 to January, 1955, has furnished reliable information in the past. He held minor policy-making positions in the CP of Illinois during some of this period.

CZARNOWSKI was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and advised that he could not associate this individual with the CP of Illinois during the time of his acquaintanceship with CP members.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA CARL N. FREYMAN/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2857—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 15, 19641

On April 14, 1964, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was unknown to him as a Communist Party (CP) member at the present time or in the 1930's and early 1940's.

He advised that none of the following individuals were known to him as being members of the CP in the Chicago area in the 1930's or early 1940's:

SAM JAFFEE  
SONJA JAFFEE  
CHARLOTTE CHAZIN, nee JAFFEE  
ROSLYN BERKE, nee JAFFEE  
MARIAN PRITZKER, nee JAFFEE.

This individual advised that he could recall no CP member in Indiana who was a jeweler. He stated that there were many thousands of CP members in the Chicago area in the early 1940's, and it was not possible for him to recall all specific individuals who may have traveled between Illinois and Indiana. He advised that the leading CP members recalled by him who had been active in Indiana and Illinois in the early 1940's were:

ELMER JOHNSON  
IMOGENE JOHNSON  
PHIL BART  
JIM WEST  
JOE NOORICK  
SI BOORDA.

He advised that NOORICK and BOORDA resided in Indiana during the 1940's, and it is believed that they still reside in that State.

This individual advised that during the period of the 1940's, at various times, Indiana and Illinois were one CP District. At other times, they operated as separate Districts.

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On 4/14/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA RICHARD W. HANSEN/rms Date dictated 4/15/64

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IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
PJF:jcb

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JACOB HAROLD BONSHIRE, now deceased, and who formerly lived at 208 North Biltmore Street, Muncie, Indiana, advised on September 18, 1951, that he had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Indianapolis and Muncie, Indiana from 1938 to 1943. He related he voluntarily dropped out of the Party during the latter part of 1943. He advised he joined the CP because he thought it would be advantageous to him in connection with his Labor Union activities in Muncie, Indiana. He withdrew from the Party when he was convinced the objectives of the CP were not the same as his personal views and were not for the welfare of this country. BONSHIRE advised the CP meetings were held in his residence at Muncie, and his wife, LAURA LORENTZON BONSHIRE, attended the meetings at their home and other Party meetings; however, she never joined the CP. He stated the members who attended the meetings in Muncie were few in number.

BONSHIRE advised as of January 26, 1952, there was no Communist activity in Muncie, Indiana.

He advised during the period of time he was a member of the CP he could only recall seven active members in the Party.

The name JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was not known to him as a member of the CP or attending meetings in Muncie, Indiana.

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Date November 30, 1963

Lieutenant WILLIAM GAILLOT, 5th District, New Orleans Police Department, advised as follows:

On August 9, 1963, he participated in the arrests of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and some Cubans who were involved in a peace disturbance involving the distribution of leaflets. He does not recall much of the details concerning the arrests and the conversations which took place thereafter but did have some conversation with OSWALD at the 1st District before other police officers took over the questioning.

He asked OSWALD as to how he supported his family and OSWALD replied that he was not working but was drawing unemployment compensation. He indicated he had no other source of income. OSWALD said specifically that he was not being paid to distribute the leaflets and that he was doing it only because he "enjoyed doing it." Concerning the source of the leaflets OSWALD said that everything he was passing out was sent to him from New York City. Since there was a New York City address on the leaflets it was assumed by the arresting officers that it was from this location that OSWALD received all of his material.

Date 4/13/64

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MILTON M. HILLER, Supervisor, Internal Revenue Service, Muncie, Indiana, advised as follows:

He knew SAM JAFFE, now deceased, who formerly operated Sam Jaffe Jewelers, South Walnut Street, Muncie. He is Jewish and had close associations with other Jewish persons including SAM JAFFE at Muncie. He has been with Internal Revenue Service at Muncie since 1936. He described SAM JAFFE as being very liberal in his political beliefs, adding he believed JAFFE was a loyal American and believed in the United States form of government. JAFFE was 100 per cent for FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. His wife worked for LAWSON JAFFE in a business known as Lawson's Jewelers, which was located on the street floor of the building where SAM JAFFE had his office on the second floor. He recalls there was gambling activity on the third floor of this same building. SAM JAFFE has three daughters and one of the daughters was married to a person with the last name of CHASIN or CHASEN, who is a certified public accountant in Chicago, Illinois. Another of the sons-in-law was an actor in Chicago.

He knows MORTON PAZOL quite well and PAZOL is somewhat radical to the left in his political thinking in that PAZOL supported HENRY WALLACE for president in 1948, but he is not a communist.

He believes REX GELLY, a watchmaker, had an office in the same building as SAM JAFFE and GELLY ran for mayor at Muncie some 20 years ago. He does not recall which party ticket GELLY was associated with.

He stated he does not know anyone with the last name of RUBY or RUBENSTEIN and he does not recall anyone accompanying either of SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana, in the 1940s or at any other time. He has seen the photograph of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN in the newspapers and he has never seen this person before.

He does not know of any type meetings held above SAM JAFFE's office on South Walnut Street, Muncie, or any other meetings possibly held by SAM JAFFE and friends.

On 11/30/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA DONALD L. HUGHES :sms Date dictated 11/30/63

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On 11/28/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA HERBERT T. BRADSHAW /job Date dictated 4/13/64  
DL 44-1639

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1Date December 21, 1963

Mr. LEONARD EDWIN HUTCHINSON, 601 West 6th Street, BL 4-5193, Irving, Texas, owner and operator of Hutch's Grocery, 2333 West Shady Grove, BL 3-5544, Irving, Texas, was recontacted to determine if he had any knowledge as to acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mr. HUTCHINSON had advised previously that OSWALD had frequented his grocery for minor purchases and had attempted to cash several checks. The grocery is located about eight tenths of a mile from the PAINE residence where MARINA OSWALD resided and where OSWALD was known to have visited.

Mr. HUTCHINSON advised that the only person he ever had seen with OSWALD was a young woman, presumed to be his wife, MARINA OSWALD. The two spoke in foreign tongue while in the store. Mr. HUTCHINSON stated that he had no knowledge of JACK RUBY until RUBY shot OSWALD, and has no knowledge of any association between the two.

on 12/20/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent DAVID H. BARRY/jn Date dictated 12/20/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2862

1Date December 9, 1963

WILLIAM MITCHELL, News Director, WESH TV (NBC Affiliate) Orlando, Florida, telephonically advised that he had filmed an interview with one FERNANDO FERRERAS, a Cuban, former professor of English in the Cuban Ministry of Education and a holder of important Government posts, in Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

MITCHELL advised that FERRERAS had been in the city for a speaking engagement at the Howard Junior High School sponsored by Reverend ARTHUR SCHLICH coordinator for the Church League of America, Florida Division on the evening of December 5, 1963.

MITCHELL advised that the interview concerned the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and the possible collusion between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY and would make the tape available for review.

TP- 105-2142  
On 12/6/63 at Orlando, Florida File #             
by SA RICHARD K. WARPEN, db Date dictated 12-6-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2863

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

Rev. ARTHUR A. FROELICH, 250 S. Orlando Avenue, Maitland, Florida, advised as follows:

He stated that he was the coordinator of the speaking engagement on December 5, 1963 of FERNANDO PENABAZ, 4017 Aurora Street, Coral Gables, Florida, and that PENABAZ has returned to that town.

Rev. FROELICH stated that PENABAZ received his information just the day before yesterday, December 4, 1963, and that it was based on research. He said that it has not been "tied down" as yet but that the available description does concern someone who does seem similar to RUBENSTEIN. Allegedly, PENABAZ came up with the information that RUBENSTEIN and OSWALD were conspirators in the assassination of Pres. KENNEDY. Rev. FROELICH stated that the information which was furnished to PENABAZ has not been verified.

He said that the PENABAZ is a writer for a newspaper in Ft. Lauderdale, and publishes "Today's World".

TP- 105-2142

On 12-6-63 at Orlando, Florida File #             
by SA THOMAS C. ALLEN:db Date dictated 12-6-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2863-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 9, 1963

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A review of the television taped interview taken with FERNANDO PENABAZ by WESH TV Orlando, Florida, on December 5, 1963 reflected the following information:

PENABAZ started his statement with a review of OSWALD's activities on behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, La., and stated that the announcements by the FBI to the effect that OSWALD was a "Loner" were subject to interpretation as OSWALD had been an active member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

One week before the assassination of the President a cartoon appeared in "REVOLUTION", Official propaganda organ for the Castro regime, which depicted, in one block, the damage which Hurricane "FLORA" had wrought in Cuba with UNCLE SAM standing by laughing, and in another block, a coffin bearing the name JOHN F. KENNEDY with CASTRO standing by also laughing and the caption read "He who laughs last laughs best". In addition, two days before the assassination, there were intense troop movements in Cuba on the Northern Coast.

Leading members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee expressed intense dislike for the late President and in an interview a member of this committee, CARLTON BEAL stated that JOHN F. KENNEDY needed to be eliminated. Also, members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee were formerly founders of the Monroe Committee formed to protect ROBERT FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, a man wanted by the FBI as reported in the FBI Fiscal report of 1961.

PENABAZ went on to state that he had obtained facts from reports of public hearings of the "DIES" Committee of August 17, 1933 that a JACK RUBENSTEIN had been one of the founders of Revolutionary Youth, a Marxist Organization in 1930 and also in Volume I of those hearings he had been one of the leaders in 1929 of the Lovestone phonic - Gilroy phonic group of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). It was reported further in hearings on December 2, 1939 that a JACK RUBENSTEIN attended a CPUSA caucus in 1929.

TP- 105-2142

On 12/6/63 at Orlando, Florida File #             
by SA RICHARD K. HAPPE:db Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2863-Continued

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TP- 105-2142

Another reference to JACK RUBENSTEIN was in the 80th Congress House Report in which a cable, made public, referred to COMRADE JACK RUBENSTEIN a member of the Bureau of the National Executive Committee of the Young Communist League.

PENABAZ ended his interview by stating that it only needed to be verified that the JACK RUBENSTEIN referred to in these hearings and reports was identical with the man who killed OSWALD and it would tend to prove a similarity to the typical communist plot designed to handle a situation gone awry. PENABAZ also indicated that if OSWALD would have gotten away with the assassination it would have been blamed on right-wing fanatics.

# APPENDIX

## FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

The April 6, 1960 edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promote "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCK identified himself and ROBERT FISHER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and FISHER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963 a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between Communist (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations including the CP and the SWP when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, LEE has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels the FPCC should advocate restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban Revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

POSSIBLE BACKGROUND ON SUBJECT

The following investigation was conducted by SA RILLY C. KIRTS at Cincinnati, Ohio:

On February 1, 1964, Mrs. THOMAS S. (EVELYN) CHRISTOPHER, 919 Lincoln Drive, Washington Court House, Ohio, telephonically advised that she had been reviewing some old copies of the "Daily Worker" and had noted the following:

The April 17, 1962, issue of the "Daily Worker" contained an article on page three (3), regarding a dinner given to one MARK LANE, an attorney. The continuation of the article on page seven (7), listed as one of the sponsors of the dinner, was JACK RUBENSTEIN.

Mrs. CHRISTOPHER advised that she had read in another newspaper that one MARK LANE had been hired as an attorney by Mrs. LEE OSWALD, wife of the assassin of President KENNEDY.

The following investigation reported by the New York Office:

A review of the Daily Worker issue of April 17, 1962, and files of New York Office reflect that a testimonial dinner was held at the Astor Hotel, New York City, April 10, 1962, in honor of MARK LANE. According to the Daily Worker article, 1300 people attended the dinner and JACK RUBENSTEIN was listed as one of the sponsors of the dinner.

JACK RUBENSTEIN, Vice President of the Textile Workers of America, 99 University Place, Manhattan, on February 12, 1964, advised SA JAMES J. ROGERS that he was one of the sponsors of the above mentioned dinner, however, he did not attend the dinner.

Mr. RUBENSTEIN added that when he read the speech given at the dinner by MARK LANE he sincerely regretted having agreed to act as a sponsor of the dinner.

DL 44-1639

With regard to information attributed to MRS. THOMAS S. CHRISTOPHER, above, news media in the Dallas, Texas, area have carried reports that one MARK LANE has been retained by MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. There have been no reports LANE represents MRS. MARINA OSWALD.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2863—Continued

64  
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2863—Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
July 31, 1964

Jack Rubenstein Who Allegedly  
Attended Camp Unity, Kingston,  
New York in 1947

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter dated July 16, 1964, requested a reinterview of Mr. Jack Rubenstein, 99 University Place, New York, New York, concerning the possibility that he attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York in 1947, and was mistaken for Jack L. Ruby by Mrs. Theima Marks.

The Commission also requested a review of subversive activities files to determine the identity of the person identified by Mrs. Marks as attending Camp Unity. The Commission also desired any information as to whether or not Camp Unity was attended by persons identified by Roy William Fehrenbach as having been active in Communist Party activities in Muncie, Indiana.

Jack Rubenstein, Vice President of the Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, New York, on July 21, 1964, said he did not attend Camp Unity, Kingston, New York in 1947 or at any other time.

There is no information in the files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflecting that anyone named Jack Rubenstein attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York.

There is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Office of the FBI reflecting that any of the following persons attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York, at any time:

Jack Rubenstein Who Allegedly  
Attended Camp Unity, Kingston,  
New York in 1947

Sam Jaffe  
Charlotte Chazin  
Seymour Chazin  
Marian Fritzker  
Max Fritzker  
Evelyn Berke  
Irwin Berke  
Phillip Jaffe  
Lawson Jaffe  
Harry Pazol  
Herbert Pazol  
Morton Pazol  
Morton Standt

Date 12/30/63Date 1/9/641

Mrs. THELMA MARKS, 3432 Buchanan Street, Gary, Indiana, furnished the following information:

She was formerly THELMA NEELY and once resided in Brooklyn, New York. Her parents moved to Hammond, Indiana, where her father, W. H. NEELY, currently resides. She went back to New York in the summer of 1947 to marry SIDNEY MARKS, now manager of the Cowan Shoe Store, Empire State Building, New York City, New York. They went to Camp Unity near Kingston, New York for two weeks in July or August, 1947, before they were married. She claimed she thought this was a church camp of some sort, but learned on arrival it was a Communist camp.

At the camp was one JACK RUBENSTEIN, nicknamed RUBY. He was about 30-35 years of age, 5'10", stocky build and had dark hair. He showered affection on her, which made SIDNEY jealous. Mrs. MARKS said RUBY's girlfriend was a dancer. He was at the Camp every day of the two week period. She thought perhaps he might be identical with JACK L. RUBY of Dallas, Texas, accused of the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. MARKS said she and her husband are separated, but thought he might know more about RUBENSTEIN and might have his photograph. She recalls they photographed him at the Camp.

After their marriage, SIDNEY MARKS gave up Communist Party affiliations and work on her promise she would accept the Jewish faith. She does not know the identity of the organization in the Communist Party with which her husband was affiliated.

On 12/30/63 at Gary, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
DL 44-1639  
by SA CHARLES W. GRUBE :icb Date dictated 12/30/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2864

SIDNEY MARKS was contacted December 31, 1963, at the Cowan Shoe Store, 16 East 54th Street, Manhattan, New York, and he furnished the following information:

He and his wife, THELMA MARKS, attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York, for two weeks in 1947. He was unable to recall anyone by the name of JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY who was at the camp during that two-week period.

He requested that Agents recontact him after about a week in order to afford him an opportunity to attempt to refresh his memory.

On 12/31/63 at New York, New York File # NY 44-974  
by SAS TIMOTHY B. LAGRONE and ROBERT J. LAWSON/cjm Date dictated 1/3/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2864-Continued

1.

1/14/63

Date

SIDNEY MARKS was recontacted at the Cowan Shoe Store 16 East 34th Street, Manhattan, New York, by SAS TIMOTHY B. LARGONE and ROBERT J. LAWSON and he furnished the following information:

He had given considerable thought to the possibility that a JACK RUBENSTEIN or a JACK RUBY had been at Camp Unity, Kingston, New York, in 1947, at the time MARKS was at this camp. The only individual he could recall who might be JACK RUBENSTEIN was an obnoxious person who became friendly with MARK's wife, THELMA MARKS. He described this individual as a "con artist type", who came from New York City. At the time, MARKS had just married THELMA, but this did not seem to make any difference to this individual and MARKS found it necessary to "straighten out this individual" and point out that MARKS did not appreciate his attentions to Mrs. MARKS.

MARKS was not able to furnish a description of the above individual, but his recollection was that he did not resemble photographs of RUBY which MARKS had observed.

## ANALYSIS OF LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS

EARL R. RUBY

DATE	CALL FROM (COBO OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & ADDRESS)	TIME OF DAY	REMARKS
25 SEPTEMBER	C	OL 2-8857 Gerald P. Walsh 456 Parkdale Pontiac, Mich.		
25	C	RA 5-0604 John R. O'Connell 38215 Herdman New Balt., Mich.	1107	3
26	C	731-2404 Ken C. Waterman 45095 Grant Utica, Mich.	0959	1
26	C	HU 2-9885 N. P. Richard M. Robinson, 476-14 St. Ypsilanti, Mich.	1653	2
30	C	FI 9-0967 C. J. Weathered 47175 Dunsany Northville, Mich.	1332	2
30		(Same as above)	1721	1
30		PA 9-2359 M. P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	00	4

28.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2865

1/6/64 New York, New York NY 44-974  
On at File #  
by SAS TIMOTHY B. LARGONE and ROBERT J. 1/14/64  
LAWSON/clem Date dictated

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<u>DATE</u> <u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>CALL FROM</u> <u>(COBO OR HOME)</u>	<u>CALL TO</u> <u>(PERSON &amp; PLACE)</u>	<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
1	C	FU 7-2810 U.S. Post Office 1211 Jones Walled Lake, Mich.	1229	1
3	C	FI 9-2813 Alfred J. Janssen 49928 Grand River Northville, Mich.	1538	1
4	C	FM 3-2810 Ray T. J. Janssen, Contractor 8034 1/2 Commerce, Mich.	1140	2
4	C	FI 9-2810 Ford Motor Co. M.E.L. 1000 Grand River Expressway, Northville Mich.	1602	5
4	C	731-7628 R. E. J. Janssen 6843 Headley Utica, Mich.	1643	1
4	C	(Same as above)	1619	1
7	C	DR 9-7551 Deryl M. Leas 32793 Bruton Rockwood, Mich.	0820	2
7	C	731-7628 R. E. J. Janssen 6843 Headley Utica, Mich.	1713	1
7	C	HO 3-4854 Frank W. Neuenhof 37791 Groenback Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1116	1
8	C	HO 3-4850 Herbert Hussel 38788 Moravian Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1502	1
8	C	FI 9-2806 Arthur A. Durfee 41222 Nims Mile Rd. Northville, Mich.	1012	1

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<u>DATE</u>	<u>CALL FROM</u> <u>(COBO OR HOME)</u>	<u>CALL TO</u> <u>(PERSON &amp; PLACE)</u>	<u>TIME OF DAY</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
	C	FD 2-6717 John A. M. Janssen 1664 Algoma, Ontario Lansing, Mich.	0840	2
	C	FI 6-6505 Oxford House Motor Hotel, 229 St. Hubert Chicago, Ill.	P	4
	C	FE 2-7284 Barney Roth 44 S. Genesee Pontiac, Mich.	1244	2
	H	NA 2-5600 Polk Bros., Inc. Appliances & Furnishings 2850 No. Central Ave. Sol Polk, Pres. Chicago, Ill.	P	5
	C	HO 2-2406 Abe Machanic 2245 Belmont Ann Arbor, Mich.	1043	10
	C	731-2494 Ken C. Waterman 45095 Grand River Utica, Mich.	1502	3
	C	CH 3-7567 Associated Finishers 337 Bell Chicago, Ill.	1630	5
	C	FE 2-4840 Ed Pompeian 15 1/2 Mark Pontiac, Mich.	1037	1
	C	731-9546 Ian R. Olley 4263 Country Club Utica, Mich.	1527	1
	C	MA 4-4292 Rev. Ellis A. Hart 325 Northport Walled Lake, Mich.	1113	2
19	C	(Same as above)	1154	1

DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH
21	C	CH 3-5550 Troy 11 City Works 2135 Carroll Chicago, I. I.	S	11
24	C	MA 4-4473 Monmouth, Mich. Albert Krusac 642 Decker Utica, Mich.	1504	1
24	C	FE 2-5260 Patricia J. Frank 2036 West Blvd. Court Pontiac, Mich.	1006	3
27	C	PA 9-2359 N. P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	CC	10
28	C	HO 8-5674 P. S. Milligan 59 Ahren Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1311	2
29		PA 9-2359 N. P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	1338	1
29	C	HO 8-5338 Not a working number Mt. Clemens, Mich.	0909	1
29	C	(Same as above)	0507	1
29	C	FE 5-5969 Howard Proers 2920 Acorn Rd. Bloomfield Hills, Mich.	1742	3
30	C	731-4622 John W. McCormack 43624 Parkway Utica, Mich.	0821	2
31	C	FE 5-5969 Howard Proers 2920 Acorn Rd. Bloomfield Hills, Mich.	1334	2

3 /

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2865—Continued

DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH
31	C	MA 5-2311 Glitsky Assoc. Fin. Corp. 285 Lafayette New York	P	8

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2865—Continued

DATE	CALL FROM (COCO OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	NUMBER
<u>NOVEMBER</u>				
1	C	731-3407 Henry M. Macquhar 7330 Ryburn Ulster, Mich.	0850	1
1	C	RI 7-2362 Carousel Club 1312-1/2 Commerce St. Dallas, Texas	1755	2
1	C	235-3710 Triangle Mfg. Co. 714 Division St. Oshkosh, Wis.	1746	9
3	H	667-5703 Marla Peterson 7207 E. Loring Skokie, Ill.	1157	16
4	C	HO 8-0000 Stewart Demott 200 Morris Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1346	2
4	C	(Same as above)	1348	4
5	C	WE 9-2500 Essex Inn (Hotel) 800 So. Michigan Chicago, Ill.		5
6	C	GL 9-7001 Pantlind Hotel 187 Monroe, N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.	1846	3
7	C	FI 2-0625 *Vogt Appliances Co. 1100 Ashby Drive Edwin M. Vogt, Owner Kalamazoo, Mich.	1238	2
7	C	731-4196 Kenneth Thompson 51052 Norowski Utica, Mich.	1652	1
8	H	BA 4-8193 Elliot Schwartz 20026-39th Ave. Queens, N. Y.	2117	10

13

DATE	CALL FROM (COCO OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	NUMBER
8	C	GL 9-7001 Pantlind Hotel 187 Monroe, N. W. Grand Rapids, Mich.	5	3
8	C	791-3550 Harry Abbricht 16115 Audover Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1540	2
10	C	PA 9-2350 N.P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	CC	3
10	Glenview, Ill.	353-2730 Earl R. Ruby Residence Telephone 29925 Woodland Charged on 11/25/63 to non-published 353-3070	CC	3
12	C	FI 9-9769 Non-published Northville Coach Lines, Inc. 41122-7 Mile Rd. Northville, Mich.	1108	1
12	C	ED 2-6717 John A. Normington 1604 Algona, Okmus Lansing, Mich. (See attachment)	0648	2
12	C	RO 2-4721 Andrew Trank 6176 N. Riverside Dr. Marine City, Mich.	1841	1
	C	(Same as above)	1625	3
12	C	(Same as above)	1704	2
12	C	HE 2-9701 Ypsilanti Duffing Corp. 301 Park, No. Milan, Mich.	1720	1

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DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR HOME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH	DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR HOME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH
					16	C	WV 2-5000 Surf Club Restaurant 3302 Glassboro Toledo, Ohio	P	3
14	C	731-4196 Kenneth Thompson 91022 Marawski Utica, Mich.	0811	1	17	C	WA 9-2594 Elwood J. Jones Mgr.-1st floor in Denton Harbor American Laundry & Dry (G. Jones) 1875 Main Street Denton Harbor, Mich.	0911	
14	C	SR 3-8093 Hamm's Restaurant Store, Owner: Mike Hamm 1548 W. Roosevelt Rd. Chicago, Ill.	1248	1	17	C	WO 3-5900 WECK Michigan Broadcasting Co., Room 1100 Security Bld. Bank Bld. Michigan Avenue Battle Creek, Mich.	1036	1
	C	MA 4-3614 Charles J. Gorman 1207 Embassy Milled Lake, Mich.	1140	5	17	C	FI 4-0111 WGH Radio Station 1360 Main Street Kalamazoo, Mich.	1058	1
15	C	791-2630 P. R. Woolworth Co. 35035 Grand Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1115	1	18	C	ED 2-6715 John A. Harrington 1664 Anthony Thomas Lansing, Mich.	0722	1
15	C	731-9546 Ian R. Olley 4263 Country Club Utica, Mich.	1732	3	19	C	HO 8-9004 Steward Demitt 200 Moross Mt. Clemens, Mich.	1650	1
					19	C	HO 3-3982 Mary J. Kennels 36291 Harper	1504	1
					19	C	731-7319 Charles J. Johnson 8653 Handley Utica, Mich.	0944	1

DATE	CALL FROM (COCO OR HOME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	PERSON	DATE	CALL FROM (COCO OR HOME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	PERSON
20	C	HO 8-9666 Stewart D. Miller 200 N. ... Mt. Clemens, Mich.	0050	1	24		*PA 6-6048 Eva L. Grant 3929 Doolins. Apt. 1 Dallas, Texas	CC	10
21	C	AR 6-6666 Public V. ... 1320 Northwestern Ave. Chicago, Ill.	P	3	24	C	PA 9-3590 N.P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	1213	9
23	C	FE 2-4 ... Ed ... 154 ... Pontiac, Mich.	1523	5	24	C	(Same as above)	S	3
23	C	731-1777 John J. ... 51155 ... Utica, N.Y.	0946	1	24	H	OR 3-2733 Harry E. Putterman Skokie, Ill.	1830	16
24	Chicago	353-2730 Earl R. ... 29925 ... Charged on 11/24/63 to non-pub. 353-3070	CC	7	25	C	PA 9-3590 N.P. Geo. Marcus Glenview, Ill.	1031	3
24	"	(Same as above)	CC	4	25	Chicago	353-2730 Earl R. Ruby Res. ... Woodland, ... to non-pub. 353-3070	CC	5
24	"	(Same as above)	CC	4	25	Chicago	(Same as above)	CC	3
24	H	SH 3-0974 Nathan M. Carroll 1094 W. Lafayette Chicago, Ill.	1338	4					
24	C	(Same as above)		3					
24	H	HO 5-3280 Harold Krimsky 6724 N. Tolman Chicago, Ill.	S	5					
24	C	UP 8-6000 Edgewater Hospital 5700 N. Ashland Chicago, Ill.		5					
24									

DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH	DATE	CALL FROM (CODE OR NAME)	CALL TO (PERSON & PLACE)	TIME OF DAY	LENGTH
25	C	731-3838 George H. Patterson 8623 Robinson Circle Utica, Mich.	1651	6	29	C	731-9946 Ian R. Hill 4263 Country Club Utica, Mich.	1659	1
25	C	BR 1-2485 Francis Lynch 109 So. Bond St. E. Rochester, N. Y.	1725	7	29	C	731-4622 John W. McCormack 43624 Denley Utica, Mich.	1735	1
25	C	RO 1-4300 First Commercial Bank 6945 N. Clark St. Chicago, Ill.	1624	6	29	C	*LA 6-6258, Mrs Grant 3929 Rowline, Apt. 1, Dallas, Tex. (Sister)	CC	3
27	C	731-7319 Chas. J. Johnson 6653 Mendling Utica, Mich.	1345	1	30	C	*LA 8-4775 Oscar A. Robinson 4411 Buena Vista, Apt. 102 Dallas, Texas	CC	17
29	C	FE 5-0164 Willie James 463 Bartlett Pontiac, Mich.	1345	1	31	C	945-3216 (Not a working number)	0931	3
29	C	FE 5-0645 Non-Published Grace James 2082 So. Raymond Lake Dr. Pontiac, Mich.	1750	2					
29	C	FE 4-4528 Wm. J. Donnelly, M.D. 2561 Elizabeth Lake Rd. Pontiac, Mich.	1343	2					
29	C	RI 8-3324 Colly Sullivan (Attorney) 1934 Main Dallas, Texas	CC	3					
29	C	LO 2-4390 J. A. Karman & H. J. Berlone, Attys. 65 Broad E. Rochester, N. Y.	1546	1					
29	C	(Same as above)	1446	1					

\*Call made from Chicago, Ill.

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NK 44-443  
DL 44-1639  
RFH:mas

Date 2/27/64(1)

Mr. T. V. STEPHENS, Proprietor, "The Click Studio," a camera shop, Altus, Oklahoma, furnished the following information:

On February 18, 1964, an individual identifying himself as MORRIS TANNEHILL appeared at "The Click Studio" with a business card showing he was a factory representative of the Noel R. Chapin Company, 4136 Commerce, Dallas 26, Texas, a company which sells picture frame molding and frames. TANNEHILL stated he had recently taken over the route which includes Altus from his predecessor with the Chapin Company, who had retired.

TANNEHILL appeared very highly educated, very well read, and had an excellent personality. He stated he was a member of two anti-Communist organizations in Dallas; that JACK RUBY is "dead either way he goes unless he gets a life sentence because somebody will rub him out." He further stated it is well known that RUBY had been mixed in with the Communists and that RUBY had a plane chartered to go to Mexico the day of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's assassination, but did not go.

TANNEHILL remarked that he always got "carried away" when engaging in political discussions but TANNEHILL appeared serious and did not appear to be a "show off" or a mental case.

RE LEO BLUMIN - BACKGROUND OF JACK LEON RUBY

The Cincinnati Office by communication dated November 29, 1963, furnished information reflecting that on that date one HARRY BEECHER, 1621 Longbourne, Cincinnati, telephonically advised that EDNA at Peggy's Beauty Salon, Keith Building, Cincinnati, knows a jewelry salesman who claims he knew JACK LEON RUBY in Poland before RUBY came to Chicago. This communication indicates that one LEO BLUMIN, jewelry salesman, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, was watching a newscast on November 25, 1963, with ALBERT M. COOPER, Cooper and Company, 817 Main Street, Cincinnati. When RUBY was observed on television, BLUMIN allegedly commented that he looked like someone he had known in Warsaw, Poland. He said he lived in the home of one JACK RUBENSTEIN in Warsaw and that this individual resembled JACK RUBY. BLUMIN allegedly told COOPER that the RUBENSTEIN he knew in Poland was a devout communist and had fought on the side of the communists in Spain. Mr. COOPER stated that BLUMIN left him with the impression that RUBY and the JACK RUBENSTEIN he had known in Poland were two different individuals who in some way resembled each other.

On December 2, 1963, LEO BLUMIN, Owner, K and B Sales, 489 State Street, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, told SAs PHILLIP S. STEWART and PETER J. BARNES, JR., that while in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 25, 1963, he was watching television with ALBERT M. COOPER, a business associate in Cincinnati. Upon viewing pictures of JACK RUBY on the television screen, BLUMIN remarked to COOPER that RUBY resembled a JACK RUBENSTEIN whom he had known in Warsaw, Poland. He explained that he knew this JACK RUBENSTEIN during the period 1918 and 1923 when RUBENSTEIN was attending school.

Mr. BLUMIN added that he left Warsaw in 1923 and returned in 1936 or 1937. He said he remembered hearing stories that JACK RUBENSTEIN was a high-ranking officer in charge of a communist international brigade fighting in Spain. He stated that this RUBENSTEIN and JACK RUBY had similar facial structures; however, if he had definitely felt they were identical, he would have personally contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Cincinnati.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2866

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On 2/19/64 at Altus, Oklahoma File # 7C 44-430by WILLIAM T. HAZELWOOD:bnm Date dictated 2/24/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2867



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/16/64

(1)

A photograph of MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL, Oklahoma City Police Department number 95478, was exhibited to Mr. T. V. STEPHENS, proprietor, "The Click Studio," Altus, Oklahoma. Mr. STEPHENS advised there is a strong resemblance between the photograph and the individual who appeared at his place of business on February 18, 1964, and identified himself as MORRIS TANNEHILL, a factory representative for the Noel R. Chapin Company, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. STEPHENS advised that because of the passage of time he could not positively identify the photograph as being identical with the Chapin Company representative but stated he feels this individual is identical with MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL.

OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
2.  
JAG:bnm

The following investigation was conducted by SA JAMES E. GARRIS at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

On June 11, 1962, Sgt. J. R. DONNELL, Detective Bureau, Oklahoma City Police Department, advised he had in custody one MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL, charged with assault and battery, and that this individual possibly possessed information of interest to the FBI concerning security matters.

On June 11, 1962, TANNEHILL was interviewed, at which time he stated he "became interested in fighting Communism in a peaceful way" approximately one year before and soon thereafter joined the John Birch Society. He commented that he was not a member of the Minutemen. He stated he believed the FBI to be infiltrated by Communists and said he and other sources, whom he declined to identify, felt that all Federal agencies, including the FBI, are infiltrated by Communists. He indicated that neither he nor the above sources, to his knowledge, has any proof that Communists have infiltrated the FBI or any other Federal agency.

TANNEHILL advised that he had resided in Oklahoma the past eleven years and during 1950-1951 resided in Springfield, Missouri. He indicated that he was a high school graduate and had attended the Central Bible Institute, Springfield, Missouri, for one year. He stated he was in the U. S. Army from 1945 to 1950, receiving an honorable discharge. His Army Serial number was RA 18192354. He identified his wife as MARY PEARL TANNEHILL, nee MARTIN, and stated his wife was suing for a divorce.

On 4/7/64 at Altus, Oklahoma File # OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
by SA WILLIAM T. HAZELWOOD:bnm Date dictated 4/9/64

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OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
JAG:bnm  
1.

The following investigation was conducted by SA J. A. GRIMES at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

On March 10, 1964, Miss JEAN WEBB, Records Bureau, Oklahoma City Police Department, made available Oklahoma City Police Department file #95478 on MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL, which reflects he was arrested by the Oklahoma City Police Department on June 11, 1962, on the charge of Assault and Battery filed by his wife. The file reflected that when TANNEHILL was arrested he had on his person a .22 caliber pistol. Mrs. TANNEHILL advised the Police Department that TANNEHILL also possessed a sub-machine gun and with the consent of TANNEHILL, the Police Department went to TANNEHILL's apartment and recovered a Schmissier Sub-Machine gun which had the barrel plugged with solder. Mrs. TANNEHILL further advised the Oklahoma City Police Department that TANNEHILL was a member of the John Birch Society, the Minutemen, and the National Indignation Committee.

The file reflected that the charge against TANNEHILL was dismissed on March 11, 1964.

The file contained the following background and physical description of MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL:

Race	White
Birth	12/1/26, Drumright, Oklahoma
Height	5'11"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Brown, wavy
Eyes	Blue
Residence	900 N. W. 12th, Oklahoma City
Occupation	Office worker, National Supply Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Social Security No.	447-20-0022
Relatives:	
Wife	MARY PEARL TANNEHILL, 805 S. E. Binkley, Oklahoma City
Father	MORRIS HAMILTON TANNEHILL, Garber, Oklahoma

DL 44-1639  
MCC:les  
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD L. WIEHL on March 17, 1964:

BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Dallas, advised that MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL has been in credit bureau files since February 8, 1963. TANNEHILL is formerly from Garber, Oklahoma. The files reflect that he was either 36 or 39 years of age in 1963 and he is a former employee of Acme Electric, no address shown. His marriage status is listed as separated. His last address listed as 5715 South Beckley and current employment as Chapin and Company, as traveling salesman.

It is noted that the telephone number of Noel R. Chapin Company, 4147 Commerce Street, is Taylor 3-9991. A phone call to Chapin and Company on March 17, 1964, verified TANNEHILL's employment there and it was determined that he was working in a salesman capacity and was out of town "on the road" all of the time.

A check of current Dallas City Directory and telephone directory reflects no listing for a MORRIS G. TANNAHILL or TANNEHILL.

1Date 4/17/64

MORRIS GERALD TANNEHILL advised he presently resides at 3911 West Adams Street, Kansas City, Kansas, and is employed as a salesman for the Christian Memorial Foundation, 800 West 47th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

TANNEHILL stated he could not recall the circumstances or the occasion when he might have made statements to the effect that it was well known that RUBY had been mixed up with the Communists and that RUBY had a plane chartered to go to Mexico on the day of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's assassination.

TANNEHILL explained that he possibly made statements similar to those above, however if he did, he had no basis in fact for making such statements and most probably he was attempting to express something he had read in some of the "right-wing" periodicals. He added that it was possible that this might have been contained in one of the publications distributed by GERALD L. K. SMITH, however he could not be sure.

LA 44-895  
GAP:mjg  
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REPORTED INFORMATION THAT JACK RUBY  
AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD BEEN IN  
THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

On November 26, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, telephonically advised SA GILBERT G. BENJAMIN, JR. that AARON C. FUNK, JR., who has done work in the past at the offices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in Washington, D. C., remarked on November 25, 1963, that he knows an individual in the San Fernando Valley that was a member of the same chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union in Dallas, Texas, with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and OSWALD's "killer" JACK RUBY.

Source stated that FUNK can be reached at his home, 5050 Vanalden, Tarzana, California, and his home telephone is DI 4-1113. Source said that FUNK has no connection with the HCUA at the present time, to the best of source's knowledge.

The following investigation was conducted by  
SA ALAN W. MURDOCH:

AARON C. FUNK, JR., 5050 Vanalden Drive, Tarzana, interviewed on November 26, 1963, at the offices of Heintz and Maletesta, Advertising Agency, 1711 North Vine, Hollywood, advised that he had talked to THOMAS DEVINE, Professor of Sociology at Pierce Jr. College, over the week end and learned from him that DEVINE had talked to someone in Texas, who had said that OSWALD and RUBY were both in the American Civil Liberties Union. FUNK could not definitely say that DEVINE told him they were in the same chapter in Dallas. It was his recollection now that they had speculated that OSWALD and RUBY were in the same chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On 4/17/64 at Kansas City, Missouri File # DL 44-1639  
SA GEORGE A. ARNETT  
SA WILLIAM G. BROOKHART : SSC Date dictated 4/17/64

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[illegible]

At this point in the interview with DEVINE, he telephonically contacted Sergeant MOORE. Following the conversation, DEVINE reported to the writer that he had misunderstood MOORE in their previous conversation. MOORE knew nothing whatever concerning RUBY being in the American Civil Liberties Union. MOORE had said "the killer" (meaning OSWALD) had been in the American Civil Liberties Union and DEVINE had assumed he meant RUBY. MOORE got the information that OSWALD was in the American Civil Liberties Union from television.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2868—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2869

Commission Exhibit No. 2869  
Page 2

It may be of interest in evaluating this information that Miss Ostermuller regarded the following as highly suspicious. On November 22, 1963, while viewing the Presidential motorcade from the third floor of a downtown Dallas parking building, she observed a young man, slender build, with blonde hair, carrying a transistor radio and a paper wrapped package. He chose a good vantage point, watched the parade without comment to others. He was alone and did not move from his position or put his package down during the entire time he was watching while others placed their coats and packages on nearby parked cars.

#### INTERVIEWED WITNESSES

Oklahoma City is requested to identify and interview the man formerly employed as a musician by Ruby.

End

466

Form No. 100 (Rev. 4-64)  
5-10-64 (10-1-64)

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN Dallas 12-5-63 JMC

OFFICE Oklahoma City

FILE NO. 00-2-31,030

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Continued	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	PERIOD COVERED December 13, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAC Jack C. Nielsen		

#### DETAILS

SYNOPSIS: Informant interviewed regarding Jack Ruby's status as a communist. No information of value obtained.

#### DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference December 5, 1963, Memorandum Report of SA Elmer W. Moore, Dallas.

On December 13, 1963, I interviewed Mrs. Annabelle Phelan, White female; 58; 5-7; 180; dyed red hair; heavy build, at her home, 709 N.E. 12th Street, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Phelan was questioned regarding information she had supplied to Miss Pat Ostermuller regarding Jack Ruby's status as a communist as outlined in SA Moore's 12-5-63 M.R.

Mrs. Phelan stated Miss Pat Ostermuller is her daughter and not her niece. Mrs. Phelan is an employee of the Children's Hospital in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and is currently converses with nurses assigned to the hospital. Mrs. Phelan stated an adult patient at the hospital has made several derogatory comments concerning Mr. Kennedy after the President's assassination. Jack Ruby's assassination of Lee Harvey Oswald is a well known conversation and a nurse who had been to a nurse's convention at the University of Texas, at the approximate time of the President's assassination, stated it was a generally recognized fact in Dallas and Ft. Worth that Jack Ruby was a communist. The nurse who made this statement stated she was not making this statement concerning Ruby from another nurse who was at the convention who was married to a musician and this musician allegedly was employed in one of Jack Ruby's night clubs while he was attending school. Mrs. Phelan stated Mrs. Phelan was passing on third or fourth handed information and was not possessed of any specific information but rather information gleaned from group discussions at the hospital. Mrs. Phelan stated she could not provide

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief ✓ Oklahoma City Dallas	Orig & 2 2 cc 2 cc	<i>Jack C. Nielsen</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-13-63
		APPROVED	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	702

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964

any information which would identify the alleged source of information.

DISPOSITION

Inquiry regarding this part of the investigation in Oklahoma City is being terminated.

JCN:jel

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OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
GES:vm

The following investigation was conducted by SA CLENN E. SILVEY:

At Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

On January 3, 1964, ANNABELLE PHELAN, 709 NE 12th Street, who is the Information and Discharge Clerk, Children's Hospital, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that on or about December 1, 1963, she and DOROTHY JONES, a nurse at Children's Hospital, were discussing various remarks made by parents and visitors of the patients in the hospital concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and the subsequent killing of OSWALD. She advised during the conversation Miss JONES stated that JENELL HUBBARD, Chief Nurse at the hospital, had informed her that everyone in Dallas knew JACK RUBY was a Communist. This information allegedly came from a nurse attending a nurses' workshop in Fort Worth, Texas, at the time of the assassination. This nurse was allegedly married to a musician who formerly played at JACK RUBY's club.

PHELAN advised there was no further discussion of this remark and she could not identify the source of this allegation about RUBY's Communistic tendencies.

On January 4, 1964, Mrs. DONALD C. (JENELL) HUBBARD, 1600 Anderson Road, Head Nurse, Children's Hospital, advised she was in attendance at a workshop sponsored by the Texas League of Nursing at Fort Worth, Texas, during the latter part of November, 1963. She stated on the day RUBY shot OSWALD she and several of the other nurses at the workshop were discussing this incident at which time Mrs. ANN MARIE CARLSON, 2622 Madera Street, Dallas, Texas, who is employed as a nurse at the Timberlawn Sanatorium in Dallas, made the remark that her husband had formerly played in the band at JACK RUBY's club and had left this job because everyone knew JACK RUBY was "a real kook and a Communist."

Mrs. HUBBARD could furnish no additional information concerning RUBY or CARLSON and advised there was no additional discussion about the above-mentioned statement. She stated there were several other individuals in the room at the time however she could not identify these persons.

Date 1/9/641

CARL WILLIAM CARLSON, 2622 Medara, furnished the following information:

In 1959, CARLSON, a musician, moved to Dallas. In attempting to locate employment at Dallas, CARLSON made inquiry at the Sovereign Club. CARLSON does not recall if, at that time, he talked to JACK RUBY in seeking employment. CARLSON advised he does not know JACK RUBY personally. He has never frequented the Carousel Club and, except for the one time when he was seeking employment at the Sovereign Club, he has not frequented the Sovereign Club. CARLSON had no information pertaining to RUBY's political philosophies, nor had he any knowledge of RUBY's personal affairs or associates.

CARLSON stated he had heard from other musicians over the years that RUBY, because of his temperament, at times was difficult to work for. CARLSON stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he had no knowledge of any acquaintance between OSWALD and RUBY.

on 1/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Specic Agent JAMES S. WEIR & JOSEPH G. PEGGS Date dictated 1/9/64  
eah 79

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2869—Continued

Date 1/9/641

Mrs. CARL WILLIAM CARLSON, 2622 Madera, advised that she does not know JACK RUBY; she has never frequented the Sovereign Club or the Carousel Club.

Mrs. CARLSON advised she did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and had no information or knowledge of any acquaintance between OSWALD and RUBY.

on 1/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents JOSEPH G. PEGGS & JAMES S. WEIR Date dictated 1/9/64  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2869—Continued



Date December 11, 1963

WALTER JAMES CARLSON, Jr., 2103 North 24th Street, advised that he was a technical sergeant in the U.S. Army from November, 1939 to September, 1945, under the Army Serial Number, ASN 693 7723, but was on duty with the U.S. Air Force during the latter part of his service time. He stated after he came back from overseas duty, he was assigned in about September, 1943 to the Alachua Air Force Base at Gainesville, Florida with the 521st Fighter-Bomber Group, in the Communications Section. He stated he does not recall the Squadron number. He stated he was then transferred with his unit to the Kissimmee Air Force Base, Kissimmee, Florida arriving there about December, 1943 and probably in about February, 1944 he was transferred with his unit to the Pinecastle Air Force Base, Orlando, Florida, where he stayed until about September, 1945. In his Communications Section, probably beginning at Kissimmee Air Force Base, was a man named RUBY, whose first name may have been JACK. He stated this man may have been at Gainesville, too, but he does not specifically recall it. He stated the man named RUBY was an enlisted man, possibly a sergeant or a staff sergeant in the Communications Section, purporting to have knowledge of radio and/or telephones. He stated some of the photographs of JACK RUBY, the man who shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, appear to him to resemble the man named RUBY in the 521st Fighter-Bomber Group at the bases named above. He stated the man in his unit was short, stocky build, dark hair with bald spot on top and the man gambled a lot, having talked about betting on sulky races in Detroit, Michigan, on his furlough. He stated the man was from Chicago, Illinois as he recalls. He stated the man smoked cigars a lot. He stated the man had not been overseas, and appeared to be in a clique at the 521st Fighter-Bomber Group, along with a Master Sergeant BUMPAS (first name not recalled), and a Technician Sergeant CALLAHAN (first name not recalled), and they seemed to have their own way in the Communications Section. He stated the man called RUBY was rumored to be associated with a Colonel ROBERT, base commander of Pinecastle Air Force Base, who he heard had tried to solicit Communist Party Memberships from officers at the Officer's Club there. He stated he has no specific knowledge of this but he had heard rumors about this matter. He stated that in September, 1945, he recalls the footlockers of the men at the Communications Section were searched by men who he heard were from the intelligence branch.

MI 44-173

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of the service, and they were supposed to be looking for subversive material. He recalls vividly that the man called RUBY protested vigorously the search of his locker. He stated he inferred from such activities that perhaps the man named RUBY was associated with subversive elements at the base.

On 12/9/63 at Superior, Wisconsin File # MI 44-173  
by SA CLIFFORD E. HUMPHREY/lmp Date dictated 12/9/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2870—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2870

323

SE 89-47

INFORMATION CONCERNING JACK LEON RUBY, Also Known As  
JACK RUBENSTEINMrs. NATALIE REEVES - Complainant - 11/24/63AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON

On November 24, 1963, Mrs. NATALIE REEVES, 3834 South Fawcett Avenue, was interviewed by Tacoma Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents following a telephonic request to the Seattle Office in which she claimed she might have information concerning JACK RUBY. Mrs. REEVES was immediately contacted by Tacoma Agents and furnished the following information:

In 1946 or 1948 she recalled meeting a man in Los Angeles, California, who identified himself as JOE YOUNG. She recalled meeting JOE YOUNG in a dance hall and described this as a "pickup date". After several meetings with YOUNG he told her his true name was JACK RUBENSTEIN and also indicated he had been known under the name JACK RUBY. He further told her that he was employed as a station attendant for a Union Oil Company and at that time he lived on Verdugo Avenue, Glendale, California. During their conversation he also informed her he was an atheist, had never been married and had once traveled in Russia during 1938 and 1939. YOUNG openly praised both LENIN and STALIN and after several days requested Mrs. REEVES accompany him to China where he was going to "build bridges".

Mrs. REEVES explained that the recent television photos of JACK LEON RUBY are in some way similar to the person she knew as JOE YOUNG in 1946 and 1948. She described JOE YOUNG as a white male, 5' 8" to 5' 10" tall, 170 pounds, with blond wavy hair and a dimpled chin.

On November 25, 1963, Mrs. REEVES was re-interviewed at her request and advised that on viewing further photographs of JACK LEON RUBY on the television she did not believe he was identical with the person she knew as JOE YOUNG. She pointed out her reasons for initially reporting this instance were due to the similarity in names and because of the unusual circumstances surrounding her association with YOUNG.

Mrs. NELLIE BERSOS - Complainant - 11/25/63

LA 44-895

GAP:mjg

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ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL  
NOVEMBER 24, 1963, CONCERNING  
MORRIS ADELMAN

On November 24, 1963, an anonymous telephone caller contacted the Los Angeles Office and advised SA ROBERT W. HOUSEAL, JR. that JACK RUBY, a.k.a. Jacob Rubenstein, "killer of LEE OSWALD," was closely associated with MORRIS ADELMAN, a notorious Communist Party organizer in the Chicago area during World War II. ADELMAN was later in Los Angeles and the Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Texas, areas.

DL 44-1639  
MCC:las  
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The Los Angeles Office advised on November 24, 1963, its indices, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

By communication dated November 25, 1963, the Chicago Office advised its indices, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN as a notorious Communist Party organizer during World War II or otherwise. It was reported one MORRIS ADELMAN, 4445 North Lawndale, Chicago, was a signer of the "Stockholm Peace Petition" in 1950. The source who furnished such information was unacquainted with MORRIS ADELMAN.

Chicago reported the current telephone directory lists one MORRIS G. ADELMAN residing 3390 West Hollywood, Chicago.

Chicago advised five individuals, all members of the Communist Party in the Chicago area, during the 1930s and/or 1940s, could furnish no information regarding a functionary of the Communist Party by the name of MORRIS ADELMAN or any variation of the spelling.

The San Antonio Office advised by communication dated April 16, 1964, indices of that office, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN. It was stated San Antonio City Directories for 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952-1953, and 1954 list MORRIS ADELMAN, Dry Goods, Men's Clothiers, 501 West Commerce, San Antonio, home address 334 East Summit Avenue. City Directories for 1955-1956 and 1957 reflect FLORENCE ADELMAN, widow of MORRIS ADELMAN, resided at 334 East Summit, San Antonio. The current city directory shows Mrs. FLORENCE ADELMAN of the same address as an employee of North Alamo Parking Lot, 218 Third Street, San Antonio.

DL 1639  
MCC:las  
2

On November 24, 1963, indices of the Dallas Office, including security references, were found to include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN. Check of Dallas City Directories, 1948 to the present, and current telephone directory include no listings identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN with variations of the spelling.

On April 16, 1964, WILLIAM JAMES LOWERY, JR., 4520 Bridlewood Street, Dallas, an admitted Communist Party member in Dallas, Texas, from September 23, 1945, to September 23, 1963, advised Special Agent W. Harlan Brown the name of MORRIS ADELMAN was not familiar to him as a member of the Communist Party in the Dallas-Fort Worth area or that any individual of that name, with variations, has been an organizer or otherwise a functionary of the Communist Party in Dallas or elsewhere, to his knowledge.

On April 17, 1964, BIRDIE SUE BELCEER, Retail Merchants Credit Association, advised Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS she found no records in her files identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN with variations of the spelling.

On April 17, 1964, Operator 8, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, Texas, advised IC JAMES VON WHITE that no record could be identified with MORRIS ADELMAN. IC WHITE checked Fort Worth City Directories for 1947, 1949-1963, and current telephone directory finding no listing identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

By communication dated April 17, 1964, the New York Office, which covers the location of national headquarters of the Communist Party, advised its indices, including security references, disclose no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF

Commission Exhibit No. 2873

Date November 29, 19631

Captain WILLIAM STEVENS, New Orleans Police Department, Juvenile Bureau, advised that his police agency had no record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his mother, MARGARET C. OSWALD.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

July 7 1964

Subject: Lee Harvey Oswald and Organization  
Involved or interviewed

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 10, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy received a telegram from Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, in which she stated that Mr. William Keester, an Oklahoma City detective told one Jim Standard, an Oklahoma City reporter, that there were many things that he, Keester, had to say about the attempted assassination of Major General Edwin A. Walker. Mr. Keester was reported to have said, however, that he was afraid to tell Mr. Standard what those things were.

On June 30, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the Commission, requested interviews of Mr. Standard and Mr. Keester to determine whether or not there is any truth in the allegations made by Mrs. Martin. These interviews are reported hereinafter.

On July 3, 1964, Mr. James Standard, reporter, Oklahoma City Times, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who advised he had been interviewed previously concerning his coverage of the events following the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas, stated that several weeks following his return to Oklahoma City on November 25, 1963, he had chanced to talk to William R. Keester, a former detective on the Oklahoma City Police Department, then employed as a private investigator.

On the occasion of this conversation, Mr. Standard said Keester told him he had done some private investigative work in partnership with Cliff Roberts for General Clyde J. Watts, Oklahoma City attorney, and counsel for General Edwin A. Walker. The assignment

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2874

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY /lyc Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 2873

had related to the attempted shooting of General Walker at Dallas, Texas, in the spring of 1963, and had involved investigation by Keester and Roberts at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Standard said that, as his conversation with Keester was prior to that time when Oswald definitely had been established as the one attempting the assassination of General Walker, he was interested in any information which Keester and Roberts might have developed, and had indicated this to Keester. Keester, who had then stated he might have to return to Dallas on the same matter, promised to give Mr. Standard information for a story, unless such should be prohibited either by General Watts, by whom he had been retained, or by General Walker. This, Mr. Standard said, was the reason that Keester had not related any details to him in this matter of the attempted shooting of General Walker--the story would await possible additional investigation and clearance by Generals Watts and Walker.

Mr. Standard said that the later developments concerning Lee Harvey Oswald were such that he had not pursued this matter with Keester thereafter.

Mr. Standard said he had related this to Mrs. Shirley Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma, when she had called him from Hominy. She had called, as she had numerous times in the past, to ask questions of Mr. Standard, and to tell of "interesting things," as Mr. Standard put it. Mr. Standard said that shortly following the assassination, he had visited Mrs. Martin in Hominy for the purposes of obtaining material for a feature story which he had prepared concerning her investigative activities relating to the assassination. Long since, he said, he has merely filed away anything she has directed to him. He felt that Mrs. Martin has supplied him with copies of almost every paper she has prepared.

It was in this most recent telephone conversation with Mrs. Martin, which she had initiated, that Mr. Standard said he had mentioned the Keester conversation to her. He said he had related no more than the

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2874--Continued

contact with Keester as he had described. If Mrs. Martin had inferred anything beyond this, Mr. Standard said that it was in her failure to understand, or of her imagination.

Mr. Standard advised he has no information which would indicate that any person, other than Lee Harvey Oswald, made the assassination attempt on General Edwin A. Walker.

Concerning William R. Keester, Mr. Standard said that he still is engaged in private investigative work at Oklahoma City, insofar as he knew. He has been so engaged since his discharge from the Oklahoma City Police Department in the spring of 1963. Initially, he had operated in partnership with Cliff Roberts, as the K & R Investigation Service, but Roberts now is employed as an agent by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, and may be presumed no longer active in the partnership. Keester's principal accounts have been Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols, and Johnson, Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and Cooper, Lawrence and Gullett, also Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. William Ross Keester, 2224 Southwest 61st Terrace, (phone MUtual 5-2745), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on July 6, 1964, advised he operates the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building (phone CEutral 2-0233), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a firm established in 1963 in partnership with Cliff Roberts, now employed as an agent for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Keester stated that the investigative work by the firm primarily is civil, its principal accounts being Cooper, Lawrence and Gullett, Attorneys, where Keester said he maintains an office, and Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols and Johnson, Attorneys, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of which firm a partner, former General Clyde J. Watts, is counsel for General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas.

In the spring of 1963, the exact dates not recalled, Mr. Keester said that he and Roberts had been called upon by General Watts to investigate the attempted

- 3 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2874--Continued

## ASSASSINATION

assassination of General Edwin A. Walker. Several trips had been made by Keester and Roberts to Dallas, Texas, in connection with this assignment.

The course of initial investigation had been suggested by General Walker, who had ventured that the Black Muslims, which Keester described as a Negro organization active in Dallas, might have "master-minded" the attempt to kill the General. The investigation, Keester said, had failed to identify the Black Muslims with the incident, though liaison with the Dallas Police Department had been established for assistance to the K & R. Investigations Service. Keester and Roberts returned to Oklahoma City without having developed any suspects in the shooting.

The course of subsequent investigation, Keester related, had concerned William McEwan Duff, formerly employed as a "batman" by General Walker, and reported as a possible suspect by a woman who had called a Walker aide anonymously to state that her daughter, in association with Duff, had said Duff seemed to have knowledge of the shooting. General Walker, in a telephone call to General Clyde J. Watts, had requested investigation concerning Duff, who continued to reside at Dallas, Texas.

A surreptitious investigation of Duff, culminating in an offer by Keester and Roberts of \$5,000 to Duff for a second attempt to assassinate General Walker, failed to gain information from Duff which would implicate him in any way with the first attempt, or to indicate his knowledge of any suspects.

Keester said that he and Roberts had taken an apartment in the same building with Duff, cultivated his friendship, his confidence, followed by the offer of \$5,000 to kill General Walker. Always Duff had implied knowledge of the prior attempt, and finally did agree to their proposal, according to Keester. Duff stipulated that he be provided a passport out of the United States, along with a car, a driver, and a rifle. With Duff,

- 4 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2874—Continued

## ASSASSINATION

Keester and Roberts had toured the area of the Walker residence in Dallas, surveying the potential of this area for the shooting.

When the plan had reached this stage, Keester said he and Roberts had counseled with General Watts and he with General Walker. Both were uncertain as to how to proceed. Three days elapsed. Finally, Keester and Roberts were instructed to turn all of the results of their investigation, including taped recordings of conversations with Duff, over to the Dallas Police Department, with which department Keester and Roberts had made no prior contact relating to Duff.

In the three days which had elapsed, Keester said "Duff gets spooky." He had been pressing Keester and Roberts for the passport and implementation of the plan. Keester stated that he never had any doubt that Duff had intended to get and abscond with the \$5,000 if he could; that he never had any intention of shooting Walker, Keester doubting that killing was in Duff's make-up. Keester, who described Duff as displaying every evidence of a skilled confidence man, said that on the same day he and Roberts had turned their evidence to the Dallas Police Department, Duff had visited the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Keester said that he had a feeling that Duff might have been in touch with the FBI all along.

Mr. Keester said he and Roberts concluded their investigation of Duff with their surrender of evidence to the Dallas Police Department, convinced Duff had taken advantage of his prior employment with General Walker--without intent to pursue the proposal--simply in order to obtain the \$5,000 offered.

Additionally, Mr. Keester stated that never in his investigation had the name Jack Ruby appeared, or that of Lee Harvey Oswald, of whom he had heard nothing until Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy. An acquaintanceship with Jack Ruby, pre-dating the investigation, had been established through contacts

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2874—Continued

## ASSASSINATION

Date 12-6-63

with the Dallas Police Department and several visits to the night club operated by Ruby. Ruby's name never had been mentioned by Duff, and Keester said that he has no reason to believe that Duff knew anything of Jack Ruby until Ruby's shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Keester said he had conducted no other investigation relating to the attempted killing of General Walker, an investigation which had been concluded within several weeks following the attempt, nor had he been requested to do so by his client.

1  
DONNIE VOORHIS, wa interviewed at his place of business, The Mont Martre Club, 206 Browder . He advised that he has known JACK RUBY for a number of years, as he and RUBY both operate night clubs. He advised that he knows nothing of RUBY's personal life.

VOORHIS stated that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information which would link RUBY with OSWALD. He advised that he has made statements to numerous people that he believes that RUBY and OSWALD were linked in this matter, however, that this was only his personal opinion and knows nothing about the matter, except what he has heard in the newspapers.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2874—Continued

on 12-5-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN & JOSEPH G. PEGGS, md Date dictated 12-6-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2875



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

12/23/63

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. LEONARD CALVERLEY, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised that he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a fellow employee with this company during the latter part of 1963 and the early part of 1963, and that he was unaware of any connection existing between OSWALD and JACK RUBY prior to the time RUBY shot and killed OSWALD on November 24, 1963.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

12/23/63

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. JOHN GRAEF, Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised that he recalled LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a fellow employee at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall during the latter part of 1962 and the early part of 1963. He stated that prior to the time JACK RUBY shot and killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, he had never been aware of any connection existing between these two individuals. He said that he had never heard of RUBY or had known of him prior to that time.

on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH J. JACKSON /cjr Date dictated 12/23/63

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on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH J. JACKSON /cjr Date dictated 12/23/63

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1Date December 20, 1963

MACK OSBORNE, 2816 43rd Street, was recontacted to determine if he had any knowledge as to acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. Mr. OSBORNE stated he had been acquainted with OSWALD briefly during 1959 at El Toro Marine Corps Air Station. He said he never knew JACK RUBY and has no information that OSWALD had any acquaintanceship or association with RUBY.

on 12/19/63 at Lubbock, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents JOSEPH H. PFISTER & AUBREY ELLIOTT, JR. Date dictated 12/19/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2876—Continued

1Date 12/23/63

Mr. ROBERT L. STOVALL, Partner, Jeggars-Chiles-Stovall, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas, advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed with this company during the latter part of 1962 and the early part of 1963. He stated that he had no information to indicate that there was any connection or association between OSWALD and JACK RUBY prior to the time that RUBY shot OSWALD on November 24, 1963. He said that he had no prior knowledge of JACK RUBY.

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH J. JACKSON /cjr Date dictated 12/23/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2876—Continued

DL 44-1639  
KPH:LAC  
1

BILL HAMPTON, Manager of Radio Station KBOX, Dallas, telephonically advised he received an anonymous telephone call to the effect that the subscriber to Post Office Box 765, Irving, Texas, allegedly had information concerning OSWALD and RUBY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
KENNETH P. HUGHES:

On December 10, 1963, FRANK H. BROWNE, subscriber to Post Office Box 765, Irving, Texas, who resides at 5803 Fremont, Dallas, advised that he met an unknown individual at Anthony's Lounge on Gaston Avenue in Dallas who stated that he could show that there was a connection between OSWALD and RUBY. BROWNE stated that he had been drinking and, in fact, stated he was drunk. He described the individual making these comments as a white male; 5 feet, 9 inches in height; 175 pounds, with light hair, age approximately 45-52. He could furnish no further information.

On December 10, 1963, MYRTLE REECE, waitress, Anthony's Restaurant, Gaston Avenue, Dallas, advised that she recalled two individuals who were drunk in the tavern and stated further that one individual was "cut off" because he was dancing. She did not hear anything regarding OSWALD and RUBY.

On December 13, 1963, GENE FARLEY, 10234 Kilkenney, Dallas, advised that he is the "bouncer" at Anthony's Tavern. He stated that on approximately November 26, 1963, he had two individuals in the tavern whom he had to "shut off". One individual by the name of NICK LUCAS was "shooting his mouth off" about a Latin woman who skipped from the Statler-Hilton Hotel leaving a \$50.00 bill. The individual also gave him a card advertising Haskell Drive-In Restaurant, Dallas.

LUCAS was supposedly making statements connecting this woman with RUBY and OSWALD. He described this individual as 5 feet, 7 inches to 9 inches in height; 60-65 years old, with a Greek or Italian accent.

On December 13, 1963, RAY AIKEN, Statler-Hilton Hotel, made available the records of individuals registered there on the 26th of November 1963. The records failed to show a woman of Latin descent as being a "skipper" leaving a \$50.00 bill.

DL 44-1639  
2

On December 16, 1963, NICK CUZIGTIS, of 3219 Ross Avenue, interviewed at his place of employment, the Haskell Drive-In, stated that he remembers being in Anthony's and drinking quite a bit. He later admitted that he was drunk. He stated that he was cut off because he was dancing and was somewhat boisterous. He stated that he does not remember making any statements connecting JACK RUBY and OSWALD but remembers stating that the hotels around town should be on alert for Madame NHU because he had read that she was noted for "skipping out" on her hotel bill.

Mr. CUZIGTIS stated that any statements he made that night, he made in reference to Madame NHU and does not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD or of any connection between the two. He knew of no connection between RUBY and the Police Department or of any conspiracy between RUBY and any other individual to kill OSWALD or of any subversive organizations RUBY belonged to or any close connections between RUBY and the Police Department. He knew of none of RUBY's travels.

(1)

Date 12-4-63

LENNIE L. BROWN, 208 East Ercope, Midwest City, Oklahoma advised he has been employed as a dish washer at the Metropolitan YMCA, Oklahoma City for approximately four months.

BROWN advised a Negro man, ALONZO, LNU, is employed as the cook at the YMCA cafeteria and that ALONZO has become jealous of his ability to wash the dishes so rapidly and do such a good job.

BROWN advised after President KENNEDY was assassinated, ALONZO appeared to be very interested in the details of the assassination in the newspaper and was very angry about the assassination and directed this anger toward the individual who had assassinated the President. BROWN stated that ALONZO made no remarks concerning his anger but BROWN pointed out "actions speak louder than words".

BROWN stated, "I have no outright facts, not even a slim suspicion but furnished information to the Dallas County Attorney only as a tip when RUBY stated, 'I don't know why I did it', it just set me to thinking". BROWN pointed out that ALONZO frequented bars and night clubs in the Oklahoma City area and since JACK RUBY, the killer of OSWALD, was a night club owner, he felt there was possibly a connection between RUBY and ALONZO. BROWN advised he had heard nothing nor had he seen anything to indicate RUBY and ALONZO had any connection or that they were even acquainted. He again stated he felt there was a possibility ALONZO contacted RUBY and urged him to kill OSWALD.

To further substantiate this suspicion, BROWN stated a couple of days after OSWALD had been shot, ALONZO, standing over the cooking table and without any apparent thought, uttered the word "OSWALD".

BROWN advised he could not recall the contents of the letter he had forwarded to the County Attorney in Dallas, Texas because he was confused on November 26, 1963, the date he prepared the letter.

(2)

OC 44-430

DL 44-1639

The following descriptive data concerning BROWN was obtained during the course of the interview:

Age	57
Sex	Male
Race	White
Place of Birth	Wichita, Kansas
Date of Birth	May 6, 1906
Height	5'8"
Weight	165 lbs.
Build	Heavy
Eyes	brown
Hair	dark brown - graying
Residence	Midwest City, Oklahoma - eight years; Clinton, Oklahoma prior to that time.

On 12-3-63 at Midwest City, Oklahoma File # OC 44-430  
DL 44-1639  
 by SAs GLENN E. SILVEY & WILLIAM MICHELSEN:ddw  
Date dictated 12-4-63

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DL 44-1639

GCT:LAC

1

AT GALVESTON, TEXAS:

On December 4, 1963, ALVIN HARRINGTON, salesman, Factory Outlet Shoe Store, advised SA CARLOS L. KIRBY, JR., that on November 25, 1963, an unknown white female appeared at the store and purchased a pair of shoes. While at the above store, this unknown female related she has a friend who has an acquaintance in New Orleans, Louisiana, who operates a rooming house, and this acquaintance at one time rented a room to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but the landlady found some Communist literature in OSWALD's room and requested him to move.

The unknown female also reported that a station wagon picked up OSWALD at the rooming house in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the landlady obtained the license number from the station wagon, which license number reportedly was listed to JACK RUBY.

ALVIN HARRINGTON and other employees at the factory outlet store, Galveston, Texas, advised they have no idea as to the identity of the unknown female (customer) referred to above.

Date 12/5/631

Mr. ALEXANDER E. EAMES, III, 4903 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated he was not aware of or had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the landlady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

on 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # DL 44-1639  
NO 44-2064  
 by SA JOHN B. LEE / mh Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 12/5/631

JERRY CALLAHAN, 4908 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that he was fully aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY and that he saw RUBY's picture in the newspaper and on TV, but could not recall ever having seen RUBY prior to this time. He stated he was not aware of or had he heard of any incident where a station wagon picked OSWALD up at 4905 Magazine Street, and the land lady obtained the license plate number which was listed to JACK RUBY, nor was he aware of or had he heard of OSWALD's landlady finding Communist literature in his room and requested him to move.

He stated that he had never saw JACK RUBY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time while OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street.

On 12/3 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
DL 44-1639  
 by SA JOHN B. LEE /mh Date dictated 12/5/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued

Date 12/5/631

Mrs. CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, furnished the following information:

She knows nothing concerning her neighbor, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ever living in any rooming house. She knows nothing about any landlady finding communist literature in his room and requesting him to move. She stated she had seen on television the landlady of the Magazine Street apartment where LEE and his family had lived while in New Orleans in the spring and summer of 1963, and the landlady said she had asked LEE to remove a pro-Castro sign from the front of his apartment which LEE did. Mrs. MURRET saw no communist literature in LEE's possession while he stayed at her house for about a week after he arrived in New Orleans in late April or early May, 1963, prior to moving to the apartment. She knows of no other place where he lived in New Orleans after his arrival in the spring.

She knows of no connection between LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY. She does not know and had never heard of JACK RUBY prior to RUBY shooting LEE. The only station wagon she saw in connection with LEE OSWALD was the station wagon which a lady was driving who brought LEE's wife, MARINA, and child, to the MURRET home to meet LEE and who then drove LEE and his family to the Magazine Street apartment that LEE had rented. LEE told Mrs. MURRET the woman was the woman with whom his wife had been staying in Texas. Mrs. MURRET may have been told the woman's name but does not recall. She now assumes her name is Mrs. PAYNE, inasmuch as newspaper accounts have stated MARINA had been staying at Mrs. PAYNE's home in Texas.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent JOSEPH G. ENGELHARDT /dmk Date dictated 12/5/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued

Date December 6, 19631

CHARLES F. MURRET, 757 French Street, advised as follows:

LEE OSWALD, his nephew, arrived at his home in the spring of 1963. He stayed at the house for about a week and then rented an apartment on Magazine Street. MURRET knows of no other place where OSWALD stayed in New Orleans after his arrival in 1963. He knows nothing concerning any communist literature found in any room. He knows nothing of any landlady asking OSWALD to move.

He has no knowledge of any contacts between OSWALD and JACK RUBY. The first time he heard JACK RUBY's name was after RUBY shot OSWALD.

The only station wagon he knows of that has any connection with OSWALD is the station wagon which brought OSWALD's wife and child from Texas about a week after OSWALD had arrived in New Orleans and a day or so after OSWALD had rented the Magazine Street apartment. This station wagon was driven by a lady. MURRET arrived home as OSWALD, his wife and child and the lady driver were about to leave to go to OSWALD's apartment. MURRET drove his own car and guided them to the apartment.

on 12/5/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NY 44-2084  
DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent JOSEPH E. ENGELHARDT :dmm Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued

Date December 6, 19631

JOHN M. MURRET, 6622 Louis XXIV Street, advised as follows:

He is a cousin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Sometime in the spring of 1963, OSWALD arrived at the home of his mother at 757 French Street, where MURRET was living at the time. OSWALD stayed at the house about a week and then rented an apartment on Magazine Street. The Magazine Street apartment was the only place he knows of where OSWALD lived after moving from MURRET's parents' house.

MURRET knows nothing concerning the finding of any communist literature in OSWALD's room and a landlady requesting him to move. MURRET saw a television interview in which the landlady of the Magazine Street apartment stated that she had requested her husband to ask OSWALD to take down a sign of some sort that was on the screen door or window of the apartment OSWALD was renting. OSWALD did take down the sign.

MURRET knows of no connection between LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY. The first time he had heard JACK RUBY's name was in connection with RUBY's shooting of OSWALD. The only station wagon he knows of that has any connection with OSWALD is the station wagon which brought OSWALD's wife and child from Texas. MURRET was told by a member of his family that OSWALD's wife and child had been staying with this woman in Texas. The last time he saw OSWALD was on Labor Day, 1963, when he took OSWALD, his wife and child from the MURRET home on French Street to OSWALD's apartment on Magazine Street.

on 12/5/63 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 44-2064  
DL 44-1639  
 by SA JOSEPH E. ENGELHARDT:dmm Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

b1

WILLIAM GEORGE GAUDET telephonically contacted this Agent to advise that he had heard JACK RUBY from Dallas, Texas, had purchased paintings from one LORENZO BORENSTEIN, who has an art gallery somewhere in the 500 block of Royal Street. GAUDET also stated that he did not know what dates RUBY bought these paintings.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/27/63

1

LORENZO BORENSTEIN, 519 Royal Street, advised that he knew one JACK RUBY only as a customer, and that he had sold RUBY, during the summer of 1958, several paintings of local scenes, the price of which he recalled to be approximately \$35.00. BORENSTEIN was unable to give any further information, inasmuch as his records concerning this sale had been destroyed.

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA JOHN WILLIAM MILLER :jas Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA W. J. DANIELSON, JR.  
SA JOHN WILLIAM MILLER :jas Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2880—Continued

Date December 18, 19631

LINNIE MAE RANDLE, 2439 West Fifth, Irving, Texas, telephone EL 3-8965, was recontacted to determine if she had any knowledge as to acquaintance and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

RANDLE stated she had met OSWALD through her brother, WESLEY FRAZIER, a short time prior to November 22, 1963.

RANDLE stated she did not know JACK RUBY and has no knowledge of any possible association between OSWALD and RUBY.

1Date 12/14/63

WANDA JOYCE KILLAM, also known as Davis, 1351 Galloway Avenue, furnished the following information:

She has known JACK RUBY for about 15 years through her patronizing of the clubs in the Dallas area. In July, 1963, she went to work for RUBY at the Carousel Club as a waitress and/or cigarette girl. RUBY asked her to leave about one month ago, when her husband HANK KILLAM continued to come to the club while she was on duty and RUBY felt it was interfering with her work. She went back to work at the Carousel Club about one week ago, after her husband left town.

She likes JACK RUBY and feels he is a wonderful employer even if he is very temperamental. She last saw RUBY about one month ago. She does not know of any trips made by RUBY and has never seen RUBY with a gun.

She does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and has no information regarding any connection between RUBY and OSWALD. However, JOHN CARTER, a close friend of her husband's, lives at the rooming house where OSWALD resided. CARTER has never been at the Carousel Club, to her knowledge, and is not acquainted with RUBY.

The only Dallas policemen she has ever seen at the Carousel, to her knowledge, were two uniformed patrolmen and one uniformed sergeant, all of whom appeared to be on business at the time.

on 12/18/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT/csm Date dictated 12/18/63

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on 12/13/63 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639  
by Special Agents JOHN E. DALLMAN and  
R. NEIL QUIGLEY :lp Date dictated 12/14/63

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1Date 12/23/63

JOHN CARTER, 1026 North Beckley, advised that he was living at the above rooming house at the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived there about three or four weeks ago. He said that OSWALD was very quiet, that he only talked to him on one or two occasions but not for any length of time. He said he heard OSWALD speak to someone on the telephone on one occasion but he spoke in what he thought was the Russian language and he assumed OSWALD was talking to his wife. He said that OSWALD did not associate with anybody at the rooming house, to his knowledge, and had no visitors. He said he never heard OSWALD mention JACK RUBY or mention visiting the Carousel Club.

He advised that although he was acquainted with WANDA JOYCE KILLAM and her husband HANK and knew that WANDA worked for JACK RUBY, he had never met RUBY and had never heard of RUBY until the shooting of OSWALD. He stated he had never been in the Carousel Club and would not even know the address.

on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES J. WARD and  
ROBERT E. BASHAM - LAC Date dictated 12/19/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2883

Date 11/27/631

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised he had been able to determine from his records that JACK RUBY had a microphone repaired for the Club Carousel on November 1, 1963.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent s RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARDIN  
ean Date dictated 11/27/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2884

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11-27-63

1

DONALD C. STUART, 121 Pleasant Drive, Dallas, advised that he has been associated with ROBERT K. PATTERSON in the operation of Contract Electronics at 2533 Elm Street in Dallas, Texas.

Approximately four weeks ago, JACK RUBY accompanied by a younger man whose identity was unknown to STUART, came to the shop at 2533 Elm Street to discuss the possible revamping of the public address system at the Carousel Club, operated by RUBY. CHARLES ARNDT, one of STUART's employees, was present at the time. ROBERT PATTERSON also came into the shop while RUBY and his companion were there. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wanted to give them some passes to the Carousel Club. When he asked for STUART's name, the latter took out his driver's license and handed them to RUBY, who immediately wrote STUART's name in a small notebook, which he believes was approximately 5" by 4" and black in color. He is positive that RUBY did the writing in this notebook, inasmuch as it was done directly in front of him after he had handed his driver's license to RUBY. He noted that there were additional names written in this notebook with what appeared to be pass numbers beside them. He then gave STUART and PATTERSON temporary passes and told them that they would be issued a permanent pass. He has not yet received permanent passes.

While RUBY was in the shop he discussed an exercise device which he had in his automobile and had his younger companion go to the automobile to get the device which he demonstrated to them.

STUART examined a photo of LES HARVEY OLDSWALD and advised that he cannot be sure at this time whether or not OLDSWALD is identical to the person who accompanied RUBY. He believes this person may have had thicker hair than OLDSWALD. He further described this individual as a white male, age in his 20's, about 140 lbs., slight build, dark brown hair. He did not say much and stayed very close to RUBY. He believes RUBY introduced this man, but he could recall the name. He also believes RUBY stated this man worked for him.

STUART stated that he has been told by PATTERSON that

2

DL 44-1639  
89-43

RUBY returned later on the same date to have a microphone repaired but he was not present on this occasion. He stated he did not have in his possession at the shop any type of a receipt which would show the date of the microphone repair. However, there is a possibility he may be able to locate some type of a record at his home which would provide this date. He will make an immediate check and in the event such a record can be located, he will notify the FBI Office.

on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
89-43  
by Special Agent RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. CCH  
HARDIN - md Date dictated 11-27-63

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Date 11-27-631

CHARLES ARNDT, Room 516 YMCA, 605 N. Ervay, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is employed at the Contract Electronics Company, 2533 Elm Street, Dallas. Approximately four weeks ago while he was at the shop with DONALD C. STUART, JACK RUBY entered the shop accompanied by a younger man. He discussed with STUART the possibility of installing a new public address system in the Club Carousel. While he was there, ROBERT PATTERSON, one of the owners of Contract Electronics entered the building. RUBY told STUART and PATTERSON that he wished to give them passes to the Club Carousel and wrote their names in a small notebook. ARNDT stated he recalled that STUART gave RUBY his driver's license and RUBY copied his name from the driver's license into a small notebook he was carrying in his pocket. He does not recall specifically seeing RUBY write PATTERSON's name in the notebook.

ARNDT examined a photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he could not definitely state whether or not OSWALD is identical with the younger man who accompanied RUBY.

He described the younger man as a white male, in his 20's, 5'7", 140 lbs. or possibly a little more, slight build, dark brown hair, of average thickness. This man had very little to say. ARNDT could not recall that his name was ever given, but did recall that RUBY stated he worked for him.

ARNDT advised that he was at the shop later in the day when RUBY accompanied by the younger man again returned to the shop with a microphone which needed repairing. He believes it was about 6:30 p.m. at this time and RUBY specified that he had to have the microphone no later than 9:00 p.m. The microphone was repaired and PATTERSON delivered it to the Carousel Club.

Date 12/2/63

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MORTON WILLIAM NEWMAN, reporter for the "Chicago Daily News" Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

NEWMAN advised he arrived in Dallas at approximately 7:30 PM, November 22, 1963. He first saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD for some thirty seconds at noon, Saturday, November 23, 1963, at the Dallas Police Headquarters. The only other time he saw OSWALD was on Sunday morning, November 24, when OSWALD was shot and killed in the basement of the Dallas Police Headquarters by JACK RUBY. NEWMAN said he never interviewed OSWALD.

NEWMAN related that on November 24, 1963, he arrived at the Dallas Police Headquarters at approximately 10:30 AM. When he entered police headquarters, he was required to identify himself as a member of the press. He then proceeded to the basement of the building, and he was again required to identify himself. When he arrived in the basement he saw some 100 people gathered. He said about half were uniformed police officers and he presumed the others were plainclothesmen and members of the press, radio and TV.

NEWMAN stated OSWALD made his appearance in the basement, accompanied by two plainclothesmen, at approximately 11:25 AM. He said that in a split second JACK RUBY dashed out of the crowd and fired at OSWALD. NEWMAN added that he had not noticed RUBY before this incident and everyone's attention was on OSWALD as he made his appearance. NEWMAN stated that he did not get a good look at RUBY as he killed OSWALD and only saw him "out of the corner of his eye". He pointed out that he has not until this date seen RUBY's face because the officers converged on RUBY as soon as he shot OSWALD.

He advised that to the best of his knowledge everyone who entered the basement of the Dallas Police Headquarters on the morning of November 24, 1963, was required to identify himself. He added, however, that many were looking about, leaving and re-entering, and in his opinion the police officers did not look carefully at the identification of NEWMAN and other persons entering the basement. He was also surprised that those entering the basement were not "frisked" for weapons.

NEWMAN said that immediately after OSWALD was shot, the basement was in a turmoil. He heard a uniformed police officer, one

on 11-26-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1635  
by Special Agent RALPH E. RAWLINGS & EDMOND C. HARPIN - md Date dictated 11-27

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents JACK B. PEDEN and JAMES E. GARRIS - LAC Date dictated 12/2/63

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DL 44-1639  
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of six guarding the exit to the basement, whose identity was unknown to him, make the comment that he formerly worked for JACK RUBY as a "bouncer" at RUBY's night club.

NEWMAN said he never knew JACK RUBY and has never interviewed him. He advised he learned from LARRY TAINING, editor, "Chicago Daily News", that WILLIAM MOONEY, Assistant City Editor of that newspaper, mentioned that four men were arrested in Chicago, Illinois, on November 2, 1963, for carrying a concealed weapon and he (MOONEY) believed one was named OSWALD. NEWMAN knew nothing further concerning this matter.

NEWMAN advised he heard BOB YOUNG, reporter for "Newsweek" magazine, Chicago, Illinois, who is presently in Dallas, Texas, mentioned that JACK RUBY was in the office of the "Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, immediately before, during and after the President was assassinated and was in a position to observe the scene where the assassination took place.

NEWMAN knew none of RUBY's associates and nothing concerning his activities.

He related that he heard from unrecalled sources that RUBY was in or about the Dallas Police Headquarters some two hours prior to the shooting of OSWALD. He also heard from unrecalled sources that RUBY gained entrance to the basement by helping a TV cameraman move equipment into the basement.

NEWMAN also stated another unrecalled source mentioned he believed JACK RUBY formerly had a roommate in Dallas who was a "Left Winger". NEWMAN said he took this comment to mean that RUBY's former roommate was possibly a member of some subversive organization or one with subversive leanings.

He advised he heard from Lieut. GEORGE BUTLER, of the Dallas Police Department, that JACK RUBY came to Dallas from San Francisco or Chicago in the late 1940's and was involved in an attempt to bribe Sheriff STEVE GUTHRIE, of Dallas. He stated that it is his understanding that the following individuals were involved in this attempted bribe:

One LABRIOLA, also known as "NEEDLENOSE";

One WEINBERG (FNU);

PAUL BOLAND JONES, from St. Louis;

DANNY LARDINO and

FRANK COSTELLO.

DL 44-1639  
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He advised that RUBY was a particularly close friend of JONES. He said that the first two individuals, LABRIOLA and WEINBERG, were supposed to have been killed when they returned to Chicago. NEWMAN informed that as a result of this story, which apparently has been rumored around some, some of the people of the news media think that possibly the "Syndicate" hired OSWALD to assassinate President KENNEDY.

He further stated that it is his understanding that when EVA GRANT was at the police station after JACK RUBY's arrest, as she was leaving the police station, she made a remark to the effect that JACI didn't see why "KENNEDY was killed when a man like VALACHI was permitted to live."

1

Date 7/10/64

CONNIE TRAMMEL PENNY, 4607 Monarch, Apartment 114, Dallas, Texas, advised she was recently married and had moved to the new apartment on Monarch on July 8, 1964. Mrs. PENNY is now employed by the General Advertising Agency, Republic National Bank.

Mrs. PENNY advised she was a senior at the University of Texas when she met RUBY, exact date unrecalled. A group of girls from the University were visiting in Dallas and staying at the Adolphus Hotel, which is directly across the street from the Carousel Club that was owned by RUBY at the time. Mrs. PENNY and another girl attended one of the shows at the Carousel Club and Mrs. PENNY had started to the ladies' room when RUBY stopped her and asked Mrs. PENNY if he had not met her before. Mrs. PENNY gave her name, which at that time was CONNIE TRAMMEL, and her telephone number at the University to RUBY.

RUBY made several calls to Mrs. PENNY at the University attempting to get Mrs. PENNY to go to work at the Carousel Club as a stripper. After graduating from the University of Texas, Mrs. PENNY rented an apartment in Dallas and contacted RUBY on several occasions, attempting to obtain employment as a hat check girl or similar employment. RUBY did not have any vacancies but kept insisting that she could work as a stripper.

Mrs. PENNY stated that she had never dated RUBY and had not had too much conversation with RUBY.

On November 21, 1963, RUBY telephonically contacted Mrs. PENNY, asking if she had decided to go to work as a stripper, at which time Mrs. PENNY told RUBY that she had talked with LAMAR HUNT and had made an appointment to see LAMAR HUNT regarding employment. As Mrs. PENNY did not have an automobile, RUBY agreed to meet Mrs. PENNY at her apartment and drive her to the Mercantile National Bank. RUBY told Mrs. PENNY that he had business to transact at the bank and it would be no trouble for him to pick her up. During

on 7/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/ds Date dictated 7/10/64

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the A.M. of November 21, 1963, exact time she could not recall, RUBY picked up Mrs. PENNY at the apartment and inquired as to how Mrs. PENNY had made the appointment with LAMAR HUNT, at which time RUBY stated that he would like to meet HUNT. Mrs. PENNY explained she had made a personal call to LAMAR HUNT's residence, at which time a maid in the LAMAR HUNT home gave her the telephone number of a straight line into LAMAR HUNT's office. Mrs. PENNY called LAMAR HUNT and made the appointment to talk to LAMAR HUNT in his office in the Mercantile Bank Building. Mrs. PENNY could not recall the suite number where she was interviewed by LAMAR HUNT.

Mrs. PENNY advised she had read in the Dallas newspapers where LAMAR HUNT had owned a bowling alley and was converting the bowling alley into a teen-age club and believed that she could gain employment at the club in public relations as she had obtained a degree from the University of Texas in public relations.

RUBY parked his car in a parking lot near the Mercantile Bank and accompanied Mrs. PENNY to the elevator in the Mercantile Bank, but did not accompany her upstairs. This is the last time that Mrs. PENNY has seen RUBY.

During the trip from Mrs. PENNY's apartment to the bank, RUBY seemed to be impressed with the amount of money that LAMAR HUNT had made, and had mentioned that he knew most of the prominent people in Dallas and could wave at them on the streets of Dallas and be recognized, but that he did not know LAMAR HUNT.

RUBY did not express any views about the political views of LAMAR HUNT or his father, H. L. HUNT, during the trip from Mrs. PENNY's apartment to the bank.

Mrs. PENNY advised she did not obtain the employment with HUNT as he had no plans for any person to work for him in the public relations department for the teen-age club.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2888-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2888



Date 6/17/641

ERNEST FRANCIS STOY, Owner, Stoy's Garage, 2222 Lamont, Dallas, Texas, advised he is acquainted with WILL LITCHFIELD, J. W. GRUBBS, and MAX LEWIS, and recalls playing poker with these men on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, at the GRUBBS residence in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. STOY stated this poker game was in progress all Saturday night and most of Sunday morning, November 24, 1963. STOY recalled that during the morning hours J. W. GRUBBS left the poker game for a few minutes and went into the kitchen for coffee. Upon returning to the poker table, GRUBBS stated that OSWALD had been shot. STOY stated that all four men then viewed television for a while and learned that OSWALD had been shot by JACK RUBY. At this point, LITCHFIELD stated, "That's the fellow that owns the night club. I have been in there." STOY stated he can recall no further conversation thereafter. He advised all four of his group were startled by the announcement of OSWALD being shot.

STOY further advised he never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY prior to the events of President KENNEDY's assassination.

He advised he has known LITCHFIELD for two years, having met him while bowling. STOY said he has no reason to doubt LITCHFIELD's character or integrity and STOY considers LITCHFIELD to be an honest man.

on 6/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT J. ANDERSON/sah Date dictated 6/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2889

Date 6/19/641

JESS WILLARD GRUBBS, 4104 Huckleberry Circle, Dallas, Texas, President, Facilities Engineering Company, 3611 Folklore Trail, Dallas, advised he was present on November 23, 1963, at his house during a poker game involving MAX LEWIS, ERNEST STOY, and WILL LITCHFIELD. GRUBBS stated this poker game began about 9:00 p.m. and lasted until the afternoon of November 24, 1963.

GRUBBS recalls that around 9:00 a.m. on November 24, 1963, he went into his kitchen and at that time heard on television that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been shot by JACK RUBY. GRUBBS stated he informed the other members of the poker game of this event. Shortly thereafter, LITCHFIELD said something such as "What did that crazy bastard do?" He's a close and personal friend of mine." LITCHFIELD then made a reference to the Carousel Club and a remark that he was associated with JACK RUBY in other clubs.

GRUBBS stated he discounted all of LITCHFIELD's remarks concerning an association with JACK RUBY. GRUBBS stated he has known LITCHFIELD for four years and considers LITCHFIELD to be of poor character and definitely not a man to trust. GRUBBS stated LITCHFIELD had boasted and bragged about himself in the past and he thought LITCHFIELD's remarks about knowing RUBY were in a boastful vein. GRUBBS further advised that LITCHFIELD lost at the poker game that night and paid his debts with bad checks.

GRUBBS stated he never heard of RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the events of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He also stated he never heard LITCHFIELD mention the name RUBY or OSWALD prior to or after the aforementioned poker game.

on 6/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT J. ANDERSON/vm Date dictated 6/19/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2889—Continued

Date 6/19/64

1

MAX LEWIS, 505 Westmount, Apartment 108 (2800 block of Davis), telephone No. FE 9-9755, advised as follows:

LEWIS recalled being involved in a poker game with WILBURN W. LITCHFIELD, J. W. GRUBBS, and ERNIE STOY. The game was held on November 23, 1963, at GRUBBS' home, 4104 Huckleberry Circle, Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and lasted all night. The game began Saturday night and broke up sometime on Sunday. LEWIS was unable to recall the exact times the game began or ended.

LEWIS had been out all night Friday night, the night before the poker game. He slept for a while on Saturday and then Saturday evening went to GRUBBS' home to play poker. After playing poker all night Saturday, LEWIS took a nap on the couch while the game continued in progress. He recalled he discovered that RUBY shot OSWALD sometime after he awoke from this nap. LEWIS was unable to remember whether someone told him RUBY shot OSWALD or whether he saw it on television. LEWIS left the poker game on Sunday morning, went home, and then returned to the game after a short nap.

LEWIS stated that during the poker game LITCHFIELD made some reference to slightly knowing RUBY. LEWIS was unable to recall the exact context of this conversation but remembered that RUBY's name was mentioned by LITCHFIELD and LEWIS thought LITCHFIELD's knowledge of RUBY was very slight.

LEWIS could not remember whether LITCHFIELD stated he (LITCHFIELD) was in the Carousel Club. LEWIS stated he never heard LITCHFIELD mention that he (LITCHFIELD) saw OSWALD in RUBY's company at the Carousel Club.

LEWIS stated he would never place any faith in LITCHFIELD's statements. LEWIS believed LITCHFIELD always tried to give the impression that he was a "big shot" and if any names were prominent in the newspapers LITCHFIELD would make a point of remarking he was familiar with that particular personality. Further, LEWIS knew LITCHFIELD had issued several forged checks and this was another

on 6/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent EDWARD DENNIS KENNEY:vm Date dictated 6/19/64

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DL 44-1639

reason why he would not place any credence in LITCHFIELD's comments. In addition, LEWIS knew of several instances in which LITCHFIELD made exaggerated statements which were untrue and unbelievable.

LEWIS stated he knew of one instance in which LITCHFIELD "conned" a woman from Arizona out of several thousands of dollars. LITCHFIELD opened a used car lot with this money but the woman recovered some of it. LEWIS advised LITCHFIELD was known among his associates as a "con man."

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2889—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri  
July 20, 1964

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF

A review on July 17, 1964, of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Serial Number 18 678 666, indicated he enlisted in the U. S. Army, August 6, 1963, and entered on active duty on the same date at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He received an Undesirable Discharge, June 2, 1964, as a Private at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, by reason of unfitness due to Fraudulent Entry into the Army (concealment of prior service).

His Army record failed to contain any information concerning a diagnosis of pathological liar by psychiatrist while in the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. However, his record did contain a letter entitled: "Fraudulent Entry, dated May 1, 1964, from a Captain EDWARD J. LYONS and stated in part: "Subject EM has been with this unit since 22 February 1964 and prior to that time was assigned to Btry D, 1st Tng Bn, USATC, FA. During the entire period of time EM has been assigned he continually caused trouble because of his refusal to tell the truth."

His record indicated his address at time of entry and separation from the Army as: 1900 McNab, Long Beach, Los Angeles, California.

The date and place of birth were shown as November 4, 1931, at Grangemouth, Scotland.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2890

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2889—Continued



Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald taken in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2891



Lee Harvey Oswald. Photo taken in Minsk.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2892



Lee Harvey Oswald as boy in Bronx Zoo, New York City.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2893



LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS A MARINE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2894

Date 11/26/63

Mrs. MARCELLE MADDEN, Identification Division, New Orleans Police Department stated that her files did reflect a record on LEE HARVEY OSWALD, New Orleans Police Department Number 112-723. She stated that arrest report, number 645, prepared by First District under Item H-4843-63, showed that OSWALD was arrested on August 9, 1963 at 4:15 PM at the 700 block of Canal Street. He was arrested by Lieutenant W. GAILLOT and Patrolmen F. HAYWARD and F. WILSON of the First District and charged with violation of City Ordinance 828MCS 42-22, relative to disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

Mrs. MADDEN said that OSWALD's residence at that time was indicated as 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

He was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	23
Date of Birth	October 18, 1939
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5'9"
Weight	140 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Occupation	None

She said the report showed he was arrested with CARLOS BRINGUIER, CELSO M. HERNANDEZ and MIGUEL M. CRUZ.

Under remarks in this report, Mrs. MADDEN stated was the following:

"This subject is a member of the Fair Play for Cuba, which upholds Fidel Castro. This subject was passing circulars in the 700 block of Canal Street when he became involved in a disturbance with three Cuban immigrants."

NO 58-69

Mrs. MADDEN stated this report had been prepared by Desk Sergeant PAUL DUPRE.

Mrs. MADDEN commented that contained in OSWALD's jacket was a copy of a FBI Identification Record, Number 327 925 D, dated August 14, 1963. This record reflected that on October 24, 1956, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, number 1653230 was fingerprinted by the Marines.

Second entry on this record showed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963 and charged with 828MCS 42-22, disturbing the peace by creating a scene.

Mrs. MADDEN advised that the disposition of the August 9, 1963 arrest was that OSWALD in Municipal Court had been found guilty and had been sentenced to ten days in jail or paying a fine of \$10.00. Further details regarding this, she did not have.

Mrs. MADDEN stated her file did not reveal any identification record for A. T. HIDEELL, ALEX JAMES HIDEELL, ALEX J. HIDEELL, A. J. HIDEELL or O. H. LEE.

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 58-69  
by SA JOHN L. QUIGLEY / dmk Date dictated 11/26/63

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPART

ORIGIN	Chief's Office	OFFICE	Miami, Florida	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Closed	TITLE OR CAPTION	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED		Person Identified:	
Miami, Florida		April 24 - May 5, 1964		Name : Sylvia Odio Address: Dallas, Texas	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
SA Ernest I. Aragon					
DETAILS					
<p align="center"><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Inquiries in Miami leading to the identity and current whereabouts of Father Walter MacHann have been unsuccessful. Juan Martin and "Leopoldo" have not been identified by sources in Miami. Personal interview of Rogelio Cisneros Diaz disclosed he went to Dallas, Texas, in June, 1963, and contacted Sylvia Odio for the purpose of being introduced to an Uruguayan for the purchase of small arms. Re-interview of Rogelio Cisneros Diaz revealed that the Uruguayan is definitely identified as Juan Martin.</p> <p>(A) INTRODUCTION:</p> <p>Reference is made to report submitted by the reporting agent dated April 24, 1964. Further reference is made to long distance telephone call from Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Chief's Office, on May 4, 1964, requesting further investigation in this case.</p> <p>(B) OPERATIONAL INQUIRIES:</p> <p>On April 27, 1964, Monsignor Fitzpatrick, Catholic Diocese of Miami, was reinterviewed relative to Father Walter MacHann, of Polish extraction. Monsignor Fitzpatrick searched his official Catholic Directory, which has the names of all Catholic priests working in the United States, and the name of Father Walter MacHann did not appear in the Directory. Monsignor Fitzpatrick emphasized that if Father Walter MacHann were assigned to the Miami Diocese he would know of him.</p> <p>On the same date I personally interviewed Sister William, Director, Centro Hispano Catolico (Catholic Spanish Center), 130 N. Second Street, Miami, Florida, which assists all needy persons of Latin origin, including Cubans, relative to Father Walter MacHann, and she stated Father Walter MacHann was not known to her.</p>					
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Miami	2cc	Ernest I. Aragon SPECIAL AGENT	5-5-64		
		APPROVED	DATE		
		John A. Marshall SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-5-64		

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-61200-4

Sister William suggested that if Father Walter MacHann was believed to have come from Dallas, Texas, that inquiry of the Catholic Chancery, 2122 Kidwell Street, Dallas, Texas, might disclose further information regarding Father MacHann.

Discreet and extensive inquiries among Cuban sources in Miami leading to the identities of Juan Martin and "Leopoldo" had been unsuccessful to date.

In accordance with long distance telephone call from Inspector Kelley on May 4, 1964, Rogelio Cisneros was personally interviewed at his residence, 347 NE 36th Street, Miami, Florida. He further identified himself as Rogelio CISNEROS Diaz, an officer of JURE at Miami, Florida, and added that the name "Eugenio" is his designated "war" name. He stated that the JURE office in Miami is located at 1878 West Flagler, Miami, Florida.

Mr. Cisneros said he went to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, Florida, in June, 1963, and had travelled there alone, by plane. Mr. Cisneros fixed the date of his travel to Dallas as June, 1963, by associating other events.

Mr. Cisneros said that when he travelled to Dallas their JURE office in Dallas was already in operation, having been established in May, 1963.

Rogelio Cisneros stated he went to Dallas, Texas, specifically for the purpose of contacting Sylvia Odio who was to introduce him to a person in Dallas who was interested in selling them small arms. Cisneros said he contacted Sylvia Odio only once, and at that time he was accompanied only by Jorge Rodriguez Alvarado, their Dallas delegate, and no one else.

Mr. Cisneros said he does not know Leopoldo, adding that Leopoldo is not common as a Cuban name, and that so far as he knew, Leopoldo was not a member of JURE in Dallas. He further stated he did not know Leon, either as an individual, or as a member of JURE of Dallas.

Francisco Gutierrez, a Dallas member of JURE at the time Rogelio Cisneros went there in June, 1963, when interviewed, also stated he did not know Leopoldo nor Leon.

Rogelio Cisneros related that the man to whom Sylvia Odio introduced him was believed to be an Uruguayan who was well known to Sylvia Odio from previous contact in Cuba. Cisneros said he did not approve of the Uruguayan's tactics and had discontinued further negotiations with him. Cisneros added he did not recall the Uruguayan's name and indicated it might be Leopoldo, but emphasized he could not be certain.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2896-Continued

The above information was made known to Inspector Kelley by means of long distance telephone call on May 5, 1964.

After speaking with Inspector Kelley the reporting agent recontacted Rogelio Cisneros by telephone and the name of Juan Martin was mentioned to him. Cisneros spontaneously exclaimed that Juan Martin was the name of the Uruguayan who had been introduced to him by Sylvia Odio. This was confirmed by Francisco Gutierrez.

Cisneros then related that Juan Martin operates a well established wash yourself laundry believed to be known as "Dixie", located near one of the biggest or principal bowling alleys in Dallas, situated on one of the main streets. He stated he had made only one contact with Juan Martin at the laundry and, although he was not familiar with Dallas, the location of the laundry was clarified for him by Francisco Gutierrez, who was more familiar with the City of Dallas.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Unless otherwise directed, the investigation of this matter at Miami is considered closed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2896-Continued

DL 100-10461

RNQ:les

1

On March 15, 1964, FLOYD DAVIS of the Sports Dome Gun Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised night clerk PAUL R. STONE, Dallas FBI Office, that the previous information he had furnished reporting a bearded man in some way associated with a man DAVIS believed was OSWALD at the Sports Dome Gun Range was sighted yesterday or today driving a 1961 or 1962 red and white Chevrolet Impala, bearing Texas License No. FW 2958.

On March 16, 1964, the Dallas County Motor Vehicle Registration Office records reflected that 1963 Texas License FW 2958 is listed to a 1962 Chevrolet, four door, which is registered to Southern Lead Rolling Company, 2823 North Westmoreland, Dallas.

1

Date 3/18/64

MICHAEL BENTLEY MURPH, residence 1139 Plymouth Road, Telephone No. WH 6-8514, was interviewed at his place of employment, Southern Lead Rolling company, 2823 North Westmoreland, Telephone No. FE 13241, at which time he furnished the following information:

On a Sunday, either November 3, 1963, or November 10, 1963, about one and one-half hours before sunset, he went alone to the Sports Dome Gun Range at 8000 West Davis, Dallas, in the 1962 white over red, four-door Chevrolet, bearing 1963 Texas License FW 2958, which vehicle is registered to his employer, Southern Lead Rolling Company, to test fire two Remington rifles.

One rifle was a Model 721, .300 Super, Holland and Holland, and the other a U. S. Rifle, .30 calibre, M 1903A3. Neither rifle had a scope, only open sights.

He did his target practice in about the third position from the west end of the firing point. As he remembers, the position number was 7 or 8. The best he can remember is that there was a white male and white female firing together at the west end of the firing point. On the east of his position were some six or eight other individuals and possibly two or three others on the gun range. He was not acquainted with anyone who was at the range that day and could not recall well those who were there. He believes he was the only lone individual and all others were in groups of various sizes. Upon viewing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas Police Department No. 54018, taken November 23, 1963, he advised OSWALD is unknown to him other than through the news media since the assassination of President KENNEDY. He does not recall seeing anyone at the Sports Dome Gun Range resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He does not recall anyone shooting a rifle with a scope and believes most everyone else at the range was shooting .22 calibre rifles. He spoke only briefly with the persons on his left and right and this limited conversation was in regard to clearing firing points so everyone could go forward and examine their targets.

He reloads his own ammunition which he generally places in cardboard cartons. He does not believe he carried his ammunition loose in a cap or piece of cloth when at the range at the above time.

On 3/16/64 at DALLAS, TEXAS File # DL 100-10461  
by SA R. NEIL QUIOLEY/les 116 Date dictated 3/17/64

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However, he does not remember specifically having his ammunition in a box at the above time. He fired about 16 rounds total, only one of which was fired in the .300 S&Wper due to a malfunction of the extractor.

He is described as:

Age	27
Born	November 6, 1936
Height	5'11
Weight	300
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown

It is noted MURPH has a four-year growth beard.

When at the Sports Dome Gun Range as described above, which is the only occasion he has ever been at the Sports Dome Range, he was wearing his firearms earmuffs. He has a red sweat shirt and green work trousers, but does not recall if he was wearing these.

He arrived at the range about 1½ hours before sunset and left at sunset.

He is not acquainted with JACK RUBY other than through the news media after OSWALD was slain. He has never seen OSWALD or RUBY in person.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's J. HALE MONEAMIN and RAYMOND J. FOX:

West Side of Trinity River Levee

On March 20, 1964, Mr. ELMER L. KORNEGAY, Owner and Operator of Kornegay General Store, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised that target practice shooting is forbidden by law at Dallas, Texas, and at Irving, Texas. He said, however, that a small area west of the Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas, has been used in the past by people shooting at targets in the river bottom area. He said that this particular area was located near Proctor Street just west of Carpenter Freeway near Irving, Texas. Mr. KORNEGAY stated that many of these persons who do practice shooting in this area frequent his general store.

He was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he stated he cannot recall having seen OSWALD in this area at any time. Mr. KORNEGAY advised that any person using the area for target practicing would probably have been observed by the residents of Proctor Street.

Mrs. JESSIE BRITAIN, 1231 North Union Bower Road, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that she has, in the past, observed many persons shooting pistols and rifles in the vicinity of a small bridge just west of the Carpenter Freeway in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. BRITAIN was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she stated she recognized OSWALD's photograph as the same one which appeared in the Dallas newspapers after the President was assassinated. She said she recalls that at the time of the assassination she gave consideration to the possibility that OSWALD may have been target practicing in the vicinity of Irving and, consequently, searched her mind to determine whether she had ever seen him in this area. She stated she did not remember having seen OSWALD practicing shooting in this vicinity.

The following residents of Irving, Texas, were interviewed on the dates indicated, at which time each was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Each advised that OSWALD was not observed in this vicinity at any time:

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FLORINE LAOARD, 3020 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 BILLY D. SMITH, 2928 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 WILLIAM O. PETTY, 2816 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 MAOMI WALLACE, 2812 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 A. J. KIRKSEY, 2730 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 ELMER KORMEGAY, 2720 Proctor, March 20, 1964;  
 GEORGE NORMAN, 1518 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;  
 E. P. DURANT, 1514 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;  
 VIRGINIA D. LOPEZ, 1508 Red Bud Lane, March 20, 1964;  
 J. L. TIMNEY, 99 North Fort Worth Road, Irving, Texas;  
 JESSIE BRITAIN, 1231 North Union Bower Road, March 20, 1964

Mr. HAYWOOD PIERSON, 418 Bobbie Street, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 21, 1964, that the Corinth Street viaduct area on the west side of the Trinity River Levee is a residential area and that many children play in the vicinity of the levee at this particular point. He said that no firearms are permitted to be used in the area at any time.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mr. PIERSON and he stated he could not recall having seen OSWALD or any other persons target shooting with a pistol or rifle in this area at any time.

The following residents of the Corinth Street viaduct area of the levee were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, none could recall having seen him in this area:

S. HOSKINS, 408 Albright Street, Dallas, Texas,  
 March 21, 1964;  
 MOSES THOMAS, 415 Albright Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;

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H. L. JONES, 416 Bobbie Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 W. MC DADE, 431 Pecan Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 HENRY CHAPMAN, 422 Pecan Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 Rev. A. L. WILBURN, 434 North Moore Street, Dallas,  
 March 21, 1964;  
 GEORGE ADAMS, 1202 Sabine Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 AL GLOSER, 709 Cliff Street, Dallas, March 21, 1964.

Mr. RAY SANDERS, Operator of Sanders Grocery, 308 Greenbrier Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that the Houston Street viaduct area of the levee is well traveled, heavily populated, and that there are no wide stretches of land on the inhabited side of the levee which could be used for target practice. He said that people interested in target shooting would use a less populated area and he could not recall having seen any shooters in this area at any time.

Mr. SANDERS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he stated he is positive that OSWALD has never practiced rifle or pistol shooting in this vicinity of the levee.

The following persons, who reside in the vicinity of the Houston Street viaduct area or levee, were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity at any time:

JAMES KELLY, 221 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 J. H. CHESNEY, 210 Morgan Avenue, Dallas, March 21, 1964;  
 RAMON GALVAN, 3338 Herbert Street, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 JUAN HOLQUIN, 3315 Herbert, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 FETE SOSA, 3310 Wake Street, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 J. E. MANNES, 334 Bataan, Dallas, March 23, 1964.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2898—Continued

Mr. HECTOR GONZALES, 910 LaSalle Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he frequently visits a dump area in the vicinity of the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct between the east and west levees. He said he has observed in the past that the only people who visit this area from time to time are those people who dump trash in the area or check through the trash in order to find objects of value. He said that it is highly unlikely that any person would use this area for target practice with a rifle or pistol since both the Commerce Street viaduct and the Lamar Street viaduct are heavily traveled and any rifle shooting would endanger the lives of passersby. Mr. GONZALES stated that any person using the river bottom area above this point for target practice would necessarily approach the levee from Canada Drive and would have to park a car on the Drive in order to cross the levee wall. He added there are no bus routes which would deposit passengers in this immediate vicinity above both viaducts.

The following residents of the Canada Drive area, which parallels the west levee, were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in an effort to determine whether OSWALD had ever practiced shooting with a rifle in this area. None could identify OSWALD as having visited in this area in the past for any reason:

HECTOR GONZALES, 910 LaSalle, Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1964;  
 J. FRANCIS, 1703 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 M. J. KING, 1715 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 Rev. A. L. WARREN, 1975 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 JOE VASQUEZ, 4131 Rupert, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 PORFIRIO CADENA, 3021 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 GABRIEL CADENA, 3035 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;  
 SAM WALKER, 3511 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 23, 1964;

AMOS LYONS, 4107 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 CLEO SPENCER, 4119 Canada Drive, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 JOE HERNANDEZ, 4123 Odessa Street, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 PETE CONSTANCIO, 3610 Ingersoll Street, Dallas, March 24, 1964.

The following individuals, who reside in the vicinity of the Walton Walker Boulevard and the west wall of the levee, were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. None could identify OSWALD as having been practicing rifle shooting in this vicinity of the levee at any time:

A. C. RODRIGUEZ, 3120 Lapsley Street, Dallas, Texas, March 24, 1964;  
 JOE CALVILLO, 3015 Lapsley Street, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 JOHN E. MEANS, 6306 Zenith Street, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 W. C. HURST, 6032 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 LEON FERGUSON, 6122 Chippewa Drive, Dallas, March 24, 1964;  
 WILLIAM G. SMITH, 2011 Progressive Drive, Dallas, March 24, 1964.

#### East Side of Trinity River Levee

Mr. ELMER L. KORNEGAY, 2720 Proctor Street, Irving, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, that the area east of the John W. Carpenter Freeway near the east levee is situated within the City of Dallas, Texas, and that the use of any firearms is forbidden in this area. Mr. KORNEGAY stated that, because of the proximity of the area in Irving, Texas, where target shooting is tolerated, no shooters use the area east of the levee in the vicinity of the Carpenter Freeway. Mr. KORNEGAY stated that in adjacent portions of the adjacent territory are inaccessible with no roads or footpaths and, since they are inconvenient, target shooters would not use this area.

DL 100-10461/eah

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Mr. LEROY SYKES, 3402 Doug Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised on March 25, 1964, that the east portion of the Trinity River Levee from Irving, Texas, to the Hampton Road viaduct is relatively inaccessible, quite far from any bus routes and would entail a considerable walk through mud and swamp land. He said this area is not suitable for target practice and he has never known of anyone to discharge a firearm in that area at any time.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mr. SYKES and he stated he could not recall having seen OSWALD in this area of the levee at any time.

The following residents of the east portion of the levee were shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD; however, none could recall having seen him in this vicinity:

LUKE FREDERICK, 4721 North Westmoreland, Dallas, Texas, March 25, 1964;

JAY ANDERSON, 4312 Carol, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

WILLIE BRADLEY, 3522 Doug Drive, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

JUANITA GARCIA, 4839 Memphis, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

WILLIAM D. YOUNG, 1205 Mississippi, Dallas, March 25, 1964;

DALE MUNEZ, 4706 Iberia, Dallas, March 25, 1964.

Observation of the remaining portion of the east levee from the Sylvan Avenue viaduct to the Corinth Street viaduct where it terminates disclosed that it runs through the downtown area of the City of Dallas and is entirely unsuited for rifle or pistol practice. This portion of the levee runs adjacent to a large area of light manufacturing and industrial plants, whose properties back directly against the levee wall. The majority of these are fenced and not accessible to the general public.

It is noted that the area between both levees, which forms the bed of the Trinity River, is entirely uninhabited. The levee walls are approximately 35' above the adjoining areas and persons interviewed above who live near portions of the levee pointed out that individuals along the river bed bottom cannot be observed from outside the levee walls.

1Date 3/21/64

A visual observation of the area described by Mr. ELMER L. KORNEGAY, Owner and Operator of Kornegay General Store, 2720 Proctor Street, and Mrs. JESSIE BRITAIN, 1231 North Union Bower Road, both Irving, Texas, as the only place where they had observed people target practicing in the past, was made on March 20, 1964.

It was noted that the area in the vicinity of the bridge which crosses the Trinity River west of the Carpenter Freeway, is a swampy river bottom area, approximately 500 yards wide, which is covered by marsh weeds and long grass. Debris, such as rusted tin cans and other discarded refuse, was observed in the water and along the banks. Examination of places where persons might have practiced with any weapon disclosed no shell casings or live ammunition in these areas.

on 3/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
by Special Agent RAYMOND J. FOX & J. HALE Date dictated 3/20/64  
MC MENAMIN/eah

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Date 12/5/631

Dr. J. D. ANDREWS, Hotel Dieu Hospital, advised that he treated Mr. DEAN ANDREWS at the hospital from November 20, 1963 until he was discharged on November 29, 1963, and recalls that Mr. ANDREWS was kept under heavy sedation for the first four days at the hospital and did not believe Mr. ANDREWS was capable of using the telephone during that time.

Dr. ANDREWS telephonically gave authority to the Hospital Librarian to furnish information to the FBI from Mr. ANDREWS' records.

Date 12/5/631

Mrs. THELMA MASSARINI, Medical Records Librarian, Hotel Dieu Hospital, advised that hospital records of Mr. DEAN ANDREWS shows he was there from November 20, 1963 to November 29, 1963, and on November 23, 1963, at 6:00 PM was treated with nose drops and cough medicine. At 8:00 PM he received sedation in the form of phenobarbital and also at that time Mr. ANDREWS complained of pains in the chest. At 9:00 PM he was given anti-biotics. At 10:00 PM, the chart shows he was quiet again.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA RICHARD BUCARO :lav Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2899

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA RICHARD BUCARO :lav Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2899—Continued

Date 12/6/63

NO 89-89/lav

AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA:

On December 5, 1963, Miss BETTY ENGELBRECHT, New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, Inc., advised SA RICHARD BUCARO that she was unable to locate any record identifiable with CLAY BERTRAND or BERTRAM.

On December 5, 1963, Mrs. MARCELLE MADDEN, Clerk, Bureau of Identification and Sergeant FREDERICK SOULE, Commander, Vice Squad, New Orleans Police Department, searched their records and advised SA RICHARD BUCARO that they were unable to locate any record identifiable with CLAY BERTRAND or BERTRAM.

The current telephone and city directories at New Orleans show no listing for CLAY BERTRAND or BERTRAM.

On December 5, 1963, NO T-1 advised that he never heard of anyone by the description and name of CLAY BERTRAND or BERTRAM.

Sergeant R. M. DAVIS, United States Army, retired, employed by Attorney at Law DEAN ANDREWS, Room 628 Maison Blanche Building, advised that his employer was positive that a person named CLAY BERTRAND had called him on the telephone and asked him to represent LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas, Texas prior to December 3, 1963. He advised that he and ANDREWS have spent hours looking through files and discussing with each other and with ANDREWS' secretary, EVA SPRINGER, the various aspects of the call received from CLAY BERTRAND and he has no doubt that ANDREWS is now convinced that the call he received at the hospital was a dream.

DAVIS advised that he was at the hospital most of the afternoon of November 23, 1963, leaving sometime between 3:30 PM and 4:00 PM and ANDREWS did not receive a call during this time. The first occasion that ANDREWS mentioned CLAY BERTRAND to him was on Sunday, November 24, 1963. DAVIS was under the impression at this time that BERTRAND was well known to ANDREWS.

On the afternoon of November 23, 1963, ANDREWS was periodically asleep and awake, but did not want him, DAVIS, to leave and this is the reason why he remained all afternoon. The chief topic of discussion during this visit was the progress of ANDREWS' political campaign for election as a judge in Jefferson Parish.

On November 25, 1963, Sergeant DAVIS stated that when he visited DEAN ANDREWS, he was very much upset over a news item that ANDREWS had received over the TV set in his room at Hotel Dieu Hospital that OSWALD had fired three shots at the President of the United States from a bolt action rifle within three seconds. ANDREWS insisted that this could not be done and wanted to call the FBI and the Secret Service and furnish these agencies with his opinion. Sergeant DAVIS advised he talked ANDREWS out of this action and left the hospital.

Sergeant DAVIS advised that he has extensively searched ANDREWS' office for information which would identify

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY:lav Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2899—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2900



Date 12/6/631

NO 100-16601/lav

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CLAY BERTRAND and has been unsuccessful in locating any record.

Sergeant DAVIS advised that he recalls in June, 1963, exact date unrecalled, ANDREWS discussed with him the procedure to amend or correct an undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps.

DAVIS advised that he cannot positively state that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was ever in ANDREWS' office, but after viewing numerous photographs of OSWALD on various TV programs, can state that he is vaguely familiar and may have visited ANDREWS' office. In addition, he can recall ANDREWS mentioning to him on various occasions that an individual named OSWALD had been to ANDREWS' office.

EVA SPRINGER, secretary to Attorney at Law DEAN ANDREWS, Room 628 Maison Blanche Building, advised that her employer DEAN ANDREWS, never calls her at home. She stated that on November 23, 1963, he called her at approximately 4:00 PM and told her that he was representing LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas, Texas. She recalled that her only comment was that she was not going to Dallas with him and she wanted nothing to do with the case and asked ANDREWS who had hired him. She advised that ANDREWS told her it was BERTRAND, no first name given. She advised that this name did not mean anything to her and the conversation was terminated. She can fix the time as being approximately 4:00 PM as she had just returned from the grocery store doing her grocery shopping for the weekend. Her last contact with ANDREWS was on Monday, November 25, 1963, about noon time, when ANDREWS called her and asked her to locate any records in the office on CLAY BERTRAND. She advised that since November 25, 1963, she has been searching ANDREWS' office for a record of CLAY BERTRAND and has been unable to locate this name. She advised that CLAY BERTRAND is not known to her.

EVA SPRINGER advised she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD as a client of DEAN ANDREWS and has no record of him at the office. She recalls ANDREWS speaking to her briefly about someone being interested in changing a discharge from the Marine Corps but is unable to associate this conversation with any recollection of OSWALD. She states she leaves the office usually at 5:00 PM and never recalled OSWALD coming to the office.

On 12/5/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA REGIS L. KENNEDY:lav Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2900—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2901



Date 6/9/64

Mr. OREST PENA, owner of the Habana Bar, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, appeared at the New Orleans Office with his attorney, JOHN D. TAMBERELLA, whose address is 219 Carondelet, Suite 408. Mr. OREST PENA, through his attorney, stated he would be happy to respond to questions put to him.

Mr. PENA advised that sometime prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, perhaps five or six months prior thereto, or possibly as few as two or three months prior thereto, when he was at his bar, his bartender, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, came to where he was seated and spoke to him. As best PENA could recall, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ told him that a customer wanted a lemonade, which PENA claims they do not normally serve at the Habana Bar. PENA claims he told EVARISTO to fix the lemonade with water, lemon, ice and sugar and to charge the customer 25¢.

In response to inquiry, PENA said he did not personally observe the person who ordered the lemonade or the person or persons who had accompanied the individual who had ordered the lemonade. He did believe that the person who ordered the lemonade and the person or person accompanying him were either at the bar or at a table near the bar. Hence, he could not at this time or at any time say whether or not the person who ordered the lemonade or the person or persons accompanying the latter were identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. OREST PENA then explained he does not recall exactly where he was in the bar at the time EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ came to him to inquire about the lemonade. He does recall, however, that after EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ had prepared and delivered the lemonade that he heard either the party who had ordered it or the person or persons with that party complain that the price was too much. He does not now recall whether the complaint was in regard to the lemonade or possibly a tequila that was allegedly ordered by the same customers. He did state, however, that he thinks EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ came to him and told him these persons were complaining about the price.

OREST PENA then stated that he has no other personal knowledge about this incident and he reiterated that he would not be able to recall the person who ordered

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On 6/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # 100-16601by SA's WARREN C. DE BRUEYS and /dmk Date dictated 6/9/64  
ERNEST C. WALL, JR.

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NO 100-16601

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the lemonade or the person or persons who accompanied the latter if he were ever to see them again.

OREST PENA specifically stated he never told anyone, including CARLOS BRINGUIER, that OSWALD had been in the Habana Bar with a Mexican prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He also said he never heard his brother, RUPERTO PENA, say that OSWALD had been in the bar with a Mexican. He also stated he had no information that the FBI was ever looking for a Mexican who had patronized his bar. He stated the only thing he did recall regarding a Mexican was that on one occasion two Latins who were in his bar, had asked him why his bongo drums were chained to a post in the bar. PENA claimed he told them that if he did not chain them someone would steal them. PENA claims that these two men made comments to the effect they were surprised that in a democratic country such as this it was necessary to chain the bongos. PENA said he then inquired where they came from and they allegedly said they were from Mexico. PENA said he then became angry and told them that a person could not even leave his car and get a drink in Mexico without someone stealing the four wheels from the car. PENA claims the Mexicans got angry and left. He stated, however, that this incident had no connection with the individuals who were in his bar, ordered lemonade and had later complained about the price they were charged.

PENA does not recall specifically when it was that these two persons who claimed they were from Mexico were in his bar. He said it could have been sometime last year (1963). He said that several days after these two persons were in the bar, his brother, RUPERTO PENA, had come to him and said that the same two men who had given OREST PENA some trouble had come back to the bar on another occasion. PENA explained, however, that here again there was no connection between these two persons and the person or persons who had ordered a lemonade, as previously described. He also said that his bartender, EVARISTO RODRIGUEZ, was not in the bar when these two

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2902—Continued

persons who were from Mexico were there. Also he never mentioned to anyone that the FBI was interested or inquiring about either one or both of these two persons nor had he made any such statement to anyone.

OREST PENA then remarked he wished to state that his brother, RUPERTO PENA, was not present in the Habana Bar when the party ordered the lemonade as previously set forth.

OREST PENA was then shown a photograph depicting LEE HARVEY OSWALD distributing handbills in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans which photograph reflects other persons standing in the same area. OREST PENA studied this photograph and advised that the only person whom he recognized in the photograph was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He then stated the only reason he was able to recognize OSWALD was because he had seen OSWALD's picture in the news media so often after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Inquiry was made of OREST PENA concerning the dates that he was out of the country in 1963 and he advised that while he did not recall the dates he did recall that he was in Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic on vacation in 1963 and that he would check his passport for the exact dates.

In response to inquiry PENA furnished the following background and descriptive data of himself:

Name	OREST PENA, also known as Orestes Farnicio Pena-Alfonso (PENA explained that when he was naturalized his name was legally changed from Orestes Farnicio Pena-Alfonso to Orest Pena)
------	--

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'8"
Weight	140 pounds
Citizenship	Naturalized in New York City approximately in 1954 or 1955
Date of Birth	8/15/23
Place of Birth	Colon, Matanzas, Cuba
Marital Status	Single, twice married and divorced. First wife was from the Dominican Republic and they were married in New York. Second wife, MERCEDES PAEZ, a Nicaraguan National, whom he divorced in Mexico and who he believes is still living in New Orleans.
Brothers	RUPERTO PENA, 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana ANDRES PENA, who owns the Las Americas Bar, 407 Decatur Street, where he resides. He is allegedly a U. S. citizen.

Date December 7, 1963

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WADDELL ROBERTSON, also known as "SLIM" ROBERTSON, was interviewed at 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas, where he is employed by Mr. ELLIS DUNN as a yard man. ROBERTSON stated that in the latter part of August or first part of September, 1963, he and his wife, OPAL ROBERTSON, saw a white man, about 25 years of age, 5' 9" - 5' 10", tall, weighing about 160 lbs., with dark hair receding at the temples, clean-shaven and no glasses, as this man was firing a rifle on the Trinity River Bottom behind 104 Woodland Drive, Irving, Texas.

ROBERTSON said the man had piled two bales of hay one on top of the other and was using the hay bales for a resting place for the rifle. ROBERTSON explained this occurred shortly after a mower had cut grass in the river bottom and the bales of hay were lying about, easily available. The man had an unidentified woman and small boy with him. The boy appeared to be about four years of age. He described the woman as in her 20's, 5' 6", 130 lbs., dark hair, no glasses. ROBERTSON was unable to note the caliber or detailed description of the rifle being fired by this man, and stated he did note the rifle had a scope on it.

ROBERTSON said after the assassination of President KENNEDY when he saw pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and in the newspapers, he felt the man he had seen on the Trinity River Bottom looked like OSWALD. ROBERTSON said the man was shooting at a homemade bullseye target which he had placed on the side of the levee in the Trinity River Bottom. The woman and small boy stood and watched him while he fired the rifle. The day the man was observed firing the rifle, ROBERTSON observed a car parked nearby which presumably belonged to the man doing the shooting, although ROBERTSON did not see the man leave in the car. ROBERTSON described this as a black car, make not known, model - early 1950's. ROBERTSON advised about four or five days after he first saw the man in the latter part of August, 1963, he and his wife, OPAL, were fishing in the Trinity River when the same man came up alone and spoke to them. The man asked ROBERTSON and his wife if they were catching anything and stood and talked to them for

<sup>2</sup>  
DL 100-10461

for five or ten minutes. ROBERTSON said the man's manner was pleasant and he asked where ROBERTSON and his wife lived. When they told the man they lived nearby, the man told ROBERTSON and his wife he lived in Irving but he did not specify an address.

on 12-7-63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ROBERT P. BUTLER  
CHARLES T. BROWN Date dictated 12-7-63  
mvs 217

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Date 12/11/631

Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas, furnished four 6.5 brass shell casings which were recovered by the Irving Police on a temporary shooting range located on Highway 163 at Belt Line between 2:00 and 3:00 p.m., on November 29, 1963.

He advised these shells do not have to be returned after they have been examined by the FBI Laboratory.

Date December 3, 1963

Commission Exhibit No. 2905

On December 3, 1963, Inspector TOM KELLEY of the United States Secret Service made available three empty 6.5 mm cartridge obtained by United States Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL from the Barr's Gun Shop at 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. These cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A. R. PAPURT, who believes these cartridges were fired at the Sports Dome Gun Range, 8000 West Davis Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, around November 12, 1963.

on 12/11/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER:vm Date dictated 12/11/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2904

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSBY, JR., and  
JAMES J. WARD /gmk Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2905

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DL 100-10461  
JTMcm:gmf

LARRY LYNN CLARK, 514 Royal Avenue, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised on December 9, 1963, as follows:

He frequented the Sports Dome Rifle Range in Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with MALCOLM PRICE, who, also practiced there. PRICE had discussed with him the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been at the range and that he, CLARK, might have seen him.

He said he had seen OSWALD's picture on TV and in the papers many times and he could not recall having seen this individual at the rifle range. He said the face looked vaguely familiar but he could not tell where he might have seen this party before. He did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD by name, description or by photograph, nor did he know JACK RUBY, although he had seen this man's picture in the newspapers also.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
July 30, 1964

Commission Exhibit No. 2907

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ANNIE LAURIE ODIO was interviewed at the residence of her brother, CESAR ODIO, 1600 South West 82nd Place, Miami. She advised that she is a Cuban exile, 18 years of age, and resides currently in Dallas, Texas. Her mother still lives near Havana, Cuba, and her father is a political prisoner of the CASTRO regime:

Miss ODIO said that in the Summer of 1963 she had been living with her sister SILVIA ODIO in an apartment in Dallas and was a summer employee at a university. In late August, 1963, she lost her job and for reasons of economy moved from the apartment of her sister to live with an American family named C. B. MATLOCK, also in Dallas. One day late in September, 1963, exact date not recalled, Miss ODIO went to the apartment of her sister SILVIA for a day or two in order to assist SILVIA in packing her belongings preparatory to moving. Miss ODIO recalled that this was a week day as SILVIA had been working that day.

During the evening hours, sometime after 6:30 P. M., as SILVIA and she were dressing in the bedroom of the apartment, there was a knock at the door and Miss ODIO went to answer it. There were three men in the hallway outside the apartment, two having the appearance of Cubans and one who appeared to be an American. One of the two Cubans inquired in Spanish for SILVIA. Miss ODIO then put the chain latch on the door, called SILVIA and returned to the bedroom to resume dressing. She said that SILVIA spoke with these men for several minutes after which they departed. They had not been admitted to the apartment but had remained in the hall.

On November 22, 1963, Miss ODIO was present during the parade of President KENNEDY and his party through Dallas. She recalled that the President's car had passed within a few feet of her about 15 minutes before the assassination. When she returned to her home and heard of the assassination, she turned on the television set. Subsequently, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on television as the leading suspect. Miss ODIO said that as soon as she saw OSWALD on television she had a distinct impression that she knew she had seen him before.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2907

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A short time thereafter while visiting her sister SILVIA, Miss ODIO mentioned to SILVIA that she had had the feeling that she had either met or seen OSWALD previously. SILVIA then remarked that OSWALD was the American who had accompanied the two Cubans to SILVIA's apartment in late September, 1963. Miss ODIO said that she then recalled that incident and realized that this was in fact the person of whom she had been thinking when she saw OSWALD on television. Miss ODIO said that she was almost certain that the American who came to SILVIA's apartment with the two Cubans was OSWALD. She said that she was unable to furnish any information regarding the identities of the two Cubans, nor could she be more specific as to the exact date of the incident.

Field		Office	Dallas, Texas	File No.	7-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Research		Continued		Assassination of President Kennedy	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED			
Dallas, Texas		2-6-64			
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
SA Charles E. Runkel & SA Roger C. Warner					
DETAILS		SYNOPSIS			
		Checks at Dallas Gun Club and Trinity Gun Club failed to reveal record of rifle practice by L. H. Oswald in the Love Field area.			
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION					
Reference is made to phone call received from Inspector Kelley, Washington, D. C. relative to testimony of Marina Oswald before the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald practiced with his rifle in an area near Love Field, Dallas.					
Other Investigations					
On 2-6-64 a study was made of Dallas city maps in an effort to determine an area in which it would be possible to fire a rifle in the Dallas Love Field area. It is noted that it is illegal to fire a weapon within the city limits of Dallas, Texas; further, that Dallas Love Field lies within the Dallas city limits. To the southwest of Love Field, approximately 3 miles from the Love Field property line lies an area largely unpopulated which consists of marsh land and forest, bordering the Elm Fork of the Trinity River and consisting of approximately 50 square miles. Located within this area are numerous places where a person could fire weapons. There are located in this area two gun clubs, the Dallas Gun Club and the Trinity River Rifle Club.					
On 2-6-64 at the Dallas Gun Club in company with SA Warner interviewed Mr. G. S. Tucker, manager of the Club. The records of the club were checked for the name of L. H. Oswald or Alex Hixell with negative results. Mr. Tucker advised that entrance to the Gun Club was by membership only and that the Club is under supervision 24 hours a day and that it would be impossible for a non-member to use the property; that the property adjoining the gun club affords numerous places for someone to fire a weapon and this is done on occasions without drawing any undue attention; that quite often people go into the wooded area in the					
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Chief ✓		Orig. & cc		Charles E. Runkel	
Dallas		2 cc's		SPECIAL AGENT	
				APPROVED	
				DATE	
				2-10-64	
				DATE	
				2-11-64	
				SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-64886-6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2907-Continued



2.  
CG-2-34,030

Date 12/2/63

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proximity of the gun club to hunt and target practice.

On the same day at the Trinity Gun Club (no address given) attempted to obtain information relative this gun range, however, no one was available and it appeared that this gun range was not open for public use.

On 2-10-64 Mr. John Dix, present member and past Secretary of the Trinity Gun Club was interviewed by telephone at his place of employment, WFAA-TV, Dallas. He advised that the Trinity Gun Club is a small caliber gun range; that guns over the 22 caliber group would not be allowed to be fired at this Club; that the entry into this range is by membership only. However, he stated that the range is not under supervision at all times; that each member is given a key to the gate entering the Club. Mr. Dix further advised that his membership records did not reveal the name of L. H. Oswald and he stated to his knowledge that Oswald had never been to the range to practice. He stated, too, that he had never received any complaints from any of the members of anyone using a high caliber rifle in practice at the club, nor has there been any brass found to indicate that higher caliber than 22 caliber rifles were being used at the Club.

On 2-10-64 contacted the Dallas Transit Company re bus service to the area described above. That company does have a bus that operates in the close proximity of this area during daylight hours, on weekdays, at intervals of 56 minutes, however, the bus service does not operate in that area on weekends.

CEX:VS

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2908—Continued

GARLAND C. SLACK advised he resides at 4130 DeLee Street, Dallas. He advised he is recently retired from a heating contracting business in Dallas.

He advised that on the morning of November 22, 1963, he had been downtown in the Dallas County Records Building, and shortly before the Presidential parade passed the corner of Houston and Elm he got a vantage point at the automobiles entrance to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office which is located on Houston Street near the Elm Street intersection. He said as the parade passed the crowds pushed him and he was unable to see the car bearing the President as it proceeded west in front of the book store building. However he said he had been a hunter and had been closely associated with firearms for many years and he heard two shots in rapid succession and realized from the sound that they must have been fired from the interior of a building. He said he did not realize which building because actually the sound as he first heard it seemed to come from the direction of the overpass but its particular characteristics made him feel it had to come from a building instead of from an open area. He said when he heard the third shot he believed it came from the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said immediately after hearing the first two shots the crowds which were tremendously heavy went into a complete panic and a state of shock. He said he observed the police when they took a young airman into custody and Police Officer H. B. RANDAL picked up a frightened young colored boy who was hiding under a monument which boy was supposed to have actually witnessed the shooting of the President. He noted that Mr. ALLEN in the Sheriff's Office took a statement from this young colored boy. Mr. SLACK also said he made a full and complete statement to a person he believed to be Mrs. ALLEN.

Mr. SLACK said he did not actually witness the shots when they hit the President and the reason he made a telephone call to the Dallas Office was the fact that he had observed a young man at the Sports Dome Rifle Range in the 8000 block of W. Davis Street in Dallas, Texas, on several occasions during the past five or six weeks whom he believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He also said that he had in his possession a target which he, SLACK, had fired at on the range and which he believed to have been handled by this person whom he believed to be OSWALD.

Mr. SLACK continued he was at the Sports Dome Rifle Range on November 9, 10, and 17, 1963. He pointed out this range is managed

on 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agents ARTHUR E. CARTER and  
CHARLES T. BROWN, Jr. Date dictated 12/2/63

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by a friend of his, Mr. FLOYD DAVIS. On November 9, 1963, he was at the range from approximately 3:30 p.m. until about 7:00 p.m. On November 10, 1963, he visited the range from about 2:00 p.m. until approximately 5:00 p.m. On November 11, 1963, he was there from around noon until about 5:00 p.m. On November 10, 1963, he saw a man believed to be identical with OSWALD at which time the man was accompanied by another man described as tall, as having a lot of dark hair, dark complexion, and a full beard. He further stated the man was about 24 years of age, 6' tall, as having very large feet, and his hair was worn in a "beatnik" style. He was wearing green pants similar to those he has observed being worn by Texaco Service Station employees. On November 10, 1963, SLACK observed the person he believed to be OSWALD and the second man get into an old "jalopy" which SLACK could not further describe. On this particular date, SLACK did note the two men had three rifles which he observed them putting into the back seat of this old "jalopy." He said all the rifles appeared to be of the same make. On November 10, 1963, SLACK estimated OSWALD fired between 50 to 70 rounds of ammunition while practicing. SLACK said on this occasion he became upset because the man he believes to be identical with OSWALD had fired on SLACK's target. SLACK said he was further upset because the man was firing so rapidly on occasions and he recalled the man as firing in bursts of three shots at a time in rapid succession. SLACK said he noted the man believed to be OSWALD and the large man accompanying him had a cap about one half filled with rifle ammunition which they were using.

SLACK said he observed the photograph of the rifle used by OSWALD to kill the President which photograph he observed in one of the Dallas newspapers and the rifle he observed at the Sports Dome Range in possession of the man he believed to be OSWALD was a rifle like the one he has seen in a Dallas newspaper. He observed the man believed to be OSWALD was an expert shot.

Mr. SLACK said that on the afternoon of November 10, 1963, he had fired a target which was exceptionally good and when he brought it back to examine it the man he believed to be OSWALD handled this target along with a number of other people whom he could not identify.

Mr. SLACK made this target available for any use it might serve in the investigation and said he would like to have it returned

if possible after necessary examination had been made. It is noted that this was a bullseye target manufactured by Hi-Vue Target Company, Box 17088, Dallas, Texas.

SLACK said he felt certain several people noticed the man he believed to be OSWALD at the range however SLACK did not know the names of these people even though he has seen most of these people at the range on numerous occasions.

On December 1, 1963, SLACK accompanied SAs ARTHUR E. CARTER and CHARLES T. BROWN to the Sports Dome Rifle Range where SLACK remained for approximately two hours. At the end of the two hour period SLACK advised Agents CARTER and BROWN he had not observed anyone at the range on December 1, 1963, who had been present at the range on prior occasions when he believed OSWALD was present and he was unable to determine the true identity of any of those persons who might have seen OSWALD. He said he did not know whether OSWALD shot right handed or left handed.

SLACK said he noticed the scope on OSWALD's rifle while OSWALD was shooting and he also noted the magazine on the rifle was finished out to the trigger and that this gun OSWALD was practicing with was definitely a military type rifle. He said the only thing that bothered him in connection with the incident is his impression that the man he observed at the range whom he thought was OSWALD had blond hair whereas he is positive photographs he has seen of OSWALD on television are identical to the man he observed on the Sports Dome Rifle Range.

On December 1, 1963, SLACK observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD made November 23, 1963, Dallas Police Department No. 54018. SLACK stated upon observing this photograph he feels positive the individual he observed at the Sports Dome Rifle Range is identical with OSWALD except the photograph shows dark hair and as stated above the individual at the range had blond hair. SLACK could not give a positive description of OSWALD but he described him as a young man of medium build and about the same height as he, which is 5'10", smooth shaven, and clothing not recalled.

Mr. SLACK advised if he determined the identity of any other persons who were present on the days when he thought he had observed a man believed to be identical with OSWALD on the range he would immediately notify the Dallas FBI Office.

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Date 12/3/63

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MALCOM HOWARD PRICE, 1127 Rice, Grand Prairie, Texas, said he is on sick leave from Ling-Temco-Vought and he recalled that he spent some time at the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8,000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, adjusting sites and sitting in scopes on rifles of customers at the gun range. He said the range was opened on October 26, 1963 and he believed that he sited in a scope for LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Saturday, October 26, 1963.

Mr. PRICE observed Dallas Police Department photo number 54018 dated November 23, 1963 of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and said he was sure that this was the same person for whom he sited in the scope. He said this man had a 7.6 rifle that had been sportorized by being put in a 1sthe and being turned down. The rifle had a 4X Jap scope and Red Field Mount. PRICE said he was unable to recall the serial number, but did recall this individual telling him a gun smith in Cedar Hill owed him \$25 and gave him the gun and scope.

PRICE stated the customer told him the gun had been bore sighted and he asked that it be zeroed in at 100 yards.

Mr. PRICE said this gun did not shoot a 6.5 shell. He recalled that this gun did not have a sling on it and that the customer was right handed. He said he had no recollection of anyone shooting with this customer and the only persons whom he knew that were present on the date in question was Mrs. VIRGINIA DAVIS, wife of the owner of the range and a deaf mute named LARRY LYNN CLARK who lives at 514 Royal Avenue, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Mr. PRICE said this customer told him he drove by and saw the sign. He said he did not observe the customers car and recalled the picture in the paper showing OSWALD with the gun, definitely not the same gun that he sited in on October 26, 1963. He said he could not recall any doctor who might have been there on that date with his son.

He said he recalled seeing this customer on four or five occasions and on each occasion he wore a "bulldogger, Texas style" hat and had bubble gum or chewing tobacco in

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his cheek. He said he was very well dressed, clean and neat, 5'8" tall, 140 - 150 pounds, hair dark blond or light brown.

Mr. PRICE said this man shot quite a bit and used two targets on first occasion with eight or ten shots on each target, however, he said he did not observe whether this man shot deliberately or rapidly. He said that he believed a customer whom he knew as "Bear" SLACK was there, together with a large man, who had a heavy beard and hair, but he did not observe OSWALD conversing with this large man; in fact, he did not appear to converse with anybody or have anything to do with anyone. He said that the person whom he believed to be OSWALD visited the range four or five days in succession, arriving about 4 PM and staying until dark. He said he had not been back to the range since the President was assassinated except the Friday following the President's death.

Mr. PRICE said the serial number on the gun he sighted in was on the left and to the rear of the scope mount on the right, and he recalled that the customer told him he was from Cedar Hill. He was questioned again as to whether or not he had observed this man to shoot rapid fire and he said he had not and he did not recall any customers complaining about this man shooting on their target. He said this man used the center stand in a group of nine and described the shooting stalls as being about 40" wide and each of them separated from the others by a 2 x 4 separator on the flat edge, which would make them only 4" apart. He said he was unable to recall whether or not this man picked up his empty shells after he finished shooting, but said he did recall that Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS picked up all the brass that was left there by customers, with an exception of a few empty shell cases they sold to customers for reloading purposes, and all the brass that had been accumulated since they opened the range would still be there.

on 12/1/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. /ss Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2910—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2910

Date 12/3/631

B. G. MOSES, 2826 By Way, Dallas, Texas, advised he worked occasionally at the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8,000 West Davis, Dallas, but he had not observed any customers who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He said that he had a friend who owns a farm who runs some hunters off recently and these hunters were checking in their rifles and he believed this man ought to be contacted to see if he had any information that would be of value in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. MOSES identified his friend as ALVEY MC GAFFEY, who lives in a big brick home just outside of Hutchins on the left hand side of the Lancaster Road.

He examined the Dallas Police Department photograph No. 54018 of OSWALD and advised it did not resemble any person he had ever known and seen at the Sports Dome Rifle Range.

on 12/1/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./sa 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2911

1Date December 4, 1963

Dr. HOMER WOOD, D.D.S., residence 1326 Alaska, Dallas, was interviewed at his office, 220 West Tenth Street, Dallas, and furnished the following information:

Dr. WOOD took his son, STERLING, age 13, to a rifle range in approximately the 8000 block of Davis, Dallas, on the afternoon of November 16, 1963, so that his son might obtain some practice with a rifle owned by the son. He said they were at the range from approximately 3:00 PM to 4:30 PM. Dr. WOOD advised his son occupied booth number four and that he (Dr. WOOD), observed the head and shoulders of a man shooting in booth five. His view of this man was a profile view. This man was firing a rifle with a telescopic sight and a sling. He observed his son talking to this man on one occasion and later saw this man's target, noting that there was only one bullet which had missed the bullseye from a distance of 100 yards. The person observed by Dr. WOOD was described as a white male; 25-30 years of age; 5'9"-5'10"; dark hair, thin; with a large nose and sharp chin. Dr. WOOD advised this man came to the range while STERLING WOOD was shooting and left before STERLING WOOD finished. He advised he was not there more than 30 minutes. Dr. WOOD advised he was not aware of anyone who came with this man or left with him and observed no conversation that he had with anyone else at the range.

Subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, Dr. WOOD saw pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television and in the newspapers. He stated that the profile view of OSWALD closely resembles that of this man he saw at the range and in his own mind he is satisfied that it was OSWALD he observed shooting in the booth next to his son at the range.

Dr. WOOD stated that while there were a number of people at the range, the only person known to him who might have observed this man was one KENNETH LONGLEY, a student at Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas.

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent WILLIAM K. BOCK & JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR./csh Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2912

Date December 4, 1963

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STERLING WOOD, age 13, was interviewed at his residence, 1326 Alaska, in the presence of his mother. STERLING WOOD is the son of Doctor HOMER WOOD, also residing at that address.

STERLING WOOD advised that on November 16, 1963, he was taken by his father to a rifle range in about the 8000 block of Davis, in West Dallas, and described it as being located just west of the 'yellow belly dragstrip' and the Sunset Golf Club. He stated he was at the range firing a rifle, which he owned, from approximately 3 P.M. to 4:30 P.M. on November 16. He was shooting from booth 4 or 5—he is not sure which—and did at that time notice a man shooting from an adjoining booth whom he believed is identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He explained this identification by the fact that upon seeing OSWALD's picture on television and in the newspapers on November 22, and 23, 1963, he immediately believed that OSWALD was the man using the booth next to him. He has never seen OSWALD, except on the one occasion at the range.

STERLING WOOD stated that when he arrived at the range and began shooting, there was another person occupying the booth next to him. This person left shortly thereafter and OSWALD then came to the booth and fired eight to ten shots. When the range master called for a halt in the firing, so that the shooters could examine their targets, he, along with the others, went down and examined not only his target but the targets of other shooters, including that used by OSWALD. He noted that all but two of the shots fired by OSWALD were in three- or four-inch bullseyes on the target. He noted that these shots were fired from a distance of 100 yards, and he was impressed by the marksmanship of OSWALD.

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He described this man whom he believes is OSWALD as a white male, 25 to 30, 5'7"-5'8", slender build, sharp facial features, black hair, and wearing dark pants with a blue shirt having white stripes. He was wearing no hat.

Since he is interested in guns, during the firing, STERLING WOOD observed the gun used by the person next to him and noted that it was a rifle that he believed was of Italian make. He described the gun as a bolt action carbine with a shoulder strap and barrel extending beyond the stock only three or four inches. He asked this person whether the gun was a 6.5 Italian carbine and was advised that it was. He then asked whether the telescopic sight was a four-power scope and was advised that that was correct. This was the only conversation he had with this man. During the firing, he observed flame coming from the muzzle of the gun when it was fired. He was unable to explain the reason for this flame.

He stated that after the range master stopped the firing for examination of the targets, the man next to him, whom he thinks was OSWALD, went down to the targets, checked his target, and started back to the firing line. WOOD examined other targets in addition to his own and OSWALD's, and when he turned around to return to the firing point, he noticed this person had picked up his gun and was beginning to leave. While he paid no particular attention to him after that, he believed he went over to a car parked nearby and left in that automobile. He was unable to furnish any description of the car, either as to make or color and could describe only as probably a sedan, in that he was sure it was not a station wagon or a convertible.

on 12/3/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent # WILLIAM K. BOCK and  
JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR. :mja Date dictated 12/4/63

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1Date December 5, 19633

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With reference to the weapon being used by the man next to him, whom he believes was OSWALD, he stated that he believes it was a re-conditioned Army gun, in that the stock and metal parts were shiny. It had on it a sling made of some black or very dark material. This sling was hooked to the gun underneath the stock, near the muzzle, and at the rear of the stock. He could furnish no information concerning the telescopic sight and was unable to advise whether the scope was round on the top or side of the gun. He commented also that to him it appeared that the trigger guard, which was of a light or silver color, had been scratched, but subsequently polished, in that it was shiny. He expressed the opinion that even though he saw the gun only briefly, he believed he could identify it if he saw it again.

With reference to his identification of the man shooting in the booth next to him, STERLING WOOD advised that he was not positive the man was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but after seeing OSWALD's photograph in the news, he is satisfied in his own mind that the person in the booth next to him, referred to above, was actually LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

An unidentified photograph of the 6.5 millimeter Italian rifle used in the assassination of President KENNEDY, was exhibited to STERLING WOOD, age 13, 1326 Alaska, Dallas, at which time he stated the weapon in the photograph was not the one he had observed being fired at the firearms range on November 16, 1963, inasmuch as the sling strap and swivel on the gun he had observed were attached to the bottom of both the butt and fore end of the rifle, rather than on the side of the butt and fore end, as on the rifle in the photograph. He stated further that there was a difference in the telescope as between the rifle he had observed and the one in the photograph, in that the telescope he saw had an enlarged eyepiece or ocular lense, of greater diameter than the body of the telescope and that the telescope tapered to a smaller diameter immediately ahead of the eyepiece. He stated emphatically that there was no enlargement of the housing of the objective lense at the forward end of the telescope on the gun he saw.

He stated that an illustration of the weapon that killed the President, appearing in a recent issue of "Newsweek" magazine, was more similar to the gun he had observed than the gun in the photograph exhibited.

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agents HAROLD R. DOBSON & JAMES R. GRAHAM, JR./csh Date dictated 12/5/63

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HO 62-2115

REW:ms

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD - RIFLE PRACTICERE: KENNETH LONGLEY

The following investigation was conducted by SA  
ROBERT E. WIATT on December 5, 1963:

KENNETH LONGLEY, student, Sam Houston State Teachers College, Huntsville, Texas, home address 3537 Cripple Creek, Dallas, Texas, advised that he visited a rifle range on Davis Street in West Dallas on November 16, 1963. He was accompanied by friends DAN and GERALD SPENCER, who reside on Edwards Circle in Dallas. Upon arrival, they met Doctor HOMER WOOD and his 13 year old son STERLING.

LONGLEY and STERLING went to Booth # 4 at this range, which booth was occupied by an individual described as follows;

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	About 25 years old
Height	5'9" - 5'10"
Build	Slender
Hair	Sandy
Peculiarities	Wearing wire frame spectacles
Dress	Wore a yellow western shirt with snaps down the front

This person remained long enough to shoot about ten shots and then left, mode of travel unknown.

This person had a rifle, possible 7 millimeter, with an alleged 4-power scope, weapon appeared not to have a full stock, which was colored light brown. Rifle spit fire when

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HO 62-2115

shot and had a strong recoil. The clip appeared to slant at the bottom rather than being straight.

LONGLEY stated that after observing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he is of opinion that this person was identical with OSWALD, although Doctor WOOD is of opinion they were identical. The SPENCER brothers claim not to have noticed this person.



Date December 7, 1963

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Mr. CHARLES CAMPLEN advised he is the Manager of the Heavy Haul Department, Great Southwest Warehouse, 3191 Commonwealth, telephone number ME 1-4560, Dallas, Texas, and he resides at 411 Cliffdale where his telephone number is FE 1-1274, Oak Cliff, Texas.

Mr. CAMPLEN advised he went to the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, about 11 a.m., November 21, 1963, and a Mr. JAMES F. DALE, whom he employs as a "rigger" accompanied him. He said they visited at the range for 15 or 20 minutes, and he determined that FLOYD DAVIS, the manager of the range, was out of town. He said he talked to an elderly, heavy set man who was operating the range house, and while there he observed a person who resembled L. H. OSWALD in the range house and talked to this man and looked at his rifle. He recalled the man told him the rifle was possibly a 703 caliber. He said he was not sure of this but does know it was a foreign gun and it appeared the front end of the wood stock had been cut off. He did not recall seeing a sling on the gun, but it did have a scope on it. He said the man told him in answer to a question that it was not an English 303 rifle.

CAMPLEN said he did not observe any large heavy set man with this unknown individual, and he did not see him get in a car, although he believes that the unknown man left the area before he did. Mr. CAMPLEN described this individual as white, male, 5'10", 145 pounds, "full" face, estimated age 32, color and type of hair not recalled. He said this man wore a sort of soft Army-type cap and a green Army-type short jacket. He did not recall anything else about the man's appearance, dress or manner.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/7/63  
*rac*

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After furnishing the foregoing description, Mr. CAMPLEN observed a New Orleans, Louisiana Police Department photo number 112 723 dated August 9, 1963 of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and remarked, "the front view bust picture is a good resemblance of the person" he observed at the Sports Dome Rifle Range, and he said the profile is questionable as is the standup full length photo,

He advised he had never known JACK RUBEY or OSWALD or any of the other principals in this matter,

He arranged for JAMES F. DALE to be interviewed at the office of the Great Southwest Warehouse at 3191 Commonwealth,



Date December 7, 1963

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On December 5, 1963, JAMES F. DALE advised he was residing at 922 Tipperary where his telephone number is DA 7-1525. He said he is employed as a rigger for the Great Southwest Warehouse at 3191 Commonwealth, Dallas, Texas. Mr. DALE stated he met CHARLES CAMPLEN, Manager of the Heavy Haul Department of the Great Southwest Warehouse at 3191 Commonwealth about 10:30 a.m. on November 21, 1963, and he and Mr. CAMPLEN drove together to the Ling-Tempeco offices where they were unable to contact the manager. Thereafter, he and Mr. CAMPLEN drove toward Grand Prairie and stopped at the Sports Dome Rifle Range which is located at 8000 West Davis in Dallas, Texas. He said Mr. CAMPLEN made inquiry concerning the owner of the range who is a friend of his, and determined that this gentleman was out of town. He said then he and Mr. CAMPLEN walked through the range office to the rear of the office and outside where they watched three men who were on the range. He recalled only one of these men was shooting, and he fired 8 or 10 shots. He said this man took his time and he would shoot three or four times, then the three men would walk from the firing point to where the target was located and they would check the target. This man would then return to the firing point and fire again at the target.

Mr. DALE said he and Mr. CAMPLEN never did talk to the shooter and his companions, and he did not get closer than about 30 feet to the person who was shooting. He said he recalled the rifle had a sling on it, and he believed it appeared to be a "lever action" gun. He said it had a telescopic sight on it, and he did not know any of the men who were present.

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DL 89-43

He recalled there were only two cars at the range when he and CAMPLEN were there, one a big brown and cream Buick, Oldsmobile or Pontiac, possibly a 1959 or 1960 model; the other was a 1957 or 1958 model light blue Chevrolet. He said he presumed one of the cars belonged to the man who was in charge of the range, and the other car must have been owned by one of the three men, one of whom was shooting while they were there.

Mr. DALE said after news of President KENNEDY's assassination was announced, he received a telephone call from Mr. CAMPLEN who asked him if he did not believe the man they saw at the range resembled OSWALD. He said he told Mr. CAMPLEN that he did look somewhat like OSWALD.

Mr. DALE described this person as a white male, age young 20's, 5'10"-11", weight 185 pounds. He said the man wore a brown long bill corduroy cap, a brown short, cloth jacket and khaki pants.

Thereafter, he looked at the photo of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which was taken at the Police Department in New Orleans, Louisiana number 112 723 dated August 9, 1963, and he remarked that only the profile resembled the shooter, and he did not think that the full face or full figure views looked like the man who was on the range on the morning of November 21, 1963.

He said that he and Mr. CAMPLEN were not at the range over 30 minutes during their visit on November 21, 1963. He also advised he had never known OSWALD, JACK RUBY or anyone else connected with the assassination of the President.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # D1 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/7/63  
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Date December 11, 1963

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Doctor DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, M.D., 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised JAMES E. WHEELLES, of 733 Danish Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, on December 6, 1963, saw a television news program pertaining to the activities at a firing range between Dallas and Grand Prairie, at which LEE HARVEY OSWALD possibly had practiced. Mr. WHEELLES furnished that information to Doctor WHITCOMB and they recalled they had practiced also at what they believed was the same firing range recently. They decided this matter should be reported to the FBI.

Doctor WHITCOMB said he and Mr. WHEELLES, at about 4 P.M., November 13, 1963, arrived at the firing range located just off Highway 80, just east of Grand Prairie, between Grand Prairie and Dallas. Doctor WHITCOMB fired from stall number 5 and Mr. WHEELLES from stall number 6. Mr. WHEELLES told him an individual, in either stall number 7 or number 8, had done an excellent job of rifle firing, hitting four bullseyes out of four shots from 100 yards. Doctor WHITCOMB did not see that individual and could not furnish his description and could not give any indication as to whether it might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD practicing.

Doctor WHITCOMB had his three small children with him and immediately after he and Mr. WHEELLES finished firing, Doctor WHITCOMB and Mr. WHEELLES gathered up some of the empty cartridge shells and gave them to Doctor WHITCOMB's children, who took them home as toys. Doctor WHITCOMB does not know what type of rifle was used by that person and said a number of the cartridge shells in possession of his children could not be identified by him as 6.5 mm shells, but said some of them might be of that caliber.

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DL 100-10461

On December 9, 1963, Doctor WHITCOMB furnished 65 empty rifle cartridge shells that he obtained from his residence that day. He said these had been accumulated by his children, most of them having been obtained on November 13, 1963, from the above described firing range, which he believes is located in about the 8000 block of West Davis, Dallas (U. S. Highway 80), which is located just east of Grand Prairie, Texas.

on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:mja Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2918—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2918

Date December 11, 19631

JAMES E. WHEELS, 733 Danish Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, who is a retired Major, U. S. Air Force, and presently employed as an Insurance Agent by John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, 2906 Maple Avenue, Dallas, advised he and Doctor DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, on November 13, 1963, from about 4 P.M. until dusk practiced rifle firing at the rifle range located in the 8000, or 8200, block West Davis, Dallas, the name of which he does not recall, but believes the name was Sportsdrome Rifle Range. He fired from stall 6 and Doctor WHITCOMB from stall 5. To his left, in stall 7, an unidentified individual was firing a rifle which looked something like a rifle he had observed on television later as being the rifle LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly used on November 22, 1963, when President KENNEDY was assassinated.

He saw the man in stall number 7, but cannot now remember enough about him to furnish any physical description and cannot either state that he was OSWALD, or that he was not OSWALD. He recalled the person appeared pleasant in his manner, and he recalled the muzzle blast from the rifle was heavier than from the 30.06 rifle he (WHEELS) was firing. That person was hitting a two-inch bullseye almost every time from 100 yards. He said he helped Doctor WHITCOMB pick up some of the spent cartridge shells for the WHITCOMB children.

1DL 100-10,461  
AEC/gm

On December 12, 1963, L. V. (I.O.) PREDDY, 3325 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, Texas, furnished approximately 200 empty brass shell casings to SA ARTHUR E. CARTER. Mr. PREDDY said he picked these up at the Sports Dome Rifle Range at 8000 West Davis in Dallas, Texas, on the Saturday after the President was assassinated and on the Monday following. He requested they be returned to him when they had served their purpose in the investigation.

On December 12, 1963, RICHARD C. LOPEZ, a salesman in the sports department of the H. L. Green Company, 1616 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, examined the above described shell cases and advised SA CARTER that none of them were 6.5 caliber and none of them could have been fired in a rifle such as the one that was used in the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On December 13, 1963, SA CARTER returned the empty shell casings to Mr. L. V. PREDDY at 3325 Fort Worth Avenue, where he is employed by the Dye Trucking Company.

on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL:mja Date dictated 12/10/63

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1Date December 14, 1963Date December 16, 1963

Mr. FLOYD GUY DAVIS, owner of the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, executed a receipt for two boxes containing 25 pounds of assorted, empty, brass cartridge cases, which were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examinations in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963.

Mr. DAVIS advised he had no additional information concerning persons who might have seen an individual believed to be similar to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sports Dome Rifle Range.

MR. JAMES THOMPSON, 1116 Gilpin Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he has telephone number FE 1-6955, and in the fall of 1962 he was a partner with FLOYD GUY DAVIS in the operation of the Sports Dome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis. He recalled that on Sunday, November 17, 1963, he went out to help Mr. and Mrs. DAVIS operate the range from about 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., or sundown.

He said Mrs. DAVIS operated the traps and Mr. DAVIS ran the turkey shoot with a rifle. He, Mr. THOMPSON, ran the rifle stalls.

He observed the New Orleans Police Department photograph No. 112723 dated August 9, 1963, of OSWALD and advised he did not resemble anyone who appeared at the rifle range on November 17, 1963. Mr. THOMPSON said he recalled he examined all of the rifle targets that were fired on by the customers on that particular day, and no one shot any unusually good targets with a "tight" pattern or group.

He said he had no recollection of any very large men with heavy beard and earmuffs, and he distinctly recalled that that particular Sunday was not cold.

Mr. THOMPSON said he did recall changing a couple of targets where the shooter fired on the wrong targets. One of these men was firing from position 6 and the other from position 9. He said he had never known JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and was inclined to believe that the persons who had believed OSWALD on the Sports Dome Rifle Range might just have "imagined" they had seen someone there who appeared to be OSWALD.

Mr. THOMPSON furnished the following description of himself:

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gwf Date dictated 12/14/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2921

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., and  
ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/16/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2922

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DL 100-10,461

Name	JAMES THOMPSON
Height	6'1"
Weight	245 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, curly
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Rough, dark, acne scars on neck, front and back, and chin.

He said he believed on that particular Sunday he was wearing a red knit long sleeved sport shirt and khaki pants.

He advised he did not know the identity of any shooters who might have seen someone resembling OSWALD at the Sports Dome Range.

Mr. THOMPSON said he wished to state that the range was only open about five weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY during the 1963 season. He said he had no partnership interest in the operation of the range during this year (1963).

Date 12/11/63

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Mr. GERALD SPENCER, 1119 Edwards Circle, advised he and his brother, DAN, were out on a west Dallas rifle range on Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1963. He said they were there for approximately three hours sighting in their rifles.

SPENCER stated he recalls that he and his brother occupied booth 3 next to KENNETH LONGLEY and STERLING WOOD who used booth 4.

SPENCER advised he does not recall the individual described by KENNETH LONGLEY and who was alleged to have used booth 4 for a short period of time prior to the time LONGLEY and STERLING WOOD used it.

SPENCER advised he does not recall seeing anyone at the range who resembled pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he had seen on television or in the newspapers.

SPENCER stated he recalls seeing a big man down at the end of the range. He stated he was well over six feet tall and had a black beard. SPENCER stated he does not know who the man is and he had never seen him before. He stated he did not pay any attention to who might have been with this person.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63  
DL 44-1639

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1Date 12/11/63

DAN SPENCER, 1119 Edwards Circle, advised that on Saturday afternoon, November 16, 1963, he and his brother, GERALD SPENCER, went to a rifle range in West Dallas. He stated they were there from about 2:00 p.m. until approximately 5:30 p.m. He stated he recalled they listened to the Baylor-Texas football game while they were at the rifle range.

SPENCER advised he and his brother were also in the company of a Dr. HOMER WOOD, STERLING WOOD, and KENNETH LONGLEY.

SPENCER advised he does not recall seeing individual described by KENNETH LONGLEY. He stated he vaguely recalls a rifle that was spitting fire but recalls nothing about the individual who was handling the gun.

SPENCER advised he has seen numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers and on television but does not recall anyone out at the range on that particular day who resembled OSWALD.

SPENCER advised he recalls an individual who was out on the range for an hour or so who occupied booth 9 or 10. He said he remembers him because he was such a large individual. He said he was about 6'4" and had a heavy black beard. He stated he does not know who this individual is or who he was with at the range.

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DL 89-43  
JWS:mva

Records of the Dallas County Auto License Bureau were caused to be searched by SA JAMES W. SWINFORD on December 6, 1963 and reveal that 1963 Texas License Number PU 7862 is issued for a 1963 Chevrolet convertible under the name of JAMES T. HILL, 7298 Williamson Road, Dallas, Texas.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON:vm Date dictated 12/10/63

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Date December 11, 19631

JOHNNIE BOWLING advised he resides at 1808 Kirby, Carrollton, Texas, and is employed in the maintenance section of Braniff International Airways at 7701 Lemmon Avenue in Dallas, Texas. He said he had never known JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. BOWLING said he picked up some empty 6.5 brass shell casings on a field which is used as a practice range by the residents of Carrollton, noting that this area is located on Belt Line west of Carrollton where a bridge formerly crossed a creek. He said there is no organization to the way people place their targets in this area; and since they use no regular type targets or target frames, he would have no idea where the impact area might be from the position where he recovered the four shell casings.

He said he recovered one of these on one occasion and the other three on another occasion which he would judge to be the last week in November. He believes he gave the first one to a friend named ROBERT L. GOODWIN, who resides at 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, on about December 4, 1963, and he recalled that on about December 6, 1963, he gave Mr. GOODWIN three more 6.5 shell cases and added that it is his custom on his days off from his employment to go to various shooting areas where he picks up empty shell cases, and he in turn gives them to friends of his who are interested in reloading cartridges.

Mr. BOWLING said that in his experience it is noted that there is a very limited amount of 6.5 brass, most of the brass being 30.06 and 30-30 caliber. He further advised he was alone when he picked up these 6.5 shell cases and said they need not be returned regardless of whether it is determined that they were fired from the gun which was used to assassinate President KENNEDY.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL and  
ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2926

Date December 10, 19631

ROBERT L. GOODWIN advised that he is a radio maintenance mechanic at Braniff Airways, 7701 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, and resides at 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. He advised his hobbies are guns, radio, and metal work. A friend and fellow employee of his, JOHNNIE BOWLING, who lives in Carrollton, Texas, has been picking up spent brass shell cases at various shooting areas in the Carrollton-Irving-Grand Prairie and Dallas areas, and he brings this brass to him and he reloads it.

Mr. GOODWIN said that since the assassination of President KENNEDY, he has been going over the shell cases that BOWLING brought him, and he had four 6.5 shell cases which were brought to him by BOWLING which he retained at his home. He said these were, according to BOWLING, picked up at the range which is located west of Carrollton Square on Beltline near the Trinity River Bridge at a place in the river bottoms where people practice with their rifles. He said the first shell was brought to him on Sunday night after the assassination, and on December 6, 1963, BOWLING brought him three more from the same area. He said he would telephone his wife, VIRGINIA GOODWIN, and have her turn over the four 6.5 shells to a Special Agent of the FBI.

He said he had never known OSWALD or RUBY at any time and had no other information concerning them or persons who might know them.

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2927



1Date December 10, 1963

Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she is the wife of ROBERT L. GOODWIN and said her husband had telephoned her to give the four 6.5 empty shell casings to Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER, of the FBI. She said she also located a piece of paper with a map drawn on the back of it showing the location of the range where the shells had been picked up by a friend of her husband's, JOHNNIE BOWLING, of Carrollton, Texas.

Mrs. GOODWIN placed her initials beside the initials of SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and the date December 9, 1963, and the number 89-43 on the reverse side of this map.

She said her husband said it would not be necessary to return either the shells or the map after any necessary investigation had been conducted.

on 12/9/63 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm 12 Date dictated 12/10/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2928

1Date 12/11/63

MALCOM H. PRICE, 1127 Rice Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephonically communicated with the Dallas Office on December 10, 1963, at which time he advised he recalled one KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY, a machinist, who resides at Richardson, Texas, was present at the Speed Dome Gun Range, Grand Prairie, Texas, on one of the days LEE HARVEY OSWALD supposedly was seen at the range. PRICE said he believed CRAWLEY was present at the range on one of the days when a turkey shoot was held at the range.

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. 11 Date dictated 12/11/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2929

Commission Exhibit No. 2930

DL 103-10461  
REB:BJDAT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM on December 12, 1963:

The November, 1963 city directory for Richardson reflected four CRAWLEY families residing in Richardson, those being LESLIE C. at 508 Apollo; D.E., 600 block of Fair View Drive; H.D. and CARLA at 532 La Salle, at separate phones.

LESLIE C. CRAWLEY, 508 Apollo Street, was contacted and advised that he never heard of KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY and that his brother, D. E. CRAWLEY, resided on Fair View Drive and he knew that D. E. did not have any sons or relatives named KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY.

KENNETH RAY CRAWLEY was located at 532 La Salle Drive, Richardson, Texas, and advised that a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to him. He further stated that he never saw OSWALD at the Speed Dome Gun Range at Grand Prairie, Texas, on the day of the turkey shoot. He said that he believed this day was the Sunday before the Presidential parade which would have been November 17, 1963. He said he attended a turkey shoot with his uncle, HOWARD PRICE, who lives on Rice Street in Grand Prairie. He said this was the only day he had been to the Speed Dome Gun Range.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Commission Exhibit No. 2931Date 12/11/631

Mr. JOHN KING, Editor, "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, was interviewed relative to an article captioned "Further Oswald's Tie to Range Revealed." In this article, it was noted that an investigator, name unknown, said Tuesday, December 10, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had tested his rifle at a Grand Prairie firing range shortly before President KENNEDY was killed.

Mr. KING stated he could not divulge the name of the investigator but he could tell SA DRAIN that the investigator had stated that on the day OSWALD tested his rifle at the Grand Prairie range that one MICHAEL PAYNE drove OSWALD to this range. Mr. KING stated this was the only information he could reveal regarding this article and its source.

on 12/11/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12/11/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2930

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2931

1Date 12/11/63Date December 7, 1963

SPORTS DOME

MICHAEL PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that he has never taken LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Sportsdrome Rifle Range near Grand Prairie, Texas, or to any other range. He stated in fact that he has only had OSWALD in the car with him on two occasions, one being in the spring of 1963 when he drove him from his residence at that time, 214 West Nealey Street, Dallas, Texas, to the PAINE residence at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and the other being in October, 1963, when he drove OSWALD to the campus of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, where both attended a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union.

PAINE stated that he has no knowledge of any rifle practice conducted by LEE HARVEY OSWALD anywhere in the Dallas, Texas area or in fact in the United States.

Mr. PAINE stated that if he had previously indicated that the meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union occurred at Mc Farlin Auditorium, SMU, this is an error, since the meeting actually occurred at Seiseman Hall which is also on the SMU campus.

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Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas, advised that the turkey shoot range at Highway 183 and Beltline Road was not operated by the Irving JC's but it was operated by the Kiwanis Club of Irving, Texas on November 9, 10, 16 and 17, 1963.

He advised that the equipment was left on location from the 9th of November until about Thanksgiving, but no one was there to make a list of the persons who used the range and people just came and went at will. He advised that JOE VARDEMAN of the Southwest Bank was Vice President of the Kiwanis Club, but he did not have anything to do with the turkey shoot. He said that he personally took turns with other members of the Club in operating the range on the 9th, 10th, 16th and 17th, and no one had ever advised him that anyone resembling OSWALD had ever appeared there.

He said that WILLIAM R. "BILL" FULLER contacted him on November 23, 1963 to say that he thought he saw someone who resembled OSWALD at the range on November 21 or 22, 1963 in the morning hours.

He advised WILLIAM R. "BILL" FULLER might be located at 410 Staffordshire, telephone Blackstone 3-8222.

He said WILLIAM R. "BILL" FULLER contacted him on November 23, 1963 to advise that he had known OSWALD and that OSWALD had on occasion acted as if he were deaf.

on 12/11/63 at Irving, Texas File # 100-10461  
by Special Agent BARDWELL D. ODOM/BJD Date dictated 12/11/63

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on 12/5/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/rms Date dictated 12/7/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2932

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2933

Date December 7, 1963

BILLY LEE BEARD, 2620 Alton-A-Dale, telephone BL 4-2743, Irving, Texas, advised he is employed at Precision Motors, 740 North Pearl, telephone RI 2-9495.

Mr. BEARD said on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, he visited a turkey shoot which was being handled by the Irving Jaycees on a range at Highway 183 and Beltline Road near Irving about 4:00 p.m. with his son, BARRY BEARD, age nearly ten. He noted that none of the Jaycees were present and various other unknown persons were shooting from the bench rests at homemade targets when he arrived and throughout the time he was there. He said he recalled there were about seven persons on the range at the time he and BARRY were there. One was trying to shoot an old two shot Derringer pistol. Two people had an old Army Springfield rifle. Another man had an M-1 Carbine, and the man he believed to be OSWALD had a rifle with a Mouser type action which he observed had the receiver and trigger grouped together and extended below the action.

He said he did not observe a sling on this rifle; however, it had a cheap type scope and he would estimate it to be a 2½X. He said he was never closer than six feet to this man, but his son, BARRY, walked over and tried to talk to him, but the man apparently would not answer him. He described this man as a white male, 5'8"-10", 150 pounds, bare-headed, dark hair, length not recalled. Wore light tan windbreaker type jacket and khaki trousers. Had pair of medium size Jap binoculars with him.

Mr. BEARD said he recalled there were only four automobiles at the range during the time he was there -- a 1961 Chevrolet, white; an old Chevrolet pickup, dark green or dark blue; unrecalled make old car, color not recalled; and a 1963 white Volvo. He said he did not see the person he believed to be OSWALD until about 5:00 p.m. and that he left about 15 minutes later. At that time the

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/6/63

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DL 89-43

man he believed to be OSWALD and four other people were still there. He said that he did not think OSWALD shot more than one time.

He said he telephoned the Dallas Police Department and gave this information to some detective in the Homicide Bureau, and he did not know why someone had not been out to see him earlier. He was asked whether or not he had seen any photographs of OSWALD or the gun and he replied he had seen some in the paper, and he would like to see others. Thereafter he voluntarily appeared at the Dallas Office, where he observed the three photographs of OSWALD which were made by the New Orleans Police Department and a photograph of the gun which is contained in the Exhibit Section of the first report in this matter, and after viewing them he said he could not be positive that the man he observed at the range was identical with OSWALD. He said he did believe the rifle he observed at the Jaycee turkey shoot range on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, was probably similar to the type of weapon in the photograph he saw as mentioned above.

On leaving the office in the company of SA CARTER, a young man was observed in the reception room of the Dallas Office of whom Mr. BEARD remarked, "Boy, he sure looks like OSWALD."

Mr. BEARD accompanied SA CARTER to the intersection of Highway 183 and Beltline Road, where a careful reconnaissance and search of the area failed to disclose any empty shell cases except two .30 caliber cases and numerous .22 long rifle cases.

While there, two men who were identified as ELWYN HUGH MOREHEAD, Agent in Charge, Braniff Airways, and PURVIS GUILLORY, Agent, Braniff Airways, Love Field, Dallas, Texas, advised that they scouted all of the turkey shoot ranges in that vicinity of Dallas County and had only seen 6.5 ammunition on very rare occasions. They noted that someone had taken all of the brass on empty shell cases from this particular range since the assassination of the President and remarked it was probably people who were just saving brass scrap.

Date December 7, 1963

BARRY BEARD, 2620 Alamo A-bou-1, Irving, Texas, was interviewed in the presence of his mother, Mrs. BILLY BEARD. He advised that he would be ten years old December 11, 1963, and recalled that his father, BILLY LEE BEARD, took him to a turkey shoot at the Jaycee range which is located at Highway 183 and Beltline Road about 4:45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 20, 1963. He said they left their residence and it took about fifteen minutes to drive to the range. When they arrived, there was only one car and three other persons present. He said he and his father shot their two rifles about a half hour. He said by the time they got ready to leave, about six or seven people were there. BARRY advised there was one man there who had a gun his father told him was a German Mouser, and this gun had a light yellowish colored chestnut stock and a long range hunting scope. He said his father thought this man was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who was supposed to have assassinated the President. He said he talked to this man about five minutes, but the man was not friendly, and as he watched him shoot three or four times, he saw the man was right handed. He said he did not shoot fast or slow, but he would say just in a regular manner, and he believed the gun was a lever action gun and not a bolt action, after looking at his father's own rifle, which is a lever action gun. He said he thought the man told him it was a .30 caliber rifle, but he is not sure. He said the man did tell him he reworked the stock and had cut it down and refinished it. He said he did not see the man but believed he came to the range in a car.

He said while he was at the range he saw six guns -- one a two shot Derringer pistol, one a British Enfield rifle, one an M-1 Carbine, another man and his son had a "Jungle Carbine". BARRY said this Jungle Carbine had a funnel on the muzzle of it (flash hider). The man whom his father thought to be OSWALD had the Mouser. He said this man had a brown leather gun case and the rifle he had had a sling in

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it which was attached under the barrel and under the rear of the stock.

BARRY measured his father's rifle and determined it was 43" long and said he believed the gun the other man had, believed to be OSWALD, was longer than his father's rifle. He said he had only visited the range on one occasion and had never seen this person before. He described this individual as a white male, about 5'6", medium build, dark brown hair, had on a short-sleeved brown plaid shirt and dark brown nylon trousers. He said this person did not have any binoculars or any other hunting equipment with him to his knowledge; however, he did have his shells in a regular pasteboard shell box. He said the man did not talk to anyone at the range except to him, and he kept to himself and no one used any targets. They just used cardboard with a spot marked on it instead of a standard rifle target.

BARRY observed New Orleans Police Department photograph of OSWALD, No. 112723, dated August 9, 1963, and he said the person he saw at the turkey shoot certainly looked like this photograph.

on 12/5/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/gm Date dictated 12/6/63

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Date 12/2/63

BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER was interviewed at his home, 2439 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-8965, and furnished the following information:

On November 21, 1963, sometime before noon, the exact time unrecalled to him, FRAZIER was approached by LEE OSWALD on the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, where both were employed. They were standing toward the north side of the building near the stairs that lead to the basement. OSWALD asked FRAZIER if he could ride home with him that night, and FRAZIER told him he could but asked why he wanted to ride, since he usually rode home with FRAZIER on Friday nights, returning on Monday mornings. OSWALD replied that he wanted to get some curtain rods in Irving and take them to his room in Oak Cliff.

At about 4:45 PM, on November 21, 1963, FRAZIER and OSWALD departed the TSBD Building, walked to FRAZIER's car and drove to Irving. OSWALD did not have a package and was not carrying anything with him at that time. As FRAZIER recalls, OSWALD was wearing a reddish shirt and a gray jacket, waist length. Very little was said on the way home by OSWALD, and FRAZIER is unable to recall comments made by him. He let OSWALD off at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, where OSWALD's wife was living. He did not see OSWALD again that night.

At about 7:20 AM, November 22, 1963, FRAZIER recalls that OSWALD looked in the kitchen window at FRAZIER's home and waited outside the house until FRAZIER joined him to go to work. This was within a period of about 5 minutes from the time OSWALD first appeared.

FRAZIER went to his car, entered the left front door, while OSWALD entered the right front door, both getting into the front seat. As he started to drive out of the yard, FRAZIER glanced back and noticed a long package, light brown in color, lying on the back of the rear seat and extending from approximately the right rear door to about the center

DL 89-43 /mam  
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of the seat. He stated that he only glanced at this package, at the time, over his shoulder and said something to OSWALD about the package, and OSWALD explained that it was curtain rods. FRAZIER then remarked to OSWALD, "Oh, yes, you said you were going to get some curtain rods yesterday."

FRAZIER designated an approximate spot on the back seat where he felt the package extended to from the right rear door and measurement by Special Agents BARDWELL D. ODUM and GIBBON E. MC NEELY determined that this spot was 27 inches from the inside of the right rear door, indicating that FRAZIER estimates that as the length of the package.

FRAZIER stated that he and OSWALD drove to work, and he parked the car about two blocks north of the TSBD Building. OSWALD got out of the car first, and FRAZIER noticed him standing to the rear of the car at the time FRAZIER was about to get out of the front seat. As OSWALD turned to walk south toward the TSBD Building, FRAZIER observed that OSWALD had this package under his right arm, one end of the package being under his armpit and the other end apparently held with his right fingers. OSWALD then walked toward the building with his back to FRAZIER and continued in front of FRAZIER for the entire distance, possibly 200 or 300 yards. FRAZIER followed at a slower pace than OSWALD, watching some welders working on the railroad track. By the time OSWALD reached the TSBD Building, he was at least 50 feet ahead of FRAZIER, and when FRAZIER entered the building he did not see OSWALD and does not know where he went. He did not subsequently see him with the package again.

FRAZIER stated that when he saw this package under the arm of OSWALD, he reached the conclusion that the package was wrapped in a cheap, crinkly, thin paper sack, such as that provided by Five and Ten Cent Stores.

on 12/1/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent S BARDWELL D. ODUM AND GIBBON E. MC NEELY: mam Date dictated 12/2/63

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He stated that now upon reflecting upon this matter, he realizes that he reached this conclusion when he observed the package under OSWALD's arm as OSWALD was turned with his back toward him. FRAZIER indicated the approximate closest distance that OSWALD was to FRAZIER with the package under his arm, and this was found to be approximately 12 feet by Special Agent ODUM.

Special Agent ODUM placed the replica sack under his right armpit, and FRAZIER demonstrated how much of the package he could see. When this was completed to FRAZIER's satisfaction, Special Agent MC NEELY measured the part of the package visible, and it was found to measure 9" x 1".

The replica sack was made on December 1, 1963, at the TSBD Building by Special Agents ODUM and MC NEELY from 24-inch-wide wrapping paper found in the shipping area of the TSBD Building and 4-inch-wide gummed paper tape from the same area. The replica was made to the dimensions of the original which was available for reference. The original is the sack found near the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FRAZIER advised after viewing the replica sack under the arm of Special Agent ODUM, that he now realizes that his conclusion that the sack was thin, crinkly paper, of the type used by Five and Ten Cent Stores, was based to a considerable extent upon the fact that the color of the sack was a very light brown as compared with the type of dark brown paper used for heavier grocery sacks. He noted that the color of the replica sack was the same color as the package which he had seen in possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963.

FRAZIER examined the original found by the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building on November 22, 1963, and

stated that if that sack was originally the color of the replica sack, it could have been the sack or package which he saw in the possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963, but that he does not feel he is in a position to definitely state that this original is or is not the sack.

FRAZIER indicated on the replica sack the estimated width of the package in possession of OSWALD on the morning of November 22, 1963, and this was found to be an approximate width of 6 inches.

FRAZIER recalls that at some time, probably on the way to work on the morning of November 22, 1963, OSWALD told him that he would not be going to Irving, Texas, on Friday night, November 22, 1963. He could recall no other conversation by OSWALD except that on the way to work that morning, he mentioned to OSWALD that he probably had a good time playing with his children, and OSWALD said that he did.



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2937

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 18, 1964, dealing with the delivery to Oswald's post office box in New Orleans of his unemployment insurance check from the Texas Employment Commission.

In this regard there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated March 21 and March 25, 1964, and report of Special Agent Edwin Dairymple dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas. The enclosed documents are responsive to your requests in letter of reference.

The investigation requested in your letter dated March 26, 1964, touching on Oswald's post office box in New Orleans and his visit on September 24, 1963, to the Louisiana Employment Commission is under way and results thereof will be furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures - 6

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2937



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
San Antonio, Texas

March 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. CLARENCE C. SCHROEDER, Superintendent of Mails, U. S. Post Office, Austin, Texas, advised on March 20, 1964, there is no official record or source through which it can be established positively how regular mail picked up at 5:15 p.m. on September 23, 1963, at Texas Employment Commission, Austin, Texas, was actually dispatched to New Orleans, Louisiana. Normally, such mail would depart Austin, Texas, via Star Route No. 48703-T on Central Freight Lines truck at 10:00 p.m., September 23, 1963.

SCHROEDER produced official records showing Star Route truck, referred to above, departed U. S. Post Office, Austin, Texas, at 10:00 p.m., September 23, 1963, destined for Houston, Texas, with intermediate stops en route. The exact arrival time of such Star Route truck would be recorded by Houston Post Office, but the then existing schedule called for arrival on or before 4:00 a.m., September 24, 1963.

SCHROEDER explained the above route is the only way regular mail could be dispatched from Austin, unless it were delayed or misrouted, which cannot be established from any available record. He explained regular mail is never diverted to air mail or to any other means than stated above, and there is nothing in available records to reveal anything unusual in dispatching of 10:00 p.m. mail on September 23, 1963, for New Orleans, Louisiana, via Houston, Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2938

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SCHROEDER further pointed out that normally mail departing from Austin, Texas, on the above Star Route, arriving Houston, Texas, about 4:00 a.m. on September 24, 1963, would depart Houston, Texas, via Train No. 2 at 6:25 a.m., September 24, 1963, and arrive in New Orleans, Louisiana, about 8:30 p.m., September 24, 1963. He is unable to determine from the records in his office if any variation in scheduled times existed in Houston or New Orleans on September 24, 1963.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2939

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 23, 1964, Mr. J. D. Fuchs, Manager, Winn-Dixie Store #1425, 4303 Magazine Street, New Orleans, advised that, as previously reported, the store hours on September 24 and 25, 1963, were from 8:00 AM to 7:00 PM. On both dates, cash registers were cut off at 4:00 PM or within a few minutes thereafter to recap the day's work.

Mr. Fuchs related that he does not maintain the time records of himself and the other employees at the store. These records are in possession of their main office located in Harahan, Louisiana. Each employee, on coming on duty, signs the time in on the card and as the employee leaves for any reason, such as lunch, the employee places the time out on the card. This is all done by the employee and no time clock is used. It is necessary for each employee to record exactly the time in and out and no employee is to remain in the store after the employee finishes his duties and signs out on the card.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. David A. Segura, Assistant Office Manager, Winn-Dixie Louisiana, Inc., 600 Edwards Avenue, Harahan, Louisiana, produced the time cards for T. F. Fisher and J. D. Fuchs for the week ending September 26, 1963. On examining these cards, he said they should be for the week ending September 27, 1963, and that the '26' was apparently an error on the part of Store #1425 only. The card for T. F. Fisher reflects that on Tuesday (September 24, 1963), she worked a total of six hours from 1:00 PM to 7:00 PM. On Wednesday (September 25, 1963), she worked for a total of five hours from 8:00 AM to 1:00 PM.

The card for J. D. Fuchs reflects that on Tuesday (September 24, 1963), he worked a total of nine hours from 6:00 AM to twelve noon and 1:00 PM to 4:00 PM. On Wednesday,

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2938—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2939

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(September 25, 1963) he worked a total of 10½ hours from 6:00 AM to noon and from 1:00 PM to 5:30 PM.

Mr. Segura stated that these cards are maintained for a period of two years and, if they are ever needed, a subpoena duces tecum should be directed to Mr. David A. Segura, Assistant Office Manager, Wirth-Rite Louisiana, Inc., 600 Edwards Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana.

Mrs. Ruth St. Clair, Clerk, Office of the Post Inspector, Room 2002, Post Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on March 20, 1964, that post office box number 30061 is a combination lock box located in the Lafayette Substation. The lock boxes in this substation are available to the public 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

On March 24, 1964, Mr. Lee Robertson, Postal Inspector, Room 2002, United States Post Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that his records reflect that there has never been any airlift of mail involving mail traveling between Austin, Texas, and New Orleans, Louisiana. He learned from Mr. Henry J. Tio, Transfer Clerk of the United States Post Office, that train #2 of the Southern Pacific Railroad, known as the Sunset Limited, arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, at 6:00 PM on September 24, 1963. Mr. Tio's records reflect that there were two cars of bulk mail and one car of preferential mail, which consisted of first-class mail. According to Mr. Tio, the first-class mail is unloaded on arrival at Union Station in New Orleans prior to the mail cars being switched over to the track alongside the post office. The earliest possible time that any of this first-class mail could reach the post office dock would be 6:15 PM on September 24, 1963, with the time varying between 6:15 PM and 6:40 PM, according to the arrival of that particular train. He stated that there would have been some delay in the handling of mail destined for New Orleans since they customarily transfer mail to Louisville and Nashville Railroad train #34, which departs Union Station at 5:50 PM. It is necessary to have this mail ready to unload

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

first from the car in order to make connections with the Louisville and Nashville train when the Southern Pacific train is on time. Their records reflect that the connection was not made in view of the lateness of the arrival of Southern Pacific train #2.

On March 24, 1964, Mr. Marcus M. McWaters, Director of the Operation Division of the United States Post Office, New Orleans, advised that upon the arrival of the mail from train #2 of the Southern Pacific Railroad, it is taken to the Incoming Section of the Post Office and goes to the Primary Section. Sometimes during the night, this mail is worked and the mail destined to boxes in the Lafayette Substation is separated into one bin. No further separation is made of this box mail for the Lafayette Substation until it actually arrives at the substation. At 4:30 AM the morning following the receipt of the mail, the mail for the various substations throughout New Orleans is "pulled down" and transferred to trucks for dispatch to the substation. The mail for the Lafayette Substation is dispatched about 4:55 AM to coincide with the arrival of the first employee of the substation.

Mr. McWaters stated that the Lafayette Substation does not have any employees on duty during the evening hours. He checked his records and found out that the Lafayette Substation was closed at 5:45 PM on September 24, 1963 by Clyde Ventura, Assistant Station Superintendent. The first employee on duty at the substation was Substitute Clerk, R. Tankersley, who reported for duty and opened the substation at 4:40 AM. He stated that the first employee arrives about that time to receive the first dispatch of mail from the main post office. The box mail is sorted at the substation after receipt and this sorting and distribution of mail into the boxes would be completed about 7:00 AM. He said that the area in which the boxes are located is accessible to the public 24 hours a day, but there is no mail put in the boxes between 5:45 PM and 5:00 AM the following day.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HO 105-1291

## Copy to:

Report of: SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE  
Date: 3/24/64  
Field Office File #: Houston 105-1291  
Bureau File #: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Records of Houston, Texas, Post Office reflect Star Route mail truck which departed Austin, Texas, 10:00 PM on 9/23/63 arrived Houston, Texas, 2:40 AM, 9/24/63. Mail Superintendent stated this mail "invariably" proceeds to New Orleans on Southern Pacific train number 2, scheduled to arrive New Orleans 5:30 PM daily, unless train number 2 is reported more than one hour behind schedule. Records reflect train number 2 arrived Houston, Texas, 8:50 AM, 9/24/63 (ahead of schedule), departed Houston 9:46 AM (21 minutes behind schedule) and arrived New Orleans, Louisiana, 6:00 PM, 9/24/63. Mail Superintendent at Houston advised above facts considered conclusive evidence mail departing Austin 10:00 PM, 9/23/63, arrived New Orleans 6:00 PM, 9/24/63.

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DETAILS: AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

Previous investigation disclosed unemployment check for LEE HARVEY OSWALD was placed in regular mail at Austin, Texas, on September 23, 1963, and would normally have left Austin at 10:00 PM on September 23, 1963, by Central Freight Lines truck via Star Route number 48703-T en route Houston, Texas. Investigation at Austin disclosed the above mail truck would normally arrive at Houston on or before 4:00 AM and mail received from Austin would be transferred to train number 2 which would transport it from Houston to New Orleans, with a

scheduled arrival at New Orleans at 5:30 PM, September 24, 1963. Investigation reported below was conducted to determine if these mail routing procedures were followed on September 23 - 24, 1963.

On March 23, 1964, JACOB LUTZI, JR., General Superintendent of Mails, U. S. Post Office, Houston, Texas, confirmed the general procedures of routing mail as outlined above. Mr. LUTZI checked permanent records maintained by his office and reported that the regular mail received from Austin on September 24, 1963, although scheduled to arrive at 4:00 AM by Star Route truck, actually arrived at 2:40 AM. LUTZI stated this was not unusual inasmuch as this mail truck was invariably early arriving at Houston and subsequent to September 23, 1963, the schedule was actually changed to show its arrival at 3:00 AM each date.

With respect to mail arriving from Austin by the above route, LUTZI and HENRY A. TATSCH, Assistant Superintendent of Mails, reported that this mail would "invariably" proceed from Houston to New Orleans via Southern Pacific train number 2 scheduled to depart Houston at 9:25 AM and to arrive at New Orleans at 5:30 PM. LUTZI stated on very rare occasions information would be received that Southern Pacific train number 2, which originates in California, was to be one hour or more late in arriving at Houston, and on those rare occasions the mail for New Orleans would be transported by truck to the Union Station in Houston and placed aboard train number 50 which travels via Baton Rouge, Louisiana, to New Orleans. Train Number 50 is scheduled to leave Houston at 9:05 AM and to arrive at New Orleans at 6:35 PM. LUTZI stated the latter procedure is very seldom utilized and regular mail is otherwise always transported by Southern Pacific train number 2, regular mail never being dispatched to New Orleans by air or by any other mode of transportation. LUTZI checked other records on file in his office and reported that on September 24, 1963, Southern Pacific train number 2 from California actually arrived at Houston at 8:50 AM, being five minutes ahead of schedule. His records indicated this train left Houston at 9:45 AM on September 24, 1963, en route New Orleans, this departure being twenty minutes later than the scheduled departure at 9:25 AM. These records indicated the reason for this slight delay was "loading mail."

LUTZI stated that the above shipment of mail from Austin invariably arrives several hours before the departure of train number 2 for New Orleans and no difficulty is

HO 105-1291

experienced in processing this mail and having it ready for the train to New Orleans. LUTZI pointed out that other shipments of mail are received throughout the early morning from various points and it is possible to process mail received at the Houston Post Office as late as 7:30 AM and still dispatch it for New Orleans on the 9:25 AM train. LUTZI stated that the above facts constitute "conclusive evidence" to him that all mail for New Orleans received from Austin by the Star Route truck which arrived at Houston at 2:40 AM on September 24, 1963, left Houston at 9:45 AM on September 24, 1963, on Southern Pacific train number 2 for New Orleans.

On March 23, 1964, H. J. ADAMS, Superintendent of Transportation, Southern Pacific Company, Houston, Texas, checked permanent records on file in his division and advised these records indicated that Southern Pacific train number 2 arrived at Houston, Texas, from California at 8:50 AM on September 24, 1963, and departed Houston at 9:46 AM on September 24, 1963, en route New Orleans. ADAMS stated these records further show that this train actually arrived at New Orleans at 6:00 PM on September 24, 1963, this being thirty minutes later than the scheduled arrival time. ADAMS stated the above train number 2 would have proceeded to the New Orleans Union Passenger Station, and he would estimate it would take approximately thirty minutes to one hour for mail transported on this train to be unloaded and transferred to the New Orleans Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPT.

Commission Exhibit No. 2941

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, concerning a recontact with Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 4, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which reveals interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Also enclosed are six pages, 12 by 8½ inch lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7 by 5½ inch memorandum paper of the "F. B. McIntire Equipment Company" referred to by Mr. and Mrs. Davis as the "sign-in" register.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have requested the "sign-in" register be returned to them upon the completion of its use by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (10)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

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Dallas, Texas  
September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 28, 1964, requested the recontact of Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis, 2225 By-Way, Dallas, Texas, who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas.

The Commission noted that Mrs. Davis was originally interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 1, 1963, at which time she apparently indicated that no written "register" was maintained at the rifle range during the period from September to November, 1963, when Oswald is alleged to have practiced at the rifle range.

The Commission further noted that in the course of her deposition to a member of the President's Commission on April 1, 1964, Mrs. Davis referred to a "journal", which she described as a daily record she kept of everything that happens at the range, which everyone had to sign when they first opened the range. She noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had picked up the sign-in slips and checked them out.

Attached hereto are the results of investigation conducted in an effort to clarify this matter.

Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941—Continued

FLOYD GUY DAVIS, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that his wife, VIRGINIA, and he are the sole operators of this range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in the course of their business, they maintain only one type of record, and that is a business ledger which lists by days the amount of money taken in at the range, as well as the amount of expenses paid out with the names of the business concerns to whom the money was paid. He stated that this ledger, or "journal", does not contain the names of customers at the range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that when they opened their range for business on Saturday, October 26, 1963, they started off keeping a guest sign-in type register wherein the shooter signed his name and address. The purpose of this register was to aid them in their new business so they could send a card to those who had registered advising them of the date of their future "turkey shoots".

However, many of the shooters did not desire to sign the register for various reasons, and after November 3, 1963, they stopped maintaining such a sign-in sheet.

Mr. DAVIS stated that if his wife had referred to a "journal" in her testimony to a member of the President's Commission, she undoubtedly was referring to their business ledger and not to a so-called guest register of shooters.

In regard to the "sign-in" records maintained from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963, inclusive, Mr. DAVIS produced from his desk six sheets of 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7" by 5½" white memorandum size paper on memo paper of the "F. B. MCINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO.", which he stated is the entire listing of

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941—Continued

Date September 4, 1964

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DL 100-10461

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those customers who signed the register. He noted that this list is not to be considered as all inclusive as many shooters had declined to sign such a register during the time they had maintained such a listing.

Mr. DAVIS advised that the red "x" marks by the names of many of the individuals listed on these sheets were made by someone other than his wife and him, and he does not know the meaning of the marks.

Mr. DAVIS turned over the sforementioned sheets of paper and advised that the President's Commission may use them for any purpose they might desire; however, he does desire their return to him eventually.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941—Continued

Mrs. VIRGINIA FASH DAVIS, also known as VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, was interviewed in her trailer home located at 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband, FLOYD GUY DAVIS, and she first opened their Sports Drome Rifle Range, at 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, on Saturday, October 26, 1963.

She stated that when they first opened the range, they had decided to have the customers sign a register, on ordinary tablet paper, listing their home addresses. The purpose of this was to obtain the addresses of the customers in order for her to drop them a post card to advise them when the range would hold a "turkey shoot". Some of the customers did not react very kindly to signing such a register; some refused to sign the register, and after a week or so, they discontinued this practice of having the guests sign a register. Mrs. DAVIS stated that this list is certainly not to be considered as the complete listing of all individuals who had used this rifle (and revolver) range between Saturday, October 26, 1963, and November 3, 1963; the last day a listing was maintained.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that the "journal" she was referring to when interviewed by a member of the President's Commission is actually a business-type ledger listing credit and debits for a particular day's business. This journal contains the identity of business expenses and the names of the business concerns to whom money was paid, as well as listing the amount of money taken in at the rifle range. She stated this journal does not contain the names of any customers or shooters at the range on a particular day.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she referred to the "journal" in her deposition in her efforts to definitely pinpoint the.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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the date of the first "turkey shoot" held at the range. She did not mean to imply that this "journal" contained the names of customers at the range for a particular day in question.

Regarding records maintained by their range, Mrs.

DAVIS stated that she and her husband maintain this "business journal", referred to above, and for approximately one week (from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963) had maintained the previously referred to "sign-in" register containing the names of the customers and their mailing addresses. They keep no other record other than the "journal".

Mrs. DAVIS viewed the six 12" by 8½" lined

tablet paper sheets and the two 7" by 5½" white business note sheets on "F. B. MCINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO." memorandum paper, furnished by her husband on September 3, 1963, and advised that these eight pieces of paper are the entire "sign-in" register maintained previously at the range from October 26, 1963, and which they discontinued keeping after November 3, 1963. Mrs. DAVIS stated that the President's Commission is most welcome to use these papers for any purpose they see fit. She noted that the red "x" marks by various individuals' names were made by some other Government agency, and the meaning of the check marks are unknown to her.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband and she need their business journal in the course of their business, but if the Commission still desires the use of same (after now understanding the true nature of this ledger), she can possibly make it available to them.

Commission Exhibit No. 2941-Continued

# F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO.

EQUIPMENT RENTALS — STEEL ERECTION — MACHINERY MOVING — HEAVY RIGGING

PHONE ME 7-1323

4747 NO. HAMPTON RD.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

PHONE ED 6-7461

P. O. BOX 7145 1500 BAURLINE  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Charles O. Allen  
2017

Lila Ester Miller  
51 Skyline Cir  
X-band Prairie

Bill Trimmer  
3234 Salem - Dallas, TX

# F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO.

EQUIPMENT RENTALS — STEEL ERECTION — MACHINERY MOVING — HEAVY RIGGING

PHONE ME 7-1323

4747 NO. HAMPTON RD.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

PHONE ED 6-7461

P. O. BOX 7145 1500 BAURLINE  
FORT WORTH, TEXAS

Harold H. Gray 1312 Neptune Dallas

Jim Trimble 815 Plymouth Dallas TX  
+ M. Glover 1530 Gillette Circle Dallas

H. E. Burke 3107 Nutting Dr.  
Dallas

Earl Leel 7426 Mary Dan Dallas

H. R. Sanders 711 E. Colorado -  
apt 228 Dallas

R. C. Miller 4421 Vandeventer  
Dallas TX

Vanessa L. Tate 1502 N. PEAK  
APT. 206 DALLAS,  
TX

+ Robbie Dugan 515 Lamar Lancaster

Sunday - 27

(1000)										
D. I. Wilson										1
3531 Mt. Ranier										2
Dallas, Texas										3
Robert E. Denny										4
1008 Junior St. (S)										5
Dallas Texas 100										6
1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000										7
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941-Continued

2000 22

(200)

Sunday 29

H. H. Herwig	231. Country Club Dr.	Dallas, Tex	100 ft
Jack Creamer	3230 West 10th	Dallas	100 ft
Jack Edwards	13161 Enley Rd	Dallas	100 ft
James L. Smith	442 Davis Dr	Grand Prairie	100 ft
J. C. Parish	1840 Ave F	"	100 ft
Leo Moore	6615 Sinden	Dallas	100 ft
J. C. Miller	903 Simon	Dallas	100 ft
Charles Mauer	100 Helen Dr	Albany	100 ft

Wed 30

H. R. W. Deigo	2219 W. Colorado	Dallas	
John Trine	2830 Allen	Dallas	
M. C. Austin	512 Ruby Rd	D.P.	
A. G. Gurr	741 Hillside Dr.	D.P.	
J. Sanford	1730 C. E.	D.P.	
J. L. Jones	1112 Leavell	Leavell	
John Chagman	519 Baker	D.P.	

Thursday 10-31

Mc Stumpf	1910	5 Park St Dallas	1
		\$ 5.00	2
			3
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			10
	Friday 11-1		11
	913 Bonham Grand Prairie		12
	1001 Elm St Dallas		13
W. C. Campbell	1007 Fairview Mesquite		14
W. C. Campbell	630 W. 3rd Dallas 24		15
W. C. Campbell	735 Allen Dallas 24		16
W. C. Campbell	3310 Grandview Dallas 11. 24		17
W. C. Campbell	2710 S. Grey Irving Texas		18
W. C. Campbell	717 Kellum Hunt 24		19
			20
	Sat - 11-2-		21
	3719 W. 10th Dallas		22
			23
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THOMAS V. NOONEN	1546 EAST 10th St Dallas		31
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1548 EAST 10th St Dallas		32
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1707 FARM LANE TRAIL		33
THOMAS V. NOONEN	2611 W. 2nd		34
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1809 W. 2nd Dallas		35
THOMAS V. NOONEN	3004 P. West St ARLINGTON		36
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1718 W. 10th St Brown Prairie		37
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1803 Parkview Dallas Tex		38
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1512 McKinney Grand Prairie		39
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1703 E. 10th St Dallas Texas		40
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1701 S. 1st St Arlington Texas		41
THOMAS V. NOONEN	3117 P. 1st St Dallas Texas		42
THOMAS V. NOONEN	807 W. 10th St Dallas Texas		43
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1551 Fossil Ridge Dr Dallas Texas		44
THOMAS V. NOONEN	5390 Fossil Ridge Dr Dallas Tex		45
THOMAS V. NOONEN	2022 N. MONT CLAIR Dallas Tex		46
THOMAS V. NOONEN	1601 DAVENPORT ARLINGTON		47

Lat.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Bill Hennen	718	W. Clarendon				Dallas	
Donald Mode	4425	W. Hennen Apt 7				Dallas	
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2941—Continued

Sunday - 11 - 3 - 63

C. Richardson	1218	Rivers St.	Washington Texas	1
W. W. Wynn	1269	Lambert	Belmont Tex	2
W. W. Wynn	1110	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	3
W. W. Wynn	1110	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	4
W. W. Wynn	9056	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	5
W. W. Wynn	7456	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	6
W. W. Wynn	772	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	7
W. W. Wynn	640	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	8
W. W. Wynn	1300	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	9
W. W. Wynn	3202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	10
W. W. Wynn	3202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	11
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	12
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	13
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	14
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	15
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	16
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W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	49
W. W. Wynn	1202	Jefferson	Dallas Tex	50



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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Commission Exhibit No. 2942

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Dallas, Texas  
August 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This supplements the information contained in the communication dated July 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida, which sets out the results of an interview with Annie Laurie Odio. The interview of Annie Laurie Odio concerned the appearance of three men in the hallway outside the apartment of her sister, Mrs. Silvia Odio, in Dallas, Texas, in late September, 1963. Two of the men appeared Cuban and one appeared American.

On August 3, 1964, Mrs. Silvia Odio, 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and she advised the above incident occurred on either September 26, 1963, or September 27, 1963, when she was residing in apartment A at 1084 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. She said she moved from this address on Monday, September 30, 1963, to the Cliffwood Apartments in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Odio said she did not have a rent receipt for rent paid on her apartment for the month of September, 1963.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. Betty Woods, Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. Woods stated her records reflect that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved into apartment A at 1084 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, on August 1, 1963, and paid her rent through September 30, 1963. Mrs. Woods stated she does not know the exact date that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved out of this apartment since she left without giving notice. Mrs. Woods stated she presumes Mrs. Odio occupied this apartment through September 30, 1963, since her rent was paid through that date. She stated she has no way of determining the exact date that Mrs. Odio moved out but assumes it was either on September 30, 1963, or within a few days

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

following September 30, 1963, since if apartment rents are not promptly paid a representative of Crestwood Apartments calls on the occupants regarding the past due rent.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. James Munsell, wife of the Manager of Cliffwood Apartments, 1836 West Davis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the records of Cliffwood Apartments reflect that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved into apartment A at 1816 West Davis Street on October 1, 1963, and made her last rent payment on this apartment on February 5, 1964. Mrs. Munsell stated it is possible that Mrs. Odio moved into this apartment on September 30, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2942

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2942—Continued



TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

May 5, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Slawson

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 22, 1964.

Reverend Walter J. McChann was interviewed April 30, 1964, by Inspector Kelley. He is a 26 year old priest presently attending Loyola University, New Orleans, and is a lifelong resident of Dallas, Texas. He spent a number of Summer vacations in Mexico and has a fair command of the Spanish language, and has acted as the chaplain of the Cuban Catholic Committee of Dallas since 1961. The Committee contacted employers in an attempt to find places for Cubans to work. It organized religious and social functions in order to make Dallas a friendly place for the Cubans who were sent there. In 1961 the organization had no funds and solicited funds among the people of Dallas.

In March 1962 the Cuban Catholic Committees held a meeting in Miami which Father McChann attended. At that time the Catholic Relief Service set up a revolving fund for the Cubans in Dallas to furnish them relief until jobs could be found for them. A resettlement office was opened in Dallas and Father McChann was given the responsibility for the conduct of the office. Joaquin Insua, a Cuban, who was hired to take care of the office is still an officer in the Cuban Relief Committee at Dallas. Father McChann stated that he never attended any of the political meetings of the Cuban groups that were represented by the Cubans in

Commission Exhibit No. 2943

- 2 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Dallas, although he was often cajoled and entreated to attend them. He felt that it was a better policy for him to remain aloof from the differences of opinion that occurred among the various Cuban groups represented by the Cuban population.

Father McChann stated that during his work with the Committee he came to know Mrs. Connell who was interested in assisting in the work of the Committee, and who was especially interested in the welfare of Mrs. Sylvia Odio, in view of Mrs. Odio's mental condition.

He acknowledges knowing Mrs. Eugene Link, Albert Tamaya, Marcella Insua and Hector Isquerivó, all of whom he met during his work with the Cuban Catholic Committee. He also acknowledges knowing Colonel and Mrs. Castor. He said Colonel Castor is a retired Army Colonel. Mrs. Castor seemed generally interested in the plight of the Cuban refugees, but that he always felt that Colonel Castor was "playing the role of an intelligence officer" in his contacts with the Cubans; that he seems to be more interested in their political beliefs than their economic plight or their social problems in the new country. He stated that he was introduced to John Martin (Juan Martin) whom he described as a Latin but not a Cuban. He stated that Mr. Martin came to Mrs. Sylvia Odio's apartment one evening while he was there. Mr. Martin did not stay very long and after he had left Mrs. Odio stated that Mr. Martin represented a Cuban group or was doing a job for a Cuban group in Dallas. Father McChann was under the impression that Martin had an apartment or a house in Dallas, but that he did not live in Dallas and had a family in some other city. He stated that this was his only contact with Martin but that Martin was apparently well known to Mrs. Odio.

Father McChann said that while he was interested in the Cuban groups in Dallas he was contacted about four or five times by Wallace Heitman of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He first made a contact with Heitman when it came to his attention that one of these Cuban refugees was extorting money from some other Cubans, was making false promises to the Cubans, was a disruptive influence in the Cuban community and was considered by Father McChann to be a "political Cuban" rather than a Cuban who was interested in

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943—Continued

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

receiving any assistance from the Committee. He could not recall the name of this Cuban but he believes the Cuban is still employed at Parkland Hospital. The other contacts Heitman had with him were "drop-in" visits by Heitman when Heitman was in the vicinity of the Lakewood Building in Dallas. Heitman would stop and ask whether he knew of the existence of a certain Cuban or a Cuban group. He had always cooperated to the best of his ability with the FBI agents.

When asked concerning his knowledge of the "Jure" group among the Cubans, he stated that he knew very little about the various Cuban groups such as the Jure, the Students Revolutionary Directive or the Segundo Frente del Escambray. He stated that he knew of their existence but never became interested in their political views or their differences of opinion. He stated that the Catholic Cuban Relief Committee "cut through all these groups" and the assistance of the Committee was given to anyone that needed it regardless of their political views. He did state, however, that he knew that the Jure group supported Manuel Rey of Puerto Rico as the successor to Castro. He stated that he considered Jure to be a rather militant group and that he had been informed by Sylvia Odio that they had frequently contacted her requesting her to give them her support and to lend her name to their cause. He stated that Sylvia Odio told him that she wished to stay clear of this organization because the position of her parents in Castro's prison was very precarious. He stated that he had no recollection of Manuel Rodriguez, George F. Parrel or any of the officers of the Segundo Frente del Escambray coming to his attention in connection with his work among the Cubans.

He denied knowing anything about Lee Harvey Oswald prior to November 22. He stated that sometime in December 1963 Sylvia Odio informed him that a group of Cubans had brought Oswald to her apartment. She told him she discussed this matter fully with FBI agents early in December. Subsequent to his living in New Orleans, Sylvia Odio had written a letter to him in

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943--Continued

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

which she again stated that she had discussed her meeting of Oswald with Government officials. Father McChann was not certain whether she meant that she had had another discussion with the FBI or whether she had talked to someone else about the subject. He felt that Sylvia Odio's aggravated mental condition since November 22 was caused by her concern that the Cuban community might become involved in some way with the assassination in view of their association with Oswald shortly before the assassination. (She fainted at her employment when she learned of the assassination of President Kennedy and the arrest of Oswald.) However, he stated that she is inclined to be highly dramatic and she may be building up her belief in an association with Oswald out of all proportion to what it was, if, in fact, there was any. He believed that any association with Oswald was extremely limited and confined to the one instance in which Oswald is alleged to have visited her home with a "group from the Jure". He denied ever having a discussion with Sylvia Odio as to the identity of this group and denied ever hearing the name Leopoldo mentioned other than in connection with this visit. He did state, however, that it is inconceivable that Oswald was brought to Sylvia Odio and introduced to her by anyone from the Jure other than someone well known to her. He said a man by the name of "Alentada", who is said to be the representative for the Jure group in Dallas, would know who was active in the group. Alentada is said to be a Certified Public Accountant in Dallas and frequently came to Mrs. Odio looking for help for Jure.

Sylvia Odio is described as about 26 years of age who now lives with her three small children and her sister, Sarita Odio, (single, 23 years of age) at 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, telephone FL 7-6878. Another sister, Annie Laurie Odio, (single, 18 years of age) is now living in Miami.

Father McChann says he did not know Sylvia Odio prior to March 1963 when she came to Dallas from Puerto Rico, but that he knew her sister, Sarita, in connection with the Cuban

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943--Continued

- 5 -

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Relief Committee, and that he also knew her younger sister, Annie Laurie, who was attending school in Dallas prior to Mrs. Odio's arrival. He stated that when Mrs. Odio arrived in Dallas, although she was ill for the first few months, she made the acquaintance of persons like Mrs. Connell who introduced her to some very prominent people in Dallas. None of these people assisted Mrs. Odio financially and the family at that time was supported by funds furnished by the Catholic Cuban Committee and by selling some of the possessions they had brought with them from Puerto Rico, such as gold coins, jewelry, etc.; they were living a very meager existence and when the children arrived from Puerto Rico there was a real strain on their financial resources. Their situation was complicated by Mrs. Odio's mental condition which required psychotherapy periodically.

Father McChann was requested to call Mrs. Odio in an attempt to secure from her the name of the Jure representative who accompanied Oswald. He agreed to place the call, stating that if he could not induce her to tell him who the people were, he could induce her to tell it to the proper authorities. He said Sylvia Odio would be reluctant to give any information which might compromise her position among the Cubans or which would result in the Cubans being embarrassed or in any way connected with the assassination. This, of course, is not quite consistent with her informing others in December that Oswald was brought to her by members of the Jure.

Father McChann stated that it was the duty of every citizen to cooperate to the fullest extent in the President's Commission's investigation and that he felt he was bound in conscience to give whatever assistance he could. He said he did not feel he was violating a confidence in giving any information previously given since he had been informed by Mrs. Odio that she had discussed this information with the proper authorities. He did not realize at the time that she had not made a full and frank disclosure of the names of the people who brought Oswald to her.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943—Continued

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Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Father McChann said he did not feel he could call Mrs. Odio in the presence of Inspector Kelley and that he would prefer to talk to her privately. It was agreed that he would call Mrs. Odio shortly after 6:30 pm, Central Standard Time, April 30, and he was furnished the necessary funds to make the call. Upon his return to Inspector Kelley's room about 7:30 pm, he said he had made the call to Mrs. Odio in Dallas and she was very anxious to discuss the entire matter. She advised him the only information she could provide on the people who visited her was that one of them said he was using the code name of Leopoldo, that the second man she could identify as Eugenio Cisneros, and the third man was introduced to her as Leon. She said Leon did not use the name of Oswald in her presence but that she recognized him after November 22 as being the same man who was arrested for the assassination of President Kennedy. She further described the men as being "greasy looking; Cubans -- more like Mexicans than Cubans although they did not have Mexican accents". She stated they said they were members of the Jure and they had a letter in Spanish which they wished her to translate into English, for the purpose of sending copies of this letter to United States companies to secure funds for their cause. She further stated that in the course of the conversation the man she now identifies as Oswald spoke "a couple of words in Spanish" and further, that the others informed her that they were going to make a trip. These men did not enter her apartment or sit down. She said she was a little afraid of them since she did not know them, although they used the underground code word names of her father and mother and seemed very familiar with her family and conditions in Cuba. Her sister, Annie Laurie, who was now in Miami, was busy sitting with Mrs. Odio's children that evening. Mrs. Odio was ready to go out and she never did ask the visitors to sit down. The entire conversation she had with them was in the doorway of her apartment at the Crestwood Apartments. She is not able to fix the date any better than sometime in September of 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943—Continued

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Odio said she refused to assist them in their project of translating the letter saying she had no time to get mixed up in the affairs of the Jure. They left saying that they would be in touch with her again. The man she says was Leopoldo called her the next day and in part of the conversation he told her that Leon was willing to do anything; that he had laughed at the Cubans saying they had no "guts" and that it would be easy to kill Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs invasion. Mrs. Odio said that when the group first came to the apartment they asked for her sister, Sarita, and when they were told that Sarita was not there but that she was Sylvia, they said "Well, you are the one we wanted to talk to anyway".

Sylvia further said that she did not tell everything to the FBI because they did not ask her these questions. She said she felt that the FBI interviewed her improperly in that they came to her place of employment and asked about her and interviewed her there, and it became a source of embarrassment to her and she later quit her job at the Chemical Company partly on this account.

Father McChann insisted that in the latest conversation, and in most of the conversations he had with Sylvia about this matter, she insisted that the man she identified as Oswald had a mustache, or at least he had not shaved recently; that he was "disgusting looking" because of his dark beard and unkempt appearance.

In response to a question concerning a telephone call Mrs. Odio is alleged to have made to New Orleans in recent months, Father McChann said that she had never called him in New Orleans but Sylvia had an aunt and uncle in New Orleans. He identified the uncle as Dr. Augustine Guitart, a physics professor at Xavier University in New Orleans. He knows that Mrs. Odio frequently calls Dr. Guitart as he has been in Guitart's home on occasions when she called. He said Dr. Guitart has engaged in no political activities among the Cuban groups in New Orleans or Dallas insofar as he knows.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943—Continued

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Father McChann was asked whether he had an opinion as to whether Sylvia Odio actually saw Oswald on the night he is alleged to have visited her home with "Leopoldo" and Cisneros. He replied that he is skeptical of this story. Sylvia did not mention this visit to anyone until after November 22, and he has a strong feeling that either because of her mental condition she now believes the third man in the group was Oswald after seeing his photographs and after reading the newspaper accounts about him, or that she may, because of her crying need for recognition, be attempting in this way to associate herself with a spectacular event. Father McChann said, however, that while she is a very mature, intelligent person, this may be a subconscious reaction on her part and she may not be able to accept or perceive the actual truth herself.

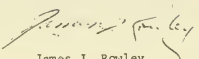
Father McChann said that Mrs. Odio had expressed a desire to him to be interviewed saying that she will be perfectly frank in any interview with the authorities; that she is most anxious to clear the matter up and will cooperate wholeheartedly in any inquiry and give her recollection of the matter to the best of her ability. Father McChann says that it is his opinion that she will be entirely cooperative in an interview and will be as honest as her current mental condition will allow her to be.

In his telephone conversation Mrs. Odio told Father McChann that John Martin is a Uruguayan who is supplying arms purchased in some South American countries to some Cuban groups.

Mrs. Odio is now employed as a secretary at the Kroll Associates in Dallas and has requested that any interviews in connection with this matter be at her home, or at some place other than her office.

Father McChann appeared to be very cooperative and friendly and expressed a desire to be as helpful as possible in securing the cooperation of Mrs. Odio.

Very truly yours,

  
James J. Rowley

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2943—Continued



1

Date December 4, 1963

Ms. LORENE T. BRYN, 1611 1/2th Road, Cedar Hill, Texas, telephone number CE 2-4433, advised that she and her husband live on a farm located 3.7 miles from Cedar Hill toward Grand Prairie on the Belt Line Road.

On October 6, 1963, she was at her home preparing six-weeks tests, as she is a teacher at the Cedar Hill High School. Sometime between 1:00 and 2:00 P. M., on October 6, 1963, she heard someone fire a high caliber rifle in her pasture. She went to her kitchen window, and through the window two or three men were seen in her pasture. They have cattle in this pasture, and she was concerned that the persons might wound or kill some of the cattle. Her husband also was working in a field not too far from where the shooting was taking place. She got into her car and drove to where the men were. Two men were standing by a car, which was a 1957 black and white Chevrolet bearing Texas license. The third man was standing some distance away in the field with a rifle. She could not describe this rifle and did not know if it had a scope on it or not. She asked one of the men by the car if they had permission to hunt or shoot on the property. This man asked her what reason she had to ask such a question. She then told the man the property belonged to her, and since they had some cattle in the pasture she was afraid they might shoot them. This made the man with the rifle angry, and he walked back toward the car and made several nasty remarks which she cannot recall. At this time, the man by the car she had been talking to told the man with the rifle to keep quiet. The man by the car then told her he could understand her situation. She then advised them that she was leaving and if they did not leave she would call the police when she got to the house. She took the license number of the car and left; these three men left, and she did not call the police. After a check of the cattle revealed none of them had been shot, she threw away the license number. She cannot recall any part of this number.

on 12/2/63 at Cedar Hill, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent EMERY J. OLIVER/gaf Date dictated 12/5/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2944

1

Date December 4, 1963

Mr. CHARLES G. STOKES, Passenger Traffic Manager, Lykes Brothers Steamship Company, Inc., Room 1300, Commerce Building, 821 Gravier Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised he had located what was formerly called "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire -- Leaving the United States", which was executed by LEE H. OSWALD prior to leaving New Orleans on the SS MARION LYKES, which was originally scheduled to sail from New Orleans, Louisiana on September 18, 1959.

Mr. STOKES made available the original of the aforementioned form, which is dated September 18, 1969. This form shows that OSWALD, aged 19, born October 18, 1939 at New Orleans, Louisiana, was traveling on Passport Number 1733242 issued September 10, 1959 at New Orleans, Louisiana. The form indicates the passport was valid until September 10, 1961 and OSWALD's occupation was listed as Shipping Export Agent. He indicated he planned to remain abroad for two months and gave his most recent address in the United States as 3124 West Fifth Street, Fort Worth, Texas. His temporary address was shown as Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. No room number for this hotel was shown. The form shows OSWALD had one suitcase and was on a pleasure trip.

Mr. STOKES did not know if all of the entries in ink were or were not filled in on the aforementioned form by OSWALD. It is noted this form bears the signature "Lee H. Oswald" in the lower right-hand corner.

Mr. STOKES also advised that often the sailing date of a freighter is postponed and in the case of the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, this occurred. He advised that a notation on the passenger department's #110 file for the MARION LYKES shows that the vessel actually sailed from New Orleans at 6:35 a.m. on September 20, 1959.

According to Mr. STOKES, four passengers were carried on the SS MARION LYKES, Voyage #110, on the east-bound trip. He stated after checking the steward's report that one passenger boarded at New Orleans on September 19, 1959 and disembarked at La Rochelle-Pallice, France on October 5, 1959. The steward's report also shows that three additional passengers boarded the vessel at New Orleans

On 12/4/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # DL 89-43  
by SA J. DAWSON VAN EPS /lyc Date dictated 12/4/63  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2945



A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appears in the appendix pages of this report.

On December 7, 1963, MM T-1, another Government agency which conducts security investigations, furnished information that on December 6, 1963, a diplomat had reported to MM T-1 that the assassination of President KENNEDY was allegedly the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese Communists and FIDEL CASTRO through intermediaries. It was advised that the diplomat had obtained his information from an unidentified source, tentatively described by the diplomat as "very good."

The allegation was that FIDEL CASTRO is extremely worried over the current investigation into the assassination and the possible findings; that the plot was arranged by Chinese Communists and Cuban sympathizers; that about a dozen persons who were privy to the plot have been provisionally jailed in Cuba to prevent any indiscretions which could prove dangerous to the Cuban Government at this time. The diplomat's source was fearful his own arrest was imminent.

The allegation continued that one (FNU) SAAVEDRA, an alleged close friend of CELIA SANCHEZ, the latter, secretary of FIDEL CASTRO, had uttered indiscretions in Cuba which pointed to the complicity of the Chinese Communists and CASTRO in the assassination.

Also, according to the allegation, the intermediaries in the plot located in Dallas, Texas, are RAMON B. CORTES;

identified as half Mexican and half American, and (FNU) FERNANDEZ FEITO, identified as a Cuban. These men were alleged to have been financed through an unidentified bank at 14 Wall Street, New York City.

MM T-1 advised it was further reported that a Cuban refugee, ROBERT NIETO, residing at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, Florida, might possess details concerning CORTES and FERNANDEZ.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/18/631

ROBERTO NIETO DIAZ-GRANADOS, born October 29, 1915, in Santiago de Cuba, stated he had been an attorney in Havana, Cuba, before arriving in the United States as a refugee on January 1, 1962. He said he currently resides with his family at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, Florida. He said he knows no one named RAMON B. CORTES, or anyone with the surnames FERNANDEZ FEITO. He was shown a photograph of RAMON BUENROSTRO CORTEZ, born August 31, 1916, location not verified, and stated he did not know the latter.

Mr. NIETO said he does not know any diplomat. Mr. NIETO stated he did not know any other person named ROBERT or ROBERTO NIETO.

He stated he possessed no information whatsoever pertaining to activities or individuals connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MM 105-8342

On December 11, 1963, MM T-1 was recontacted and he advised there has been no additional information received from the diplomat.

MM T-1 advised that information relating to one R. B. CORTES, as contained in a report to the Alien Registration file of the latter, Number A12 834 175, reflects that CORTES had been a representative of a firm known as Intercontinental, S.A. Also, that about 1960, CORTES, as a representative of a firm known as Ameco (American Material and Equipment Company) of Texarkana, Texas, had visited Cuba and had allegedly stolen Cuban funds entrusted to him.

MM T-1 also advised that information had been received as of January, 1962, that one RAMON B. CORTES was then President of Transcontinental, S.A., a firm which was reported to be transshipping material from the United States to Cuba through Mexico. CORTES was said to be in contact with LORENZO SAUNDERS, Vice-President of Transcontinental, S.A., who was said to reside in Tyler, Texas.

MM T-1 further advised that one RAMON CORTES BUENROSTRO, President of the Mexican firm Transcontinental, S.A., had allegedly been charged by the Cuban Government with shipping to Cuba used or rebuilt parts and equipment instead of new material. In this same connection, CORTES and one IGNACIO HERNANDEZ GARCIA were alleged to have attempted to suppress action against them by the Cuban Government by claiming they were major stockholders in a Canadian firm which was also supplying Cuba with parts, and that if the Cubans pressed an investigation of CORTES and HERNANDEZ

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On 12/8/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342  
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946—Continued

1Date 12/18/63

MM 105-8342

it would damage Cuban prestige with the Canadian firm.

On December 12, 1963, MM T-1 advised that a record in possession of MM T-1 reflected that a ROBERTO or ROBERTA NIETO, born September 30, 1943, in Cuba, did, in fact, reside at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, Miami.

TAMARA ROBERTA NIETO RODRIGUEZ, residing 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, stated she was born September 30, 1943, in Victoria de los Tunas, Cuba, and had come to the United States as a refugee on March 4, 1962. She stated she is known as TAMARA, and had never been called by the name ROBERTA. She said she had never heard of anyone named RAMON B. CORTES or (first name unknown) FERNANDEZ FEITO, and she stated she possessed no information pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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On 12/12/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:CK Date dictated 12/16/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2946—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR Office: Miami, Florida  
Date: 1/23/64  
Field Office File #: 105-8342 Bureau File #: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, a Cuban exile at Miami, Fla. attended Newspaper Writers Convention in Mexico City during 11/20-29/63. While in Mexico City, Cuban exile (FNU) BORRELL NAVARROS, employed by Mexican newspaper "Excelsior", told him LEE HARVEY OSWALD had met with a Cuban Embassy official in a Mexico City restaurant during OSWALD's visit to Mexico City about the end of 9/63. On his return to Miami, DIAZ informed ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, another exile Cuban newspaperman, of the alleged contact of OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. FERNANDEZ VARELA, in turn, told JOSE I. LASAGA, a Cuban exile psychologist at Miami, of the contact. LASAGA, in submitting a paper to the White House on the psychological motivations of OSWALD, included information that OSWALD, while in Mexico City in 9/63, met the Cuban Ambassador in a Mexico City restaurant, and they drove off in the Ambassador's car so they could talk privately. LASAGA said he received this information from FERNANDEZ VARELA, who received it from DIAZ VERNON. DIAZ VERNON specifically stated he did not tell FERNANDEZ VARELA that it was the Cuban Ambassador, and said nothing about a car ride by OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. DIAZ VERNON said he considered the information received by him from BORRELL NAVARROS as speculative.

- P - Commission Exhibit 2947

DETAILS:

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MM 105-8342  
JJO/neb

Interviews of SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, and JOSE I. LASAGA, all Cuban exiles at Miami, Florida, were conducted pursuant to information that LASAGA had submitted a paper to the White House on "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY." In his paper, LASAGA, Chief Clinical Psychologist of the Catholic Welfare Service of Miami, Florida, pursued the hypothesis that the motivation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY was the influence of FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent, and that this motivation was developed during OSWALD's trip to Mexico during the period September 27 to October 3, 1963.

The paper of Dr. LASAGA also contained the allegation that OSWALD engaged in an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico whom he had met in a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico City, and with whom he departed from the restaurant in the Ambassador's car, so that their conversation would not be overheard. In response to specific inquiry, Dr. LASAGA advised a member of the White House staff that he had received the report concerning the contact of LEE HARVEY OSWALD with the Cuban Ambassador from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami who, in turn, had received it from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON. DIAZ VERNON reportedly had been in Mexico City following the assassination doing investigative work on behalf of an unnamed principal.

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947

Date \_\_\_\_\_

1.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, 56 years of age, residing at 6776 S. W. 21st Street, Miami, stated he arrived in the United States as an exile from the Cuban regime of FIDEL CASTRO on March 19, 1959. He stated he had been Chief of the National Police in Cuba as of 1933, that he had been Chief of the Cuban Military Intelligence Service during the period 1948 - 1953, and that he is primarily, by profession, a newspaperman.

He said he had been in charge of the news desk for the newspaper "Excelsior" published at Havana, Cuba, until it was shut down by the CASTRO regime in August, 1961. DIAZ stated he had been President of the Anti-Communist League of Cuba, and has always been actively opposed to the Communist threat. He pointed out that he has written several anti-Communist books since coming to the United States in exile, and is currently working on one to be entitled, "The Fifth Horseman of the Apocalypse," which deals with Communism.

Mr. DIAZ stated that on November 20, 1963, he traveled from Miami to Mexico City to attend a Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations (FIOFP), which lasted until November 29, 1963. He stated that on the evening of November 25, 1963, while he was present in the offices of the Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior," he became aware that the Mexican Federal Police had placed under arrest a Mexican citizen named SYLVIA DURAN, who was an employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He said that the Mexican Police had determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on his arrival in Mexico City in the latter part of September, 1963, had contacted DURAN, and had stayed in her home in Mexico City. DURAN was further reported to have placed OSWALD in contact with personnel of the Cuban Embassy, Mexico City.

MM 105-8342

2.

Mr. DIAZ stated that this information was published in the November 26, 1963, edition of the newspaper "Excelsior." He stated that the Mexican Police and the press, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, were greatly concerned over the visit of OSWALD to Mexico City, because of the speculation that the assassination was planned in Mexico.

Mr. DIAZ continued that while on this visit to Mexico City, he also had contact with a newspaperman who lives in exile in Mexico City named Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS. He said Dr. BORRELL is a Medical Doctor, and is employed with the Mexican newspaper "Excelsior." He said Dr. BORRELL had told him that OSWALD, on the day after his arrival in Mexico City in the latter part of September, 1963, had gone to a restaurant called El Caballo Blanco in Mexico City, together with SYLVIA DURAN, where they met a functionary of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. He said no mention was made by Dr. BORRELL that OSWALD and the official of the Cuban Embassy left the restaurant in a car to engage in private conversation.

Mr. DIAZ said that he did not attach any particular importance or accuracy to this meeting of OSWALD and an employee of the Cuban Embassy at the restaurant, because he did not believe Dr. BORRELL had any firm sources for this information, and further, he regarded Dr. BORRELL as a person who tended to invent details for a story.

Mr. DIAZ also stated that the alleged meeting at the above restaurant was never reported in the Mexico City newspapers, and this also tended to discredit Dr. BORRELL's information, in the opinion of Mr. DIAZ.

Mr. DIAZ stated he returned to Miami from Mexico City on November 29, 1963, and shortly thereafter, had occasion to speak with Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, whom he described as a former newspaperman in Cuba, and currently

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1/4/64                      Miami, Florida                      Miami 105-8342

On \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ File # \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/nab                      1/7/64

by \_\_\_\_\_ Date dictated \_\_\_\_\_

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947—Continued

Date 1/15/64

MM 105-8342

3.

directing an anti-CASTRO radio program called "The Voice of Cuba." He said he related to Dr. FERNANDEZ the events which had transpired during his visit to Mexico City which were, for the most part, a matter of public information there, concerning the reported contact of OSWALD with an official of the Cuban Embassy.

Mr. DIAZ stated that his trip to Mexico City was strictly personal travel made at his own expense, and that the trip was in no way related to any mission or inquiry by him on behalf of any other person or organization.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, 8770 S. W. 21st Street, Miami, stated his information concerning the alleged meeting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official in a Mexico City restaurant, about the end of September, 1963, came from the Cuban exile, Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, employed by the Mexico City newspaper "Excelsior." Mr. DIAZ stated that in relating the information to ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA at Miami, he referred to the person meeting OSWALD as a Cuban Embassy employee, or official, and not as the Cuban Ambassador. He said he did not mention to FERNANDEZ the use of a car by OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy official. Mr. DIAZ stated that to the best of his recollection, BORRELL NAVARROS told him it was a Cuban Embassy officer involved, and not the Cuban Ambassador; also, BORRELL did not tell DIAZ the Cuban official and OSWALD had left the Mexico City restaurant, where they allegedly met, in a car. Mr. DIAZ stated the Mexico City restaurant may have been named the Caballo Bayo, instead of the Caballo Blanco.

Mr. DIAZ said he had made no notes of his conversation with Dr. BORRELL, and he reiterated that he regarded the information of BORRELL as highly questionable.

5.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

On 1/9/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342  
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:CK Date dictated 1/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

Date January 10, 1964

1.

Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, resident at 3880 N. E. 8th Avenue, Miami, stated that he is in exile from the CASTRO regime in Cuba, and that he had been an attorney in Cuba, and also as editor for the Cuban newspaper "Informacion." He said he is engaged presently in work for the radio program "Voz de Cuba" (Voice of Cuba), which is directed against the CASTRO regime, and he also directs the publication of the Spanish language propaganda leaflet entitled, "Informe Sobre Cuba," (Report on Cuba).

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he had known SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON in Cuba as a former police chief during the 1930's, and as a police reporter for the Havana newspaper "Excelcior."

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that when DIAZ VERNON returned to Miami from Mexico City in the latter part of November, 1963, DIAZ VERNON advised him that while in Mexico City he had had contact with other newspapermen there and had learned that the Mexican Federal Police had arrested a Mexican citizen, SYLVIA DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, because of her connection between OSWALD and the Cuban Embassy.

Dr. FERNANDEZ said DIAZ VERNON also told him that OSWALD had stayed at the home of DURAN, and subsequently met with the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City at a restaurant called Caballo Bayo, accompanied by SYLVIA DURAN. Dr. FERNANDEZ said he understood from DIAZ VERNON that DURAN, the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whose name FERNANDEZ did not know, and OSWALD, reportedly went for a ride together in a car. Dr. FERNANDEZ said that the federal police in Mexico City reportedly had turned over the information concerning these incidents involving OSWALD to the United States Embassy in Mexico City.

MM 105-8342

2.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he has regular contact with Dr. JOSE LASAGA, a psychologist for Catholic Welfare Service at Miami, and he related to Dr. LASAGA the information received from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON. He said he told Dr. LASAGA at the time that while DIAZ VERNON is an honest person, all the statements of DIAZ were not necessarily true, as he believed DIAZ VERNON was inclined to embellish a story to make it more interesting.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that DIAZ VERNON had gone to Mexico City from Miami to deliver a speech before an association of newspapermen gathering there. He said he did not tell Dr. LASAGA that DIAZ VERNON was acting on behalf of an unknown principal.

On 1/6/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342  
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/mb Date dictated 1/7/64

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8  
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947--Continued



Date 1/15/64Date January 10, 1964

ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, 3880 N. W. 6th Avenue, Miami, Florida, maintained that SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON of Miami had told him the person reportedly meeting with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City was the Cuban Ambassador, and not just an Embassy officer. Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that according to what DIAZ VERNON told him, the Ambassador and OSWALD had left the Mexico City restaurant together in a car.

Dr. FERNANDEZ said it was possible that slight changes in the specifics of the information received by him from DIAZ VERNON might have occurred in its transmittal to him, and in the succeeding transmittal to Dr. JOSE I. LASAGA, of Miami, from Dr. FERNANDEZ.

1.

Dr. JOSE IGNACIO LASAGA, 50 years of age, residing at 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Miami, stated that he came from Cuba as an exile in January, 1962. He stated he had graduated from the University of Havana with a Doctor's Degree in Philosophy, which was an equivalent of a degree in psychology, and that he subsequently had taken graduate work at Harvard University.

He said he is currently engaged as the Chief Clinical Psychologist for Catholic Welfare Service at Miami, Florida, working primarily with Cuban youths. He said he had taken considerable interest as a psychologist in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he had set forth the facts relative to the assassination, and his hypothesis as to the motivation of OSWALD in a paper which he submitted to the White House. He said in submitting his psychological paper, he had also included information from Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA relative to the reported contacts by OSWALD with Cuban agents in Mexico City. He said FERNANDEZ at the time informed him that the information had been received from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, whom Dr. LASAGA knows slightly. He stated that his information concerning the reported contact of OSWALD with a Cuban Embassy official came only from ANGEL FERNANDEZ, and he, Dr. LASAGA, had not contacted SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON in this matter.

Dr. LASAGA stated he included this information, which originated with DIAZ VERNON, in the paper submitted to the White House because he wanted to emphasize his point of view that OSWALD had contact with Cuban agents. He pointed out that his hypothesis is that OSWALD was motivated to commit the assassination only after his visit to Mexico City, having there received the necessary impetus to carry out the assassination.

On 1/9/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342  
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 1/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

On 1/7/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342  
by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:neb Date dictated 1/7/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947-Continued

He stated he did not mention the name of SYLVIA DURAN in connection with the reported contact of OSWALD and the Cuban Ambassador in Mexico City because the fact that DURAN, a Mexican citizen, was involved, was not pertinent to his hypothesis. He said it was his understanding from Dr. ANGEL FERNANDEZ that it was the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico City, name not known, and not some other official of the Cuban Embassy, with whom OSWALD had contact.

Dr. LASAGA stated that although he did not know for whom SALVADOR DIAZ VELSON may have made the trip to Mexico City, he assumed that it would have been subsidized by someone or some agency. He said it was possible, however, that DIAZ VELSON had made the trip for his own purposes and at his own expense.

Dr. LASAGA stated he had in the past acted as a delegate-general for the anti-CASTRO organization Movimiento Recuperacion Revolucionaria (Revolutionary Recovery Movement), and still cooperates with that organization giving lectures, but is no longer a member of the Executive Committee.

He said he is currently engaged in writing a book on the psychological motivations of Communism.

11/\*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2947—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 23, 1964

Commission Exhibit 2541

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, Calle Anaxagoras #232, Apartment #22, Colonia Narvarte, Mexico, D. F., on January 22, 1964, advised that he is a graduate of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico) at Mexico, D. F.; that he has to complete his thesis to qualify for a law degree from this University, and that he contemplates further studies in France later in 1964 on a scholarship grant.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he is engaged to an American student, BARRIE MILLMAN, who attends the University of California at Berkeley, California, and that she visited ALCARAZ ARAGON at Mexico City during the Christmas 1963 holiday season.

During this visit, everyone in Mexico, according to ALCARAZ ARAGON, was talking about the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he mentioned to BARRIE MILLMAN the possibility that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as a pro-Communist from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated that he first met STEVE KENNAN in Mexico City in 1962; later saw him in Mexico City

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2948

in 1963, and was first introduced to KENNAN, according to his recollection, as a person who had been in Cuba following the CASTRO led revolution there.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that he could not recall who it was who had introduced him to KENNAN, but that it was undoubtedly one of many American students with whom ALCARAZ ARAGON has been associated in Mexico over the past two years. ALCARAZ ARAGON said he had, in the past, roomed with an American student in Mexico City and had come to know many of these students. He explained that names of Americans are difficult for him to comprehend or remember because he is a Mexican national and American names are difficult for him to grasp.

ALCARAZ ARAGON further advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, it was the former's understanding that KENNAN unsuccessfully tried to secure a visa from Cuban authorities in Mexico City in order to be able to travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON said that when he engaged in the discussion concerning OSWALD with his girl friend, BARRIE MILLMAN, it was public knowledge that OSWALD had been in Mexico City prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and he said he did mention to MILLMAN that OSWALD may have been acquainted with KENNAN, since both of these individuals were reportedly adherents of the Communist ideology and both had visited in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated definitely that he had never met anyone he could identify as OSWALD in the company of KENNAN, although he had seen other Americans in the company of KENNAN at various times in Sanborn's Restaurant, which is adjacent to the American Embassy building in Mexico City.

ALCARAZ ARAGON examined various photographs of OSWALD and stated that he cannot identify these photographs as being possibly identical with anyone he has ever seen in Mexico and definitely cannot identify photographs of OSWALD as anyone he ever saw in the company of KENNAN.

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that he had never discussed the possibility of a friendship between KENNAN and OSWALD with anyone other than BARRIE MILLMAN and that this discussion was merely speculative. He said that he and MILLMAN were "chatting" about the alleged assassin, OSWALD, when he mentioned STEVE KENNAN as a person who might have been associated with OSWALD purely because KENNAN is an alleged pro-Communist and was in Mexico in 1963, as was OSWALD. ALCARAZ ARAGON, in summation, stated he has no concrete data which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON also mentioned that it is rather obvious that BARRIE MILLMAN has brought up his conversation with her during discussions with someone in California which has led to the mistaken belief that he had met OSWALD in Mexico.

ALCARAZ ARAGON, in conclusion, stated that he himself does not adhere to the Communist ideology and that, although he would like to be of assistance to United States authorities in the investigation of OSWALD, he does not have any factual data he can honestly provide.

ALCARAZ ARAGON described the person known to him in Mexico as STEVE KENNAN as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Citizenship:	United States
Age:	23 to 24
Weight:	Approximately 154 pounds
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Blue
Residence:	Claimed to be from some city in the state of Pennsylvania.
Education:	Had attended college and was possibly a college graduate.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 13, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Commission Exhibit 2549

On January 22, 1964, VON PEACOCK, Acting Director, Friends Service Center, Calle Ignacio Mariscal #132, Mexico, D. F., a charitable and religious center operated in Mexico by the Quaker religious organization, viewed various photographs of OSWALD and stated he was certain that OSWALD had never visited the Friends Service Center in Mexico City. PEACOCK felt that he would have known of any contact OSWALD might have had with the Center if such contact had taken place because he is usually around the Center on a daily basis and is well acquainted with most of the persons who visit there.

VON PEACOCK was well acquainted with HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON and stated he has no knowledge of any possible connection between ALCARAZ ARAGON and OSWALD.

PEACOCK also advised that he has heard that a Friends Society member in the state of Texas had reportedly befriended either OSWALD or the wife of OSWALD, but that he knew nothing about any connection OSWALD may have had with any Friends Society member in Mexico. PEACOCK felt that OSWALD had no association with Friends Society members or affiliates in Mexico because of PEACOCK's familiarity with persons affiliated with this Society's activities in Mexico.

An undated letter contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was received by Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. The following is a translation of this letter:

I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

-1-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949

I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

Signed YLARIO ROJAS,  
Manuel Acuna 1367,  
Guadalajara

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, 1367 Manuel Acuna Street, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, furnished the following information:

In either June or July, 1962, ROJAS was in Mexico City on a visit and was sitting in a park in the Tlalpan area when he was approached by a Cuban who talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico. The Cuban said he would see him later in Guadalajara.

Around the middle of August, 1962, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara in an automobile, a description of which ROJAS was unable to furnish, and drove ROJAS in the automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, across from El Paso. They drove at night and arrived at Ciudad Juarez in the forenoon. ROJAS went to a movie in a theater, the name of which he cannot recall, in Ciudad Juarez and apparently the Cuban went over into El Paso.

When the movie was over, ROJAS was picked up in front of the theater by the Cuban, who at that time introduced him to an individual. ROJAS has no independent memory of this individual's name, but recognizes him by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The three went to a bar where they discussed the introduction of CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula.

-2-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949--Continued

They talked at length, including discussion of everyday matters, for about four hours, and they also did quite a bit of drinking. The Cuban apparently turned his car over to OSWALD, and the Cuban and ROJAS spent the night in a hotel in Ciudad Juarez, name and location of which hotel ROJAS cannot remember. ROJAS said he did not sign a register since the Cuban was paying all the expenses.

ROJAS said the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico and flew to Monterrey. After a short stop in Monterrey, they proceeded directly to Guadalajara. It is to be noted that Aeronaves de Mexico has no such flight as that described by ROJAS. After arrival in Guadalajara the Cuban gave ROJAS 400 pesos (\$32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

In about the latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban came to Guadalajara and gave ROJAS 900 pesos (\$72 U.S.) and told him to proceed to Cozumel by bus within about five days. ROJAS went to Cozumel as instructed, arriving there just after Christmas, 1962. There he was met by two Cuban men and a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. ROJAS explained that, although he cannot recall the names of the Cubans, he has them written down in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel. ROJAS stated SOLIS would not deliver the book to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA). OSWALD, the three Cubans, and ROJAS again discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico, taking it off boats on the high seas, then to Cozumel, and from there by boat to the mainland of Yucatan where it would be taken inland by either bus or truck. During the time of these discussions OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS stayed with DANIEL SOLIS.

OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and then returned to Jamaica by air. The three Cubans and ROJAS continued to reside in Cozumel until about February 15,

-3-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2949--Continued

1963, when OSWALD again came to Cozumel from Jamaica. On this occasion OSWALD stayed three days in Cozumel. The day after his arrival an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica. All conversations between this American, OSWALD, and the three Cubans were in the English language. ROJAS stating that all three Cubans spoke very good English. The Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told ROJAS that they had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. She stated that OSWALD was for killing President KENNEDY, but that ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD.

ROJAS stated that he has ALBERT's last name entered in the notebook which is in the possession of DANIEL SOLIS. He claimed he got ALBERT's name from a United States Government credential in the bath house of the Hotel Islena where ALBERT stayed. ALBERT returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. OSWALD allegedly stated that, no matter what the opposition, he would have to go through with it because otherwise he might lose his life, indicating that he was acting under orders.

ROJAS stayed on in Cozumel until early March, 1963, and then returned by bus to Guadalajara. He stated that he never helped to bring in any Cuban propaganda to Mexico and wanted to break relations with the Cubans. For this reason he moved to his present address in Guadalajara without leaving a forwarding address because he fears the Cubans may try to contact him again.

ROJAS could not explain why he cannot remember the names of the three Cubans in Cozumel after having been with them for nearly three months. He described the first Cuban in Cozumel as a man about 40 years of age, five feet eight to nine inches in height, heavy build, dark brown hair, medium complexion, wearing small mustache. The second Cuban who was in Cozumel was described as about 45 years of age, five feet nine to ten inches in height, medium build, medium dark complexion, short beard, dark brown in color.

CRISTINA was described as a female Cuban, about 29 years of age, five feet three to four inches in height, medium build, medium complexion, black hair, brown eyes.

The American named ALBERT was described as a white American, about 55 years of age, six feet in height, medium build, brown hair, light complexion, wearing Texas type hat. CRISTINA told ROJAS that ALBERT was from Mississippi.

ROJAS stated he is willing to go anywhere if his expenses are paid to make any identification and to pick up his notebook with the full names of the individuals mentioned. It was noted during the interview that he appeared sincere, but stated he is desperately in need of money. He lives in a slum area of Guadalajara. He is 31 years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, medium build, dark brown hair, dark complexion, brown eyes, and has a mustache.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit 2950

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR

Date: MAR 2, 1964

Field Office File #: 105-8342

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Letter dated 1/31/64 from a writer in Havana, Cuba, stated the assassination of President KENNEDY was committed by a Mexican named "DUGLAS," and indicated that OSWALD and JACK RUBY knew nothing about it. This letter was directed to Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO, Miami, Fla., who has a nightly radio program beamed to Cuba. Dr. CONTE stated the author of the letter performs maintenance for Cuban ships and has previously furnished information regarded as valuable by Dr. CONTE.

- P -

MM 105-8342

DETAILS:

The following interview of GILBERTO W. PELIPICH and the translation of a letter received by his wife, which contained an allegation that President KENNEDY was killed by a Mexican named "DUGLAS," was set forth in a memorandum dated February 22, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

The content of that memorandum is being repeated in this report for the sake of cohesion with the supplemental investigation contained in this report.

2.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950—Continued



February 22, 1964

Date

1.

GILBERTO W. FELIPICH SARIOL, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami, turned over to the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter which he said had recently been received from Cuba by his wife, DIANELBA.

This letter was addressed to Mrs. DIANELBA FELIPICH, 2940 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami 35, Fla.

The letter itself was dated January 31, 1964, and addressed to Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO. (Dr. CONTE AGUIERO is leader of an organization known as Sentinels of Liberty at Miami, Florida. He makes regular radio broadcasts to Cuba in which he requests the Cuban people to furnish him with information concerning activities of the CASTRO Government within Cuba by directing their letters to friends in the United States who, in turn, can send them to Dr. CONTE.)

Mr. FELIPICH stated that neither he nor his wife knows who Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO is, and, furthermore, they did not know the writer of the letter.

A translation of the letter from Spanish to English as set out hereafter reflects that the writer identifies the assassin of President KENNEDY as a Mexican named "DOUGLAS" and he further predicts the death of Panamanian President ROBERTO CHIARI and Mexican President ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS during February or March of 1964.

3.

2/12/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342  
On at File #  
Special Agent CLARENCE P. GRAHAM/neb 2/23/64  
by Date dictated

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

MM 105-8342

2.

The English translation of the letter furnished by Mr. FELIPICH is as follows:

"Havana, January 31, 1964

"Dr. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO:

"I trust you will pardon a young Communist like myself for writing you, but I arrived a few days ago from Russia, and since I love my country, I do not like crimes like the killing of President KENNEDY and the killings planned for the President of Panama and President LOPEZ MATEO of Mexico, for which the American government will be blamed.

"In Russia, I heard talk about the death of KENNEDY a week before. When I returned to Cuba, at Havana University, there was a meeting attended by FIDEL CASTRO, the Russian Ambassador, CARLOS RAFAEL and four people from Canada, plus one from Panama. These people are in charge of the attacks which are planned against the President of Panama and LOPEZ MATEO. You should see the quantity of arms being sent these days for those nations. For Santo Domingo, they have 'San Cristobas' and machineguns, American made. In packing, I and a friend of mine put ten machineguns in the Russian shipment. They took them out and then they closed all the crates. Each box is marked 'Gift of the Agrarian Reform.'

"President KENNEDY was killed by a Mexican named DOUGLAS. The man who was killed while being transferred to another jail, and the man who killed him, according to FIDEL and the Canadians, knew nothing about KENNEDY's death. The four people from Canada are headed by a woman. They are in charge of these assassinations. One is set for February, or the next month. CHIARI is to be killed first. For her work in the KENNEDY assassination, FIDEL brought the Order of Lenin for her from Russia.

4.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950-Continued

March 23, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

MM 105-8342

3.

"As proof that this comes from Cuba, my friend and I are enclosing photographs taken from Cuban newspapers. This proves it was not mailed in the United States. This information should be passed on immediately."

(no signature)

The letter contained a news clipping of pictures of FIDEL CASTRO and other Cuban officials.

1.

Dr. LEIS CONTE AGUIERO, residing at 4365 S. W. 2nd Street, Miami, stated he continues to broadcast nightly programs to Cuba over radio station WYHK, New York City. He stated these programs are broadcast under the name Sentinels of Liberty, of which he is the leader and director. He said that he regards Sentinels of Liberty as an organization which has many members in Cuba, and through which, although basically an "action" organization, the members furnish him with information concerning activities of the Cuban Government within Cuba. He said he requests this information be sent him by letters directed to relatives or friends in the United States who, in turn, can deliver or mail the letters to him in Miami.

Dr. CONTE was shown the letter which had been directed to DIANELEA FELIPICH, and he said he recognized the writing and the style as that of a party from whom he had previously received information which he regarded as valuable.

5.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950—Continued

8.

3/18/64 Miami, Florida Miami 105-8342  
On \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ File # \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR/zeb 3/19/64  
by \_\_\_\_\_ Date dictated \_\_\_\_\_

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2950—Continued

Dr. CONTE made available for copying a letter which had been posted on February 22, 1963, which he said was from the same source as the letter to DIAMELA PELIPICH.

A translation of this letter from Spanish to English is as follows:

"Havana  
February 19, 1963

"DR. LUIS CONTE AGUIERO,

"This is to let you know that I had the pleasure of meeting a friend who is in the Cuban Navy, and he gave me the chills when he told me that they transported a load of arms to the high seas, where they were met by a Russian submarine. He said that they transferred it all to the submarine, and that there were cases which said Venezuela, and others which said Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, and still others which had no destination indicated. He said that they took from the Navy Building some Venezuelans who were here in this country, and they left with the shipment. Also in the shipment were cans of Russian and Chinese meat, cans of milk and pork sausage, and some of the medicines which were sent to Cuba in exchange for the patriots. I want to tell you that I was at the University of Havana, and they are training men there to send them to Santo Domingo to make trouble there. There is a Russian who is instructing them. I was with a student who is with us, so that I could see how the FIDEL matter is getting along there, and he said that they have people in Mexico and in Brazil, and that they are about to receive arms in order to start a sabotage campaign, which is the only way that they will get ahead. Also, there is a Congolese there, who is being

"indoctrinated in order to be sent to his country to do that in the Congo. There are some Cubans who are going to leave for the North in order to make some attacks there in New York. They are already prepared and they are going to make the trip through Mexico. One of them has been up North already and he knows everything. That is all.

"Very truly yours,  
The messenger of liberty,  
FRAC, is discharging a  
duty of the Revolution.  
(not clear)

"The submarine received the shipment on February 16 at 1:45 A.M., about 3 or 4 miles from the coast, where the sports casino is located, in Miramar, opposite 16th Street."

Dr. CONTE stated that if deemed desirable, he would undertake to make contact with the letter writer in an effort to obtain further information relating to the individual named "DOUGLAS" and the latter's alleged involvement in the assassination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MO 105-601

## Copy to:

Report of: SA JOSEPH T. BOSTON      Office: MOBILE  
Date: March 30, 1964  
Field Office File No.: 105-601      Bureau File No.: 105-82555  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: JERRY BUCHANAN interviewed 3/26/64, Fairhope, Ala., where he was temporarily residing. Stated that he was one of a group which fought with members of Fair Play for Cuba Committee who were distributing pro-Castro literature, Bay Front Park, Miami, Fla., October 1962. Stated that after assassination of President KENNEDY and attending publicity given to subject OSWALD, he recognized OSWALD as having been one of the members of Fair Play for Cuba group with which group he had fought. Also recalled that OSWALD had been in Miami in March 1963 distributing pro-Castro literature. Stated his brother JIM BUCHANAN has specific information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during these periods.

- RUC -

## DETAILS:

INTERVIEW WITH JERRY BUCHANAN

Interview of JERRY BUCHANAN is predicated on information received from NATHANIEL WEYL, an author residing at Delray Beach, Florida. Mr. WEYL on March 13, 1964, advised that JIM BUCHANAN, who was a reporter for the Pompano Beach, Florida, Sun Sentinel, told WEYL that JERRY, his brother, had a fight with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at Miami, Florida, about the beginning of 1963.

AT FAIRHOPE, ALABAMA

The Southwestern Bell Telephone Directory reflects that number 928-2925 is listed to CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak Street, Fairhope, Alabama.

CRAIG T. SHELDON, 457 Oak Street, on March 26, 1964, advised that JERRY BUCHANAN is presently living with him and employed by a pipeline company in Fairhope, Alabama. He stated he had met JERRY BUCHANAN through his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, and had agreed to let JERRY reside with him and his family in Fairhope, Alabama. SHELDON advised that he is the Southeastern Chairman of The International Anti-Communist Brigade headquartered in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and both JIM and JERRY BUCHANAN are officers therein.

- 2 -

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Date March 30, 1964

1

JERRY BUCHANAN, 457 Oak Street, furnished the following information:

He is temporarily residing at the above address in Fairhope, his home address being Miami, Florida. He has been employed for the past one and a half months as Crew Foreman for the Fairhope Paving Company, Fairhope, Alabama. He is leaving Fairhope the next week to spend a month in Mexico and will then go back to Miami, Florida, where he can be located care of his mother, Mrs. MARY BUCHANAN.

BUCHANAN has been a member of The International Anti-Communist Brigade, Miami, Florida, for the past several years. In October 1962 members of this group engaged in a fight in Bay Front Park section of Miami with members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which group was distributing pro-Castro literature. Police broke up the fight.

After the assassination of President KENNEDY in November 1963 and the attending publicity given to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BUCHANAN recognized OSWALD from his photograph as having been one of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee engaged in the fight in the Bay Front Park in October 1962. He also recalled that OSWALD had been in Miami, Florida, again in March 1963 distributing pro-Castro literature.

He advised he had not known OSWALD personally and had not known anything about OSWALD until recalling OSWALD after the latter had been given so much publicity. He was questioned closely as to any specific recollection he has that OSWALD was distributing pro-Castro literature and actually took part in the fight referred to above. BUCHANAN would not say specifically that he actually

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recalls OSWALD being present and participating in the fight but would only say that "he was there." He advised that his brother, JIM BUCHANAN, newspaper reporter, has specific information concerning OSWALD being in Miami during October 1962 and March 1963 and has written information concerning it. He advised that JIM BUCHANAN has recently started the publication of the Florida Conservative, Post Office Box 1299, Boca Raton, Florida, but lives in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

BUCHANAN could furnish no specific information concerning associates of OSWALD or his activity in Miami other than saying that OSWALD had distributed pro-Castro literature which was the cause of the fight referred to above.

On 3/26/64 at Fairhope, Alabama File # MO 105-601  
by SAs ALLISON A. CATLIN  
and JOSEPH T. BOSTON :gr Date dictated 3/30/64

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2951-Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, wherein you requested that certain investigation be conducted based upon testimony furnished to your Commission by Mr. Carlos Bringuier.

Enclosed are two copies each of the reports of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated May 15, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, both of which are self-explanatory. Also enclosed are single copies of the following publications requested by you:

- (1) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 4, 1963
- (2) "Diario Las Americas," dated September 6, 1963
- (3) "Bohemia Internacional," dated February 2, 1964

The pertinent articles contained in these documents and referred to in your referenced letter have been translated and incorporated into the enclosed Miami report.

Item three of your referenced letter concerns an alleged "lapsus linguae" committed by Castro in a speech given at the University of Havana on November 27, 1963, at which time

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Castro allegedly indicated Oswald had been in Cuba. Enclosed are two copies of a translation of this speech, pertinent portions of which have been included in the enclosed Miami report. A review of this speech fails to indicate any slip of the tongue as alleged. It is noted, however, that page 33, last paragraph, of the enclosed Miami report relating to Castro's speech contains a statement wherein Castro refers to Oswald's visit to the "Cuban Embassy" in Mexico following which he corrected himself indicating he meant the "Cuban Consulate." This could possibly be the basis for the slip of the tongue referred to by Herminio Portelli-Vila.

Two copies of a memorandum dated May 15, 1964, setting forth the results of an interview with Herminio Portelli-Vila, writer of the article containing the above-mentioned allegation, are also enclosed. You were previously furnished a memorandum dated February 13, 1964, containing additional data obtained from Portelli-Vila concerning this matter.

It is noted that Portelli-Vila has stated his articles are primarily interpretive analysis, speculation and conjecture based on a review of public source data.

The enclosed memorandum of May 15, 1964, states that according to Portelli-Vila, he gave the original of a message received from an unknown source in Cuba pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee in Washington, D. C. Portelli-Vila believed she passed the message on to an unknown Government agency.

On May 22, 1964, a representative of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) advised he recalls receiving such a communication; however, at the time it was received the name Oswald was believed to relate to Osvaldo Dorticos, President of Cuba, rather than Lee Harvey Oswald. Further inquiries are being conducted in this regard.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2952—Continued

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Interviews with Orestes Pena and Carlos Bringuier have not yet been conducted due to their unavailability. Pena reportedly is traveling in Europe as indicated in the memorandum dated May 1, 1964, at New Orleans concerning Orestes Pena, two copies of which are enclosed. Carlos Bringuier has been away from New Orleans on an extended speaking tour. Both Pena and Bringuier, however, are due to return to the New Orleans area by May 30, 1964, at which time they will be promptly interviewed and you will be furnished the results.

With regard to your inquiry as to whether this Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation into the question of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro government of Cuba, you may be assured that this Bureau has thoroughly explored this question. To date, however, no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing the results of our investigations.

Sincerely yours,



Enclosures (10)

The following is a translation of an article from the Spanish language magazine, "Bohemia Internacional", February 2, 1964, pages 16, 17, 53:

# CHANGE OF DISGUISE

By HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA

On December 27 and 28, with a surprising and alarming uniformity many United States dailies published the news that the so-called "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" was disbanding or was ceasing to exist. It is evident that the publicity directors for these defenders of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and his government prepared a single press release, called their friends and comrades on various newspapers and gave them the signal that the time had come to publish the obituary for the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", because it seemed to be involved in something that was more serious than all the other complications which it had had: namely, its connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, supposed assassin of President KENNEDY, which would henceforth be a heavy load on the Committee, on CASTRO, and to some extent, on KHRUSHCHEV, himself, because of the disrepute of the crime, which, in addition, is very prejudicial to international Communism in these times of "peaceful coexistence".

I am sure that the Communists decided to do away with the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" because it suits them to do so at this time, but they have already made plans to set it up again under some other name such as "Cuban-American Friends", "Free Cuba under Castro", or something like that.

The release given to the United States press places a great deal of emphasis on the fact that for some time no one has been going to the office at 799 Broadway, New York, even though the rent, light and telephone have been paid until the end of December, 1963. We are also told that VINCENT THEODORE LEE, incumbent Secretary General of the Committee, had left the organization before the assassination of President KENNEDY (though at the time he made statements to the effect that he had nothing to do with OSWALD), and that when RICHARD OIBSON, his predecessor, resigned, he began to work for the government of Algeria BEN BELLA, which is, in itself, a revelation. As for ROBERT (RED) YABER, the

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journalist with a prison record, one-time member of the staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System, visitor in the Sierra Maestra, who was the founder of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", he is back in the United States after having spent some time in Communist Cuba, with a uniform and machine gun, in the service of CASTRO.

The "Communist Cuban apparatus" in the United States is very extensive, influential and diversified. It has always had plenty of financial support, furnished through CASTRO's delegation to the UNO, and also sent via Canada and Mexico, two countries which are used by Communist Cuba to smuggle propaganda and to transfer funds. "Fair Play" operated in accordance with the "apparatus" in question, which has not disappeared; quite to the contrary, it is even more to be feared now than it ever was, according to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

On Wednesday, April 6, 1960, "The New York Times" published a full-page ad on page 33, Section C, which notified the general public of the formation of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", with WALDO FRANK and CARLETON BEALS as co-presidents, and with a long list of sponsors, more or less known for their leftist tendencies, among them, ROBERT (RED) TABER, TRUMAN CAPOTE, Negro writer JAMES BALDWIN, and the violent Negro racist, ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, later a fugitive to Communist Cuba when the United States law was after him for common crimes. Friday, April 21, 1960, the "Fair Play" published another full-page ad in "The New York Times" with propaganda in favor of the Communist government of Cuba. According to statements made under oath to the investigators of the United States Senate, those ads were paid for at the regular rate of the New York daily, more than four thousand dollars a page. As for one of them, it has been proved that this was paid for with a check sent by the dictatorship of CASTRO to the deceased professor, MANUEL BISEE ALBERNI, at that time Cuban Ambassador to the UNO. The check for \$3,500 was endorsed by the professor in favor of RAUL ROA KOURI, now Ambassador from Communist Cuba to Brazil, and at that time attached to the Cuban delegation to the UNO, and was then endorsed again in favor of Dr. CARLOS A. SANTOS BUCHI, in such a way that the amount could be obtained in cash. In all that, the aforementioned Cubans worked hand in hand with ROBERT (RED) TABER, who had been sentenced to prison several times for armed robbery, kidnapping, carrying weapons, etc.

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The investigations carried on by the United States federal authorities could not prove all the aid received from Communist Cuba by the "Fair Play"; but if one bears in mind that the comrades on "Prensa Latina" received hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, it is to be presumed that its "out" was quite large, because just look at all the publicity which "Fair Play" gave throughout the United States since 1960! As incidental wages, WALDO FRANK collected thousands of pesos for praising CASTRO, as did JEAN PAUL SARTRE. CARLETON BEALS became CASTRO's paid writer, as did TABER also... And the others?

During the course of 1960-1961, I was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 21 branches in the United States and 4 in Canada, with a membership of 6,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at that time, because it was not formed until two years later, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the presumed assassin of President KENNEDY, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, PAUL CHOMON and CARLOS OLIVARES. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the Communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Krenalia has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to OSWALD in the Soviet Union. During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when CASTRO said "the first time that OSWALD was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Peralta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

"Fair Play", with the aid of JUNE COBB, organized excursions of "students" and agitators from the United States to visit Communist Cuba, with all expenses paid. It published bulletins and announcements; it distributed propaganda received from Communist Cuba; it deceived the unwary; it kept CASTRO informed of these things which interested him concerning the United States; and it held in Canada and in the United States a large number of meetings in favor of the dictatorship in Communist Cuba and against the Cuban emigres, persecuted by the Castistas... It probably did much more before it had among its collaborators LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose imprudent acts left the trail which was discovered at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and which led to the main office of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", so that its usefulness under that name and with its present directors came to an end on

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November 22, 1963. The five thousand dollars with which OSWALD returned from Mexico probably had the same origin as the money which paid for the ads in "The New York Times" in other words, the Communist dictatorship which prevails in Cuba.

In March of 1961, a group of students at Harvard University invited me to debate with writer WILLIAM WORTHY, member of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", and I went there to engage in the debate with him. The moderator or judge of the debate was writer TRUMAN WINTER (guest of Communist Cuba during the festivities of July 26, 1963, four months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY), and I found that each time that I had WORTHY in a corner after refuting his lies, TRUMAN WINTER came to his aid so that the audience could not get the whole truth. "Fair Play" did not thrive in the University of Florida, but it did at Columbia University, at the University of Chicago, at the universities in California, at the University of Pennsylvania, and at Antioch College (where Mrs. PAINE, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's protectress studied), and at Yale University, etc. During another debate at Brown University, in Rhode Island, my opponent was a DIKO GERMANI, enthusiastic defender of CASTRO's horrors, and also connected with "Fair Play". The greatest success of "Fair Play" in regard to influencing United States students took place at the University of Indiana, where it succeeded in getting a group of young people to take the side of the Soviet Union and Communist Cuba at the time of the crisis of October, 1962, involving Russian nuclear weapons set up in Communist Cuba.

The dailies have published several letters from LEE HARVEY OSWALD to "Fair Play", sent during the course of several months in the year 1963. It is said that this is all the correspondence between OSWALD and the defenders of Castroism in the United States, who had TABER, FRANK and BEAIS as their leaders. Any one who wishes may be satisfied with that information; but the letters are innocuous and they did not publish the answers from VINCENT THEODORE LEE to OSWALD. Besides, the information from the anti-Communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of RAUL ROA GARCIA, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that OSWALD's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by CASTRO's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time that OSWALD was there.

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If OSWALD could have escaped to Cuba by way of Mexico after committing the crime in Dallas, it would have been easier for "Fair Play" to cover up the matter of its contacts with the supposed assassin; but the fact is that the plans for the flight failed, and OSWALD was arrested, and subsequently, assassinated in turn, without its having been possible to obtain a complete confession from him about his activities and his contacts.

At any rate, OSWALD had left behind him, in New Orleans and in other places, some data about his relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba", which it was not possible to eliminate. BRINGUIER, the representative of the Revolutionary Student Directory in New Orleans, is endowed with an excellent memory, and recalls that strange individual who had wanted to infiltrate the ranks of the anti-Communist Cubans in order to serve the "apparatus" of Communist Cuba in the United States. But the thread got all tangled up, much to the despair of the leaders of the "Fair Play".

For more than two years, the United States Senate Judiciary Committee had been investigating the activities of the "Fair Play". The results of its investigations are published in some ten volumes, replete with documents, statements and conclusions compromising the organization which defends the Communist tyranny prevailing in Cuba. More than once, during the course of these investigations, the press of the "useful fools" criticized the activities of the Judiciary Committee and said that this was a "witch hunt". References to the deceased Senator McCarthy, who had denounced the machinations of the Communists for several years, filtered into these statements in an attempt to discredit them. With arrogantly preveking and even insulting poses, the members of the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" answered the Judiciary Committee when they appeared before it. Incoherent and misinformed people allowed themselves to be misled by that propaganda to the point that they believed that the "Fair Play" was a victim of injustice. The Senators and Representatives who carried out these investigations, as well as their legal and police advisers, had sounded the alarm long in advance and had pointed out the danger of the Cuban Communist "apparatus" in the United States; but no one paid any attention to them, in spite of the seriousness of their revelations.

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However, after the assassinations in Dallas, it was possible to see that the Judiciary Committee was not wrong in its suspicions and in its charges, and that the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" was not a simple group of individuals, mistaken in their evaluation of the true situation in Cuba.

The Communists are very skillful in escaping and evading their responsibilities, because of the very fact that they lack scruples. Thus, the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" has suddenly ceased to be a useful tool for their plans. The blood of President KENNEDY, assassinated in Dallas by a member of the "Fair Play", who had renounced the United States, the country of his birth, in a very specific manner, and who had later, mysteriously decided to return to the United States, flowed on November 22, 1963, as far as the office at 789 Broadway, New York. In Moscow, OSWALD had told the United States Embassy that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining the Soviet Union. In Havana, ROBERT (RED) TAPER told French journalist, VICTOR FRANCO, that he wanted to have nothing to do with the United States and that he was joining Communist Cuba. Both later changed their minds and returned to the United States. Why and for what? The answer which OSWALD gave is in the whole series of activities which he carried on in the United States, in Mexico and in Communist Cuba since July, 1962, until the crimes in Dallas occurred.

We can be sure that the Communists are not now renouncing their machinations. The "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" is not really disappearing; it will only change its name, its headquarters and its leaders, and will reappear in another disguise. For that is the way the Communists intrigue, as they serve Soviet Imperialism, with a disguise, especially when they pretend to be dedicated to "peaceful coexistence".

(Captions under photographs on page 17 are taken directly from the text translated above.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953—Continued

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On May 6, 1964, Mr. GEORGE VOLSKY, writer and researcher, U.S. Information Agency (USIA), Miami, Florida, stated he and several other members of USIA, listen to the speeches of FIDEL CASTRO broadcast from Cuba, and he is certain that CASTRO, while on the radio, has not made any "slip of the tongue" in making a statement such as "The first time OSWALD was in Cuba...."

Mr. VOLSKY said he did not know what source HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA might have for making such an assertion in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine BOHEMIA LIBRE. He said the possibility existed that CASTRO could have made such a comment in an off-hand manner to some private group, but such occurrence had not come to the attention of the Miami Office of USIA. He said his office was especially alert for any statements of CASTRO which might show a link between the CASTRO regime and the assassination of President KENNEDY and no such statements have been detected although every public speech of CASTRO is monitored.

Mr. VOLSKY made available the English translation of the speech by FIDEL CASTRO, made on the night of November 27, 1963, at Havana University. He said the translation is based on monitoring the radio broadcast and would therefore include any "slip of the tongue."

Mr. VOLSKY explained the notation at the beginning of the speech translation indicates the broadcast was made at 0229 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) on November 28, 1963, which was 9:29 PM on November 27, 1963, in Havana.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2953—Continued

29 November 1963

## CASTRO TALKS TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Havana Domestic Radio and Television in Spanish 0229 GMT 28 November 1963--F

(Live speech by Prime Minister Fidel Castro at Havana University commemorating the anniversary of the martyred students of 1871)

(Text) Students, days back while we were making a visit, a customary visit when the opportunity permits us, to be University of Havana, we thought while we talked with the students, a group of students, that on this 27 November it would be a good time to discuss a number of problems from this university rostrum, problems which are of interest to us, of interest to our country, our economy, and to you.

Subsequently a number of events took place, or better said, an incident of international character of great importance and above all very revealing of the state of decomposition of imperialist society took place causing the attention of our people and our country to be focused on an analysis of it and causing us to give the required attention to that event. Subsequently, yesterday to be exact, for other reasons, we had a meeting with high school students. On that occasion some of the subjects we had thought to discuss here today were brought up by those students. What I mean by this is that 27th November has come, not with the characteristics we would have liked, that is without problems other than in a purely technical, student, academic fields and with a subject which has not already been partly discussed. That is why I feel that I am not going to be very satisfied under the circumstances, because I had thought that this was the day to discuss all the things that have to do with technology, economy, education (applause) and all those things. However on the other subjects something must be said at any rate. They are the subjects which we would rather not have spoken about here. I am going to refer as briefly as possible in something like a passing reference to the problem related with the assassination of the President of the United States and how events have gradually been unmasking all the maneuver, all the filthy, unscrupulous background behind that episode, the plot against peace, the sinister conspiracy which becomes more evident every day in the plot and in the idea of those responsible for that deed. Every day world public opinion receives more and more evidence which bares, which completely unmasks the maneuver carried out against the world and particularly against our country.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954

Aside from a number of strange things which every day become more strange and which every day make the story, the lies, the insinuations which they tries to build around Kennedy's death, aside, as we said, from a number of events on which the world is now thinking--and all the world is thinking and the more it thinks on them the harder put it is to find explanations for them. Today, for example, a shooting champion who can be called a firing specialist, an Olympic shooting champion--I think he is named Hubert Hommmerer, that is how it is pronounced but it is written differently here because they give the pronunciation and then write it differently--declared in Vienna that it is unlikely that a marksman equipped with a repeating carbine with a telescopic sight can hit the target three consecutive times in the space of five seconds when he is firing at a target that is moving at a distance of 180 meters at a speed of 15 kilometers per hour.

An entire series of details are beginning to be distinguished. When we read this cable we recalled some experience on these matters, particularly on matters of rifles with telescopic sights. When we landed in Cuba we had half a hundred rifles with telescopic sights and we had prepared those rifles very well. We had practiced very much with those rifles. We know perfectly all the characteristics of that type of rifle because, also, we had them with different powers. One of the difficulties of the rifle with telescopic sights is that once one fires on a target, the target is lost. It is necessary to find it again quickly, as a result of the shot, only from the effects of the shot, particularly when the rifle has to be levered because at first it was said that it was an automatic rifle. Then it was said that it was not automatic, or semi-automatic, or repeater.

That type of weapon--it is really very difficult to fire three consecutive shots with a weapon of that type--but above all, difficult to hit the target, almost impossible. We were reminded of certain shooting contests held in various countries, Mexico for example. There is a contest for shooting fans that is performed with a lamb which is released at one point and runs through the hills. I believe it runs some 200 meters and while it is moving one is permitted to fire three times at it. The best marksmen, having enough time and being calm while the animal is running the 200 meters, very rarely hit it twice. It is very difficult and it is very extraordinary when they can hit it three times while taking a lot of time and being absolutely calm and quiet. In general this was not done with rifles with telescopic sights but with rifles with what they call Lyman sights, which is the type of sight used by the North American Garand rifles, and with some shooting rifles that have a small circle for a sight in the center of which the target is placed.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

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To fire with speed one fires much better with that type of rifle than with a telescopic sight because one does not lose sight of the target. And according to the cables they were talking about a rifle with a 4 by 18-power (sight--ed.). That is a rifle that brings the target very close. The more powerful the sight the more sensitive it is to any movement and the target gets lost. There is also the circumstance--and all this seems to indicate that the rifle may have appeared there as part of the plot, that they may have placed the rifle, which is not precisely the weapon for shooting 80 meters nor for firing three shots.

A telescopic sight is a weapon used for firing 300, 400, 500, and even 600 meters and even more. And the comrades who came in the Granma--many of them--could hit a plate at 600 meters, with a rifle, sitting down, and not snapping off shots. It is the rifle of a marksman for distance firing. It is really strange that one who is going to make an 80-meter shot from a window would purchase a rifle with a telescopic sight when any other type of weapon without a telescopic sight would have been much more appropriate for a shot at that distance. That is one of the strange circumstances that are already beginning to be seen.

Another detail that called my attention is that the rifle was purchased by mail for 12.28 or something that that; that is, 12 dollars. A good sight like that one, alone, is worth the 12 dollars and more. In what part of the world do they sell high-powered rifles with telescopic sights through catalogues for 12.28? We bought a few of those rifles and we know what they are worth, and we had the need to buy many sights and we know what the sights cost. That was another strange fact.

But a series of things which are really strange began to accumulate. It is supposed that a man has a rifle with a telescopic sight in order to fire with safety from a distance and assure accuracy against a fixed target or against a moving target. When you fire against a moving target the telescopic sight becomes a hindrance. This weapon is used to fire accurately from a distance. In other words the individual who would try to use a telescopic sight would do so in an attempt to get accuracy and safety. In this case, against a moving target, 80 meters away, accuracy was not sought and the curious thing is that safety was also not sought.

Because it is very strange, and this is what reveals that a fanatic was not involved here, in my opinion. And in these matters one must always base oneself on opinion, on suppositions. But in the first place it is undeniable that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic--probably it would be the first time in history that a fanatic has used a telescopic sight. It would be the

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first time in history. Fanatics have used revolvers, pistols, hand grenades, but never telescopic sights. And what is more, in general, fanatics do not operate from a fifth floor window. In general, fanatics confess and explain why they acted, immediately. It is a psychological reaction by a fanatic.

Here we have the strange case that the accused, the alleged assassin, fires from his place of employment. Nobody who intends to escape--that is if he is not a fanatic--somebody who is paid, who intends to escape, is willing to perpetrate such a crime from the very place he works. A place where he would be identified within five minutes. A place where within five minutes he would be fiercely pursued everywhere. He would have sought a roof on another building. He would have rented an apartment along the route. He would have situated himself with his telescopic sight rifle at a distance which would have allowed him to escape.

It is very strange that a person at his very place of work, where he would be identified in five minutes, would carry out an act of this type from such a place and at the same time attempt to escape. There is no logic in this. There is no sense in this. Such a series of strange circumstances as these. Then to use that type of rifle from there. To try to escape knowing that he would be immediately identified. All these are the contradictions, the illogical and inexplicable things which both show that either a guilty person was involved, that a guilty person was fabricated, or that the perpetrator of the crime--because these two things fit here--either this person is not guilty and was turned into a guilty person by the police, or this person is the one who fired and then all his actions have no other logical explanation or would have no other explanation that that of a person who kills, thinks he will escape, but at the same time would be perfectly identified as the doer of the crime.

There would only be one meaning to this: a person who is perfectly prepared to carry out the act with a promise he would escape, who was assigned a series of previous activities and steps to compromise or not to compromise, but to have the blame fall, insinuate the responsibility, on those on whom the perpetrators were very interested on having the blame fall.

Because since our last appearance we have obtained new data here. A report in the newspaper EXCELSIOR in Mexico states that this man had visited the Cuban Embassy (corrects himself--ed.) the Cuban Consulate and the Soviet Union Consulate to obtain a transit visa through Cuba to the Soviet Union. We immediately checked with our consular officials.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued



The newspaper version is very objective and explains how this man had walked away disguised, slamming the door, because he was not given a visa. We asked for information and it was established that it was true that on 27 November (as heard) he appeared at our consulate in Mexico. (corrects himself) in September. Then, he had requested a visa. He was told that such a visa could not be granted by a consul without authority from the Foreign Ministry. In turn, the Foreign Ministry did not issue such transit visas unless the nation of final destination did not in turn issue a visa.

What is more we receive many requests for visas in our consulates from many people and ingeneral our functionaries are very cautious, very conservative in this respect because we have to suppose that the enemy is constantly trying to send agents here and this is why we take many steps and we do not grant visa to anyone requesting one. We must know their antecedents perfectly. Accordingly, the functionary refused him the visa.

Now, Saturday night, the other day, scarcely 24 hours after Kennedy's death, agents of the Mexican federal police arrested the employee--she has Mexican citizenship--from our consulate and also the employee's husband. Why did they arrest him? What was the purpose of arresting him? (corrects himself--ed.) They arrested her? They arrested her to question her and treated her in a brutal manner. They maltreated her. They imputed that she had supposed relations with the suspect of Kennedy's assassination. They tried to get some information by means of coercion. We did not know about this. I was unaware of this when I spoke. I understand it was Saturday night.

This shows how everything was shaping up. The police agents alleged that they questioned her with an eye toward the visit which this Mr. Oswald made to the Cuban consulate. How did they know? Who told them? Where were they told this? Because we did not know about it. Because it was a routine matter. No one in the Foreign Ministry, none of the functionaries had even identified that individual who appeared as an alleged suspect as one of the hundreds of persons who appeared to request a visa.

Hence, the American police knew about it. Hence the Dallas police reported it. Why did they know it? Why did they report it? Why had not this appeared in the newspapers yet? And it did appear in a Mexican newspaper two or three days latter? Here we can see clearly see the warp and the woof. What purpose did this man have in going to the Cuban Consulate in Mexico? What pretext did he use? Request a transit visa? If he wanted to travel to the Soviet Union he could have gone by way of England which is closer and he had more facilities, by way of France, by way of many nations in Europe. Why did he show up in Mexico to make a longer trip and requested a transit visa to the Soviet Union, by way of Cuba?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued

In the hypothesis that this man would have been the real slayer, it would be clear that the intellectual perpetrators of the murder were preparing the gambit (cuartade) carefully. They sent this man to request a visa from Cuba. Just imagine! Just imagine! Mr. Kennedy had been shot by an individual who was known. It was known where he worked. He had been in the Soviet Union and the President of the United States turned out to have been murdered by this person just after he had returned from the Soviet Union by way of Cuba. It was the ideal gambit. All the ideal conditions to put in the head of North American public opinion (pounds the lectern--ed.) the suspicion that it had been a communist and an agent--how would they say it--of Cuba and of the Soviet Union.

It is very strange that anybody who had been in the Soviet Union, who when he was there the first time passed through Cuba. If he had been given a passport with no trouble if he had money to go to Mexico, why did he have to come to Cuba except for the only and exclusive purpose of leaving a trial, of spinning a web? Why did he get angry when he was told that it was impossible? Why did he slam the door? Why did he leave? No friend of Cuba, no communist does this when he visits our consulates. Nobody behaves in that crude manner and of course we have no other background for the accused. We have no other antecedents than those that are published by the press.

We will never categorically declare that somebody is guilty of something if we do not have irrefutable proof of it. However, basing ourselves on hypothesis, if he was the true executioner of the deed, his trip to Mexico, his alleged interview with the press where he presented himself as a defender of Cuba shortly before the events, his supposed brawl with alleged counterrevolutionaries, in all that the perfectly planned gambit could be seen. Then everything is perfectly explainable. Somebody who was offered the chance to escape, fired, left a trial, was identified, and disappeared they would then say he came to Cuba, that he had been in Cuba before the assassination because as can be seen that if he was the guilty one, he did try to escape.

Afterwards he was arrested and he smiled before the television cameras. He did not confess. He denied everything. He did not permit the use of a lie detector, and gentlemen the surprising, the incredible, what increases the suspicion that the entire world has, is that barely 36 or 42 hours later in the basement of a jail surrounded by police agents, he was murdered. He did not speak one word more.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2954--Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

May 15, 1964

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA**

Re: Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila

It will be recalled that Dr. Herminio Portell-Vila, 4740 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., was interviewed on February 17, 1964, concerning one of his articles which appeared in the December 22, 1963, issue of the Spanish language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre", published in New York City. The article was entitled "President Kennedy's Strange Assassination." Portell-Vila explained at that time that the material for the above article was obtained from public source material such as American newspapers and magazines, and foreign language newspapers and publications.

As will be recalled, Portell-Vila was a former Professor of History at the University of Havana who came to the United States in 1960 as a political refugee from the Castro Regime.

On May 13, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila advised that he had received a message from an unknown source within Cuba which indicated in part that the files pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's relations in Moscow, Russia, with two Cuban Ambassadors there, were turned over to the Castro brothers on November 24, 1963, just two days after the assassination. The message was dated November 24, 1963, and he received same before the twelfth of December, 1963.

Around the time of its receipt, he gave the original of this part to Mrs. Mariada Arensberg, Secretary of the Cuban Freedom Committee, 1737 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He believed she passed it on to an unknown Government agency, adding that he believed she had contacts in the State Department.

Portell-Vila said that he did not have a copy of this part of the message but reconstructed it from memory as follows:

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2955

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EXPEDIENTE RELACION OSWALDO CON CONCHESO EN  
ARCHIVO MARIN HERRERA ENTREGADO POR HERMANOS SIAMESES.

He interpreted this as follows:

File of relations of Oswald with Conchoso (Cuban Embassy in Moscow) from files of Marin Herrera (Ministry of Foreign Relations, Havana), handed today to the Castro brothers.

He pointed out that there may have also been a preposition or two contained in it, but that the above was its contents as far as he could remember. It was pointed out to him that there did not appear to be any mention of the Cuban Ambassadors to Russia as his initial information would indicate. He then said that the names of the two ambassadors were included after "Conchoso" in the message. One ambassador was designated by the word Oliva, as he recalled. He could not recall how the name of the other ambassador was designated.

Dr. Portell-Vila then said that his interpretation of the message is based on the prearranged meaning of certain words in the message. According to him, "MARIN HERRERA" was a reference to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana, because the building in which the ministry is located was built some 45 or 50 years ago by Mr. Marin Herrera. It had other owners later on until Cuba bought it. "CONCHESO" is a reference to the Cuban Embassy in Moscow because the first Cuban Ambassador to Moscow, in 1942, was a Mr. Conchoso. "OSWALDO" is Oswald in Spanish, a Christian name. "HERMANOS SIAMESES" is a reference to the Castro brothers, Fidel and Raul. He said that the two ambassadors to whom reference is made are Carlos Olivares and Faure Chomon, who were the Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow during the period that Oswald was in Russia.

The above message with his interpretation of same constitutes Portell-Vila's entire information dealing with possible contact of Oswald with Cuban diplomats in Russia. He said that he has not heard of any information in this



respect from any other source, nor of contacts with Cubans by Oswald except what he had read in newspapers or other public source media, or previously reported concerning a speech of Fidel Castro on November 27, 1963, wherein Castro made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba.

Regarding his source, and as previously pointed out, Portell-Vila said that the actual identity of the source is unknown to him, but the source is part of an underground movement in Cuba. Regarding the source's reliability, Portell-Vila said that the information furnished by the source in the past has been reliable for the greater part. He said that he had made inquiry through means available to him within Cuba concerning the reliability of the source, and was informed that he could consider the informant reliable. He said he could not and would not elaborate further, even under legal process, as to the mechanics used in his obtaining this information, nor concerning the identity of the person attesting to the reliability of the informant, because he feared that disaster would befall those involved.

He explained that this information was probably furnished to him as a person whose background attested that he was anti-Castro, and whose position and contacts in this country, exemplified best by his writing articles for "Bohemia Libre," marked him as a person who could put any information against Castro to use, or place it in the proper official hands for exploitation.

On May 14, 1964, Dr. Portell-Vila exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the December 22, 1963, edition of "Bohemia Libre." It is entitled, "El Extrano Asesinato Del Presidente Kennedy" (President Kennedy's Strange Assassination). It starts on page twenty of this magazine. It is the article previously referred to above, and which Dr. Portell-Vila said was the product of research of public source material, and his interpretative analysis of same.

On the same date he also exhibited a copy of his article which appears in Spanish in the February 2, 1964, issue of the magazine "Bohemia Internacional" a Spanish language magazine which is printed in Venezuela, according to Portell-Vila. It is entitled, "CAMBIO DE DISFRAZ" (Change of Disguise) and starts on page sixteen. It pertains generally to Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee aspect of the assassination. Again, according to Portell-Vila, as in the case of his previous article on the assassination, the material is the result of research and interpretative analysis on his part of public source material where Oswald is concerned, with the exception of a brief reference to Oswald's being in contact with the previously named Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Russia. The message from the unknown source in Cuba previously described is the source for this reference in the article.

With respect to this reference in the article, and by way of explanation, it is to be noted that a translation of Dr. Portell-Vila's article appearing in the February 2, 1964, issue of "Bohemia Internacional" is contained in the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor, dated May 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. Therein Portell-Vila, on the topic of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, stated in part:

During the course of 1960-1961, he was a visiting professor at the University of Florida in Gainesville, where there was a branch of the "Fair Play" in operation. It boasted that it had 41 branches in the United States and four in Canada, with a membership of 8,000. The New Orleans branch was not among them at the time, because it was not formed until two years later, when Lee Harvey Oswald, the presumed assassin of President Kennedy, returned to the United States after his contacts with the Communist Cuban Ambassadors in Moscow, Faure Chomon and Carlos Olivares. Concerning this last-mentioned fact, the communist dictatorship of Cuba says nothing, although the Kromalin has turned over to the United States a file with the documents referring to Oswald in the Soviet Union.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This is the part of the article to which Portell-Vila was referring above, the source of which is the message from his unknown source in Cuba.

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

It is also indicated in the same translation of his article, that he further states that:

Besides, the information from the anti-communist underground movement which operates right under the nose of Raul Roca Garcia, in the Ministry of State in Havana, shows that Oswald's relations with the "Fair Play for Communist Cuba" began before July, 1962, when he returned from the Soviet Union, and that they had been sponsored by Castro's diplomatic agents in Moscow, at the time Oswald was there.

As previously pointed out, Portell-Vila in his interview of May 13, 1964, indicated that his only information in this regard was the message from his source in Cuba, and on May 14, 1964, he stated that the article expressed his interpretative analysis of this information.

It is noted that the translation also states that:

During his speech of November 27, 1963, at the University of Havana, when Castro said "the first time that Oswald was in Cuba", his tongue was under the influence of "Furleta" cognac, and he revealed something which is very important.

It will be recalled in this respect that Portell-Vila advised during his February 17, 1964, interview that he read in a November 29, 1963, publication that in a speech on November 27, 1963, Fidel Castro, whether through a slip of the tongue or as the result of the influence of liquor, made a comment which suggested that Oswald may have previously made at least one visit to Cuba. He conjectured that this trip of Oswald could have taken place while he was in Mexico last year or perhaps while he was in Russia. He said at the time he had no additional information in this regard.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of May 8, 1964, which advised that Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry denied that he ever received a letter from the Justice Department and that he had been requested by any official of the FBI not to arrest Oswald or Ruby, as alleged in an article from the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer."

By letter dated May 13, 1964, from the Deputy Attorney General we were advised that a check of the files of the Department of Justice discloses no reference to an alleged letter from a high official of the Justice Department to Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry nor any reference that an FBI official was asked to request the Dallas Police not to arrest Oswald or Ruby.

This completes our inquiry in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2956

Date 12/9/631

MITCHELL SCIBOR, General Production Manager, Kleins Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD on December 7, 1963, that an Italian carbine, serial number C2766, was sold by Kleins to A. HIDELELL, Dallas, Texas, with 4 power rifle scope mounted. This is shown on the order as "Italian carbine 6.574X scope" for a single price of \$19.95. SCIBOR advised that if the rifle were sold alone, the price would be \$12.78. If the rifle had been shipped with the rifle scope unmounted separate entries add separate prices would have been shown on the order blank for both the rifle and the rifle scope. SCIBOR advised that the rifle would have been packed with the scope mounted and rifle assembled and then the entire unit wrapped for mailing.

SCIBOR advised that a search of the records was made for any other purchased in the variations of the name HIDELELL as well as in the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD and no other orders or sales to anyone using these names were found.

SCIBOR stated that no sales of ammunition were found under these names, including ammunition for the rifle or a .38 caliber revolver. The records were searched from February 22, 1963, the date that Kleins received the rifle in stock to November 22, 1963.

On 12/7/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-8115  
by SA FRANCIS M. HENWOOD/MJT Date dictated 12/9/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2957

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Date 6/4/64

WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, age 15, furnished the following information:

On April 10, 1963, sometime between 9:00 and 10:00 PM, COLEMAN, along with his godfather, RONALD ANDRIES, were building some shelves in COLEMAN's bedroom. At the time, COLEMAN was standing in the doorway which leads from his bedroom to the outside of the house on the north side of his residence. COLEMAN heard a blast and his first impression was that it was a car backfire. COLEMAN ran immediately to the fence which separates the property where he resides and that of the Mormon Church Parking Lot. COLEMAN stepped up on a bicycle, which was leaning against the fence, and which put him in a position to look into the Mormon Church Parking Lot and the back of the church property.

Upon looking into this parking lot, COLEMAN observed two men, hereinafter referred to as No. 1 and No. 2. No. 1 was at the back of a white or beige 1950 Ford and was hurrying towards the driver's side of this car. COLEMAN observed no other person in the car. The car was parked headed towards Turtle Creek Boulevard (or away from COLEMAN) with the motor running and the headlights on. No. 2 was about ten yards behind No. 1 at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, or parking lot, from the alley entrance to this parking lot. No. 1 was almost directly in front of COLEMAN and No. 2 was to COLEMAN's right. No. 2 was walking in a direction away from the alley entrance and towards a 1958 black over white, two-door Chevrolet sedan. This Chevrolet was parked in the second parking slot to the east of the alley entrance headed in towards a fence which separates the church property and that of General EDWIN A. WALKER. A Renault automobile belonging to the church caretaker was parked in the first parking slot.

COLEMAN stated his immediate attention was directed toward No. 1. No. 1 got into the 1950 Ford and, as he did so, glanced back in the direction of COLEMAN. This man got into the

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on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEF Date dictated 6/3/64

ash

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958

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DL 100-10461

car and drove off at a normal rate of speed towards the exit from the church parking lot onto Turtle Creek Boulevard. COLEMAN stated he did not notice if No. 1 was carrying anything in his hands. He stated No. 1 was wearing khaki pants, a sport shirt with figures in it, and was a white male, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5'10" tall, and weighing about 130 pounds. He stated this man had dark, bushy hair, a thin face with a large nose, and was "real skinny."

COLEMAN stated he was able to observe this even though it was nighttime, as the church has a floodlight which was on at the time, and which lights up the parking lot.

COLEMAN then looked back towards No. 2 and observed that he was, by this time, at the driver's side of the Chevrolet. He had the door open and the front seat pushed forward. He was leaning through the car door and into the back seat area of this car. COLEMAN then returned to his residence and did not observe how or when No. 2 left the parking lot. About an hour later, while being questioned by a police officer, COLEMAN noticed that the Chevrolet was gone, as were all other cars that had been in the parking lot when he first observed the two men, with the exception of the caretaker's Renault. COLEMAN advised that, when he first observed these two men along with the 1950 Ford and the 1958 Chevrolet, there were about six other cars parked in the parking lot.

COLEMAN described No. 2 as a white male, about 6'1", about 200 pounds, wearing a dark, long-sleeve shirt, and dark pants. COLEMAN advised he never saw No. 2's face and could not furnish any information as to his age. He also stated he did not recall anything about No. 2's hair. He advised that when he first observed No. 2 he did not notice if he was carrying anything, although this was possible, as his attention was mainly directed towards No. 1 at that time.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

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COLEMAN advised he had never seen either man or either car at any time before or after this incident.

COLEMAN stated he has seen numerous photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he was shown a photograph of OSWALD among several other photographs. He stated that neither man resembled OSWALD and that he had never seen anyone in or around the WALKER residence or the church before or after April 10, 1963, who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

COLEMAN explained that, from where he was standing looking over the fence, he could not see down the alley behind WALKER's residence, as there is a stockade fence around some garbage cans in the southwest corner of the church parking lot, and this blocked his view down the alley.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

Date 6/4/641

It was personally observed on June 3, 1964, by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE that the distance from the door in the residence of WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, to the place at the stockade fence where he observed incidents on the night of April 10, 1963, in the church parking lot at about 9:00 PM, is approximately fourteen feet.

COLEMAN was requested to re-enact his actions upon hearing the blast of what he first thought was a backfire on the night of April 10, 1963. It was personally observed by Special Agents BARRETT and LEE that it required COLEMAN two seconds to go from where he was standing in a doorway to the stockade fence, a distance of about fourteen feet.

It was personally observed by Special Agents BARRETT and LEE, based on information furnished by WALTER KIRK COLEMAN on June 3, 1964, that from the point where COLEMAN states he observed a man walking towards a 1950 Ford to the alley entrance of the church parking lot, it is approximately forty-five feet. It was also personally observed that the distance from where COLEMAN states he first saw a man walking towards a 1958 Chevrolet it is twenty-one feet to the alley entrance of the church parking lot.

It was personally observed by Special Agents BARRETT and LEE that it is approximately thirty-five feet from the alley entrance of the WALKER property (4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard) to the alley entrance of the church parking lot.

on 6/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/3/64  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

Date 6/5/641

WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, was reinterviewed in connection with the information he had previously furnished Bureau Agents on June 3, 1964, in connection with incidents he observed on the night of April 10, 1963, in the parking lot of the Mormon Church. This church parking lot is located adjacent to the property of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, U. S. Army (retired), 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

COLEMAN stated he was able to observe what he had seen because the lights in the church and the floodlight, which is attached to the church building and lights up the church parking lot, were on at the time.

Concerning the foreign-made car he had observed parked next to the 1958 black and white Chevrolet, COLEMAN stated he believes this was a Renault but it could have been some other make of automobile as he does not know what a Renault looks like.

He stated at the time there were about six other cars observed by him in the lot other than the 1950 white or light beige Ford and the 1958 Chevrolet. He added, however, there could have been some other cars parked to his left as he looked into the lot as he did not look in that direction.

He stated the reason he ran to the fence and looked into the church parking lot was that he became curious after hearing what he thought was a backfire of an automobile as it is unusual to hear such noises in this neighborhood. He returned to the house because he did not think that a shot had been fired and there was no other reason for him to continue observing the man near the 1958 black and white Chevrolet.

on 6/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT and  
IVAN D. LEE:VM Date dictated 6/5/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958—Continued

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DL 100-10461  
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In connection with the copies of Police Department reports furnished by Officer J. E. BROWN, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, on May 28, 1964, concerning investigation by that agency of the shooting at the residence of Major General WALKER on April 10, 1963, the following discrepancies as determined through this investigation should be noted:

1. The report of Officers D. P. TUCKER and E. G. NORVELL states, "Officer E. G. NORVELL found the bullet..." and it "was given to Det. J. E. BROWN, Crime Laboratory Division." On May 28, 1964, Detective DON E. McELROY advised he found the bullet and turned it over to Officer BROWN. On the same date, Officer BROWN stated he obtained the bullet from Officer NORVELL. Officer TUCKER, on June 2, 1964, and former Officer NORVELL, on June 3, 1964, both stated NORVELL found the bullet and he, in turn, gave it to McELROY, who said he would take it or give it to the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory.
2. The report of Officers TUCKER and NORVELL states, "A witness by ssn, Kirk Coleman, w/m/14, 4338 Newton, LA 8 7059, states he was sitting in the back room of his home, and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun, and he ran outside and pulled himself up over the stockade fence in the rear yard, and as he looked onto the church parking lot he saw some unk/w/m/ speed down the driveway towards Turtle Crkks, in either 49 or 50 Ford, light green. He then noticed what appeared to be a w/m with the door open on a 58 Chev., blk with white stripe down side,

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"states this person had the seat pushed up and was leaning over as if he was putting something into the floorboards. This person got inside the Chev. and sped away from the lot. (There was a meeting of some sort in the church, and the lot was full of cars, but at the time the time the witness looked out there these were the only people on the lot)." On June 3, 1964, WALTER KIRK COLEMAN, 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, furnished Bureau Agents the following noted discrepancies in connection with the above report: a) COLEMAN was standing at an outside door at the time of the shot, not "sitting in the back room." b) The shot sounded to COLEMAN like a car backfire, not a "shot from a shotgun." c) COLEMAN observed one unknown white male hurrying towards a 1950 white or beige Ford (not light green) and, after getting in behind the steering wheel, this person drove away at a normal rate of speed. He did not "speed down the driveway." d) COLEMAN observed a second unknown white male at a point about twenty-five feet inside the church property, from the alley entrance or exit. When COLEMAN next observed this individual, this person was at the driver's side of a 1958 black over white Chevrolet, two-door sedan, not a "58 Chev. blk. with white stripe down side." e) COLEMAN stated this second individual was observed by him leaning from the car door into the back seat area of the Chevrolet and COLEMAN could not tell what this man was doing, nor did COLEMAN watch



UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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what this man was doing because, at this point, COLEMAN returned to his residence. f) The TUCKER - NORVILL report states COLEMAN advised the lot was "full of cars." COLEMAN advised Bureau Agents there were about six other cars in addition to the Ford and Chevrolet in the lot at the time. g) The TUCKER - NORVILL report reflects interview of "Robert Surrey" (correct spelling SURREY) concerning two men in a dark 1963 Ford seen by SURREY on Monday, April 8, 1963, in the alley behind WALKER's residence. The report of Detectives McILROY and VAN CLEAVE, dated April 10, 1963, states SURREY saw the 1963 Ford and two men, no other description, on April 6, 1963 (Saturday), parked at the rear of WALKER's residence. The report of Officers DELLINGER and ROSE, dated April 11, 1963, contains an interview of SURREY concerning the incident about seeing the 1963 Ford and two men, but does not state when SURREY saw this car or the men and the report gives the impression it occurred on April 10, 1963. h) On June 3, 1964, ROBERT A. SURREY advised Bureau Agents he observed the 1963 dark brown or maroon Ford parked on Avondale Street near the alley entrance, which alley runs behind WALKER's residence. SURREY stated this incident took place on April 8, 1963 (Monday), and he described the individuals as one being a white male in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, 160 pounds, and the second as a white male, in his 30's, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 190 pounds. He stated both men were well-dressed in suits, shirts and ties.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2958-Continued

ORIGIN Field		OFFICE Chicago	FILE NO CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research		Investigation continued	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		Assassination of President Kennedy
Chicago, Illinois	11/26-11/29/63		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
Special Agents Edward Z. Tucker and Joseph E. Noonan			
DETAILS			
SUMMARY			
<p>A white male, American, of unknown reliability, in December 1963, had been attempting to negotiate a sale of machine guns to a Cuban revolutionary whose name is known. The Cuban is alleged to have made a comment the day before the assassination of President Kennedy that "We now have plenty of money - our new backers are Jews - as soon as we (or they) take care of Kennedy . . . ."</p> <p>The Cuban advised the American that before any deals could be consummated the Cuban superiors would have to approve the American and satisfy themselves that he was not a CIA agent.</p> <p>Discussion with the security agencies on this matter resulted in a conclusion that inasmuch as the investigation reflected a threat to President Johnson, who has announced his intention of continuing the late President's policies, the Secret Service would have primary jurisdiction in the case and that we would keep the other security agencies informed. Subsequently, at the direction of the Secret Service, the American contacted the Cuban and an arrangement was made to meet the Cuban's superiors. The Cuban was identified as belonging to the 30th of November Group. (This group was primarily interested, at least in the Chicago area, in obtaining money and disseminating propaganda of anti-Castro nature. It was the consensus of other security agencies that it was doubtful this 30th of November Group would be involved in illegal activities.) The American and the Cuban discussed the policies of President Johnson during their meetings, and the Cuban described President Johnson as a common person who would get things done. The Cuban stated that President Kennedy was an intellectual,</p>			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
See last page		/S/ Edward Z. Tucker SPECIAL AGENT/S/ Joseph E. Noonan	12-3-63
		APPROVED	DATE
		/S/ Maurice G. Martineau ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	12-3-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

4-10 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-51880-1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959



2.

CO-2-34,030

a rich man's son who "did not give a damn about people," while President Johnson would work with the people. In any case, the Cuban stated that President Johnson would not stand in their way.

A few days later the American was informed by the Cuban and another unknown Cuban that he was a member of a group of six persons and that they had one "banker". Two of the members of this group owned a small screw machine factory. (It should be noted at this point that automatic weapons can readily be obtained as souvenirs if the barrels have been plugged, and it is the practice of gun runners to obtain these plugged weapons, take them to an unscrupulous screw machine operator and have the barrels reamed out since the plugging is mainly lead.) The American informed the two Cubans that since the assassination of President Kennedy a great deal of "heat" had been created and that his party was willing to provide the guns to the Cubans for a nominal downpayment if the Cuban group could provide them with the responsible party in the Chicago area who would vouch that the remainder of the money would be paid to them after the deal had been consummated. The American informed the Cubans that his group was saving six guns, and should they be double-crossed they intended to take retribution.

The investigation continued some time, with the Cuban and the American meeting regularly and discussing the possible purchase of guns and ammunition for the Cuban. At no time did any of the conversation between the American and the Cuban reflect that the activities in which the Cubans were engaged in any way had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. None of the persons involved in this investigation had any connection with the assassination, nor was there any indication that any of the persons involved had any information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. The investigation is continuing along lines other than that involved in the assassination.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2959—Continued

Gov. Connally talks with reporters Friday at White House after chat with President.

# Connally Tells JFK Texas for Democrats

By ROBERT E. BASKIN

Washington Bureau of The News  
WASH. — Gov. John B. Connally of Texas Friday advised President Kennedy that the "general political atmosphere" of his state is favorable to the Democratic party as 1964 approaches.

At the same time, Connally acknowledged to reporters after talking to the President for about 45 minutes, that Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., has "considerable strength" in Texas.

He said he told Kennedy that the 1964 campaign will be a hard one, but that he is confident Democratic nominees would win.

Connally cited a recent Belden Poll which showed Kennedy leading Goldwater by 8 percentage points in the state. Projecting this, Connally said, Kennedy's edge over Goldwater in a contest held today would be 243,000 votes if 3 million voters turn out.

(IN 1963, Kennedy defeated Richard M. Nixon by only 46,000 votes in Texas.)

Connally said the President asked a number of questions about his gubernatorial administration and the record of the Legislature. There has been

little criticism over the state's either, Connally reported.

Kennedy remarked that he had heard very little about civil rights problems in Texas, Connally said.

"I told him everybody had worked at it, at the state, county and city levels," the governor said, "and that remarkable progress had been made."

CONNALLY said he did not view civil rights as the paramount issue in next year's presidential election in Texas. After the nominations have been made and the platforms drawn, he declared, "There won't be much to choose between the two parties" on civil rights.

He said he wouldn't undertake to define what the major issue is likely to be in 1964 "because I don't know."

Connally told reporters that Goldwater is being acclaimed as a conservative by many people "who really don't know him."

"His image may fade when they find out about him," Connally said.

Connally said he had been asked to make recommendations on plans for the President's Nov. 18-22 visit to Texas and that he expected to be able

to present something to the White House in about a week.

HE DECLINED to discuss details at the present time.

"Many places in the state want him to come," Connally said.

Among them, he said, are Corpus Christi and San Angelo, plus the four big Texas cities: Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth and San Antonio. In addition, he reported, two colleges have made serious bids for the President to appear at their campuses. He declined to name the colleges.

Asked about reported plans for the President to attend a dinner in Houston honoring Congressman Albert Thomas on the night of Nov. 21, Connally said the White House would have to answer that question.

He said he would characterize the President's Texas trip as a political campaign trip "as such."

"It's not my place to determine that, however," he added.

WHITE HOUSE sources last week frankly stated that the visit would be a political one.

Earlier Friday the governor called on Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman to urge induction of funds in the next budget to keep screwworms, which infest cattle, out of Texas, which has largely eliminated them. He also discussed with Freeman the Toledo Bend Dam on the Sabana River, a project in which Texas, Louisiana and the federal government will cooperate.

Connally also visited the Pentagon, where he met with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Deputy Secretary Roswell L. Gilpatrick. The governor carried with him data showing a decline in prime military contracts in Texas from 1958 to 1962.

Friday night he attended a reception given by touring East Texas Chamber of Commerce members in honor of the Texas congressional delegation, after which he was scheduled to fly back to Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2960



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL

Commission Exhibit No. 2961

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 NO 100-16601/jas

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 5, 1964, concerning schedules of the Continental Trailways and the Greyhound bus lines in September, 1963, for the route from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas.

The information reported on pages 10 and 11 of the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Daniel W. Fufts, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Houston, Texas, does not represent a schedule of all Greyhound buses running from New Orleans to Houston in September, 1963. The full schedule of Greyhound buses making that trip on September 25, 1963, is set forth on page 3 of the December 24, 1963, report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender in the Oswald case.

On September 9, 1964, Mr. E. A. Reinherr, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound bus lines, New Orleans, and Mr. Major Green, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways bus lines, New Orleans, confirmed that their respective companies are the only interstate bus lines operating between New Orleans and Houston. Messrs. Reinherr and Green also confirmed that the schedules of trips by their companies between New Orleans and Houston as set forth on pages 3 and 12 of the report of Special Agent Callender dated December 24, 1963, are correct and complete. According to Mr. Reinherr, the time differential in connection with several of the Greyhound lines' runs between New Orleans and Houston is occasioned by different routes utilized and the number of stops made en route.

Sincerely yours,

On December 16, 1963, Mr. E. A. REINHERR, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, 1710 Tulane Avenue, furnished the following information to SAA JAMES E. SCHMIDT, JR.:

There are 13 separate buses leaving New Orleans within a 24-hour period going to or through Houston, Texas. These buses can be identified as to time leaving New Orleans and arriving Houston on the schedule in effect during the latter part of September, 1963. He advised that a one-way trip to Houston, Texas, from New Orleans costs \$9.70, and a round-trip ticket from New Orleans to Houston costs \$17.50.

The daily schedules in effect in the latter part of September, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston, Texas, are as follows:

LEAVING NEW ORLEANSARRIVING HOUSTON

12:45 AM	11:20 AM (Same day)
2:15 AM	11:15 AM (Same day)
3:30 AM	3:25 PM (Same day)
5:00 AM	4:55 PM (Same day)
7:00 AM	3:55 PM (Same day)
7:00 AM	6:35 PM (Same day)
9:45 AM	9:10 PM (Same day)
10:30 AM	10:35 PM (Same day)
1:45 PM	1:00 AM (Next day)
2:45 PM	12:20 AM (Next day)
5:45 PM	4:40 AM (Next day)
8:15 PM	7:55 AM (Next day)
10:45 PM	7:35 AM (Next day)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2962

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2961



PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AT ABOUT TIME  
OF HIS DEFECTION

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
AFTER HIS ARREST



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2964



OSWALD AT PRESS CONFERENCE IN  
ASSEMBLY ROOM, FRIDAY NIGHT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

U. S. Secret Service

TO : Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel  
President's Commission on the Assassination  
of President Kennedy  
FROM : James J. Rowley, Chief *JJR*

DATE: September 15, 1964

File No.: 00-2-34030

SUBJECT: Fair Play for Cuba Circulars

There is forwarded herewith two circulars concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Number one bears a rubber stamp Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Number two bears the rubber stamp A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana.

These circulars were taken from the possession of Lee Oswald by the New Orleans Police Department at the time he was arrested on August 9, 1963. They were secured by the Secret Service in New Orleans, Louisiana from the New Orleans Police Department on November 23, 1964, and forwarded to the Secret Service in Dallas on that date by a memorandum from SAIC John Rice (Secret Service Control No. 88 previously furnished the Commission). The pamphlets were forwarded to the Headquarters of the Secret Service by a office memorandum to the Chief from SAIC Sorrels in Dallas dated May 21, 1964. (Secret Service Control No. 1515 previously furnished the Commission).



*Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2966



COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2966 A

**HANDS  
OFF  
CUBA!**

**Join the Fair Play for  
Cuba Committee**

**NEW ORLEANS CHARTER  
MEMBER BRANCH**

*Free Literature, Lectures*

**LOCATION:**

L. H. OSWALD  
4907 MAGAZINE ST  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**EVERYONE WELCOME!**

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2966-A

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 2966 B

**HANDS  
OFF  
CUBA!**

**Join the Fair Play for  
Cuba Committee**

**NEW ORLEANS CHARTER  
MEMBER BRANCH**

*Free Literature, Lectures*

**LOCATION:**

A J HIDEELL  
P. O. BOX 30016  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**EVERYONE WELCOME!**

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2966-B





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 2, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated May 12, 1964, and pursuant to the informal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 15, 1964, examinations were conducted on the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases and the C8 cartridge to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the Cl4 rifle more than once.

As a result of these examinations, numerous marks were found on these items of the type produced by the magazine follower, chamber, extractor or ejector of a weapon.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the Cl4 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the Cl4 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the Cl4 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of Cl4; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the Cl4 rifle.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2968



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2967

Date December 11, 1963

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

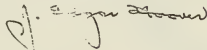
1

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Sincerely yours,



Mr. ALBERT GUY BOGARD, Salesman, Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following written statement:

"Dallas, Texas  
December 9, 1963

"I, Albert Guy Bogard, make the following statement voluntarily to C. Ray Hall, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to get me to make this statement. I have been told that I do not have to make a statement, and that I have a right to talk with a lawyer before making any statement. I have been told that this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born December 30, 1924, at Coshatta, La., and finished the eleventh grade in school. I am now living in Dallas, Texas, and work as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury located at 118 East Commerce.

"On Saturday, November 9, 1963, at about 3:00 to 4:00 PM, a young man came in the showroom at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, and stated he was interested in a car. This young man was alone, and I did not see him drive up in a car. I introduced myself to this man, and asked him for his name about twice before he ever told me his name. This man said his name was Lee Oswald.

"I showed the man all the cars in the showroom, then went outside with him and showed him cars we had

on 12/9/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent C. RAY HALL and  
MAURICE J. WHITNEY Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2968—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2969

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outside. He seemed interested in a red Comet hardtop, so I asked him if he would like to take a ride in one of our cars. It was at this time that the man said his name was Lee Oswald. I asked him if he had a trade-in, and he said he didn't, but was going to pay cash. I asked him if he meant a cash down payment, or full payment of the car in cash, and he said he had some money coming in within two or three weeks and would pay cash for the car.

"I got a car similar to the one in the showroom and I asked the man if he wanted to drive it. He said, 'Yes, I wondered if you were going to let me drive one before I bought.' This man, who had told me his name was Lee Oswald, drove out of our place and drove South on Industrial Blvd. for a short distance, then turned around and drove to Stemmons Freeway. In driving North on Stemmons Freeway, this man drove at speeds up to 75 to 85 miles per hour. He turned off on the Inwood Road exit, then crossed under the Freeway and came back on to the Freeway going South. He drove South to the Colorado Street exit, where he turned off and turned back on to the Freeway going North. He then drove back to my place of business.

"After we got back, I tried to get this man to give me a down payment, and fill out an order for a new car, but he would not do so. I again tried to get the man's address and phone number, but he would not give either his address or a phone number. I do not now recall whether the man said he lived in Oak Cliff or not. I gave this man my business card, and when he would not give me his address, I wrote the

name 'Lee Oswald' on the back of one of my cards and put it back in my pocket.

"On November 22, 1963, after President Kennedy had been killed, I heard a radio broadcast about Lee Oswald being picked up as a suspect, and thought about the man being in about two weeks previously. I found the card in my pocket, that had the name Lee Oswald on it. This was sometime in the afternoon of November 22, 1963. I mentioned this name on the card to some of the other people at the place where I was working, and showed the card to them, remarking, 'He isn't a prospect any more.' I then threw the card in the waste basket.

"That night, while watching the news on television, I saw pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald, the person who was being held by the Dallas Police Dept. in connection with the death of President Kennedy. The following day, I saw photographs of this Lee Harvey Oswald in the newspaper. I am positive that this Lee Harvey Oswald, who was arrested in connection with the death of President Kennedy, is the same person who came to my place of business on November 9, 1963, and gave me his name as Lee Oswald.

"The day after President Kennedy was killed, two Special Agents of the FBI, one of whom was named Clements, contacted me, and I related to them the same information as set out in this statement.

"I have read this statement which is written on this & four (4) other pages and it is true to best of my

Date 12/13/634

DL 100-10461

knowledge.

"/s/ Albert Guy Bogard

"Witnessed:

"/s/ C. Ray Hall, Special Agent, FBI, Dallas, Texas, 12/9/63

"/s/ Maurice J. White, Spc. Agt., F.B.I., Dallas, Tex. 12/9/63"

The following is a description of BOGARD:

Name	ALBERT GUY BOGARD
Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	12/30/24, Coushatta, Louisiana
Height	6'
Weight	169 pounds
Hair	Sandy red, curly
Eyes	Blue
Military Service	NSN 848-06-04, Navy from 4/24/44 to 11/22/47
Social Security Number	433-30-3486
Education	11th grade
Occupation	Car salesman
Relatives	Wife, ILA C. BOGARD 3029 Gorton Road Shreveport, Louisiana; Ex-wife, Mrs. LESLIE J. (MIRIAM) SPURGEONS, Shreveport, Louisiana; Parents - Mr. and Mrs. A. T. BOGARD, Route 1, Coushatta, Louisiana.

JACK A. LAWRENCE, who is presently staying at the home of his parents in law at 144 Tenth Avenue, South Charleston, W. Va., was advised that he was being contacted in connection with a phone call he had made to the Dallas, Texas, Office of the FBI the day after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. LAWRENCE was asked what he knew about JACK L. RUBY, and he said he knew nothing about this man, had never seen him and had had no contact in any way with him. He said he had heard a great deal about him, which was all second hand and which was general knowledge around Dallas. He said he had heard that RUBY was a close friend of the Sheriff of Dallas County, as well as a close friend of newspaper people, especially since he was in the office of the Dallas Morning News at the time of the assassination. He said he had also heard that RUBY knew members of the Dallas police very well. He said all this he had heard after the shootings and that none of it was first-hand knowledge to him.

Mr. LAWRENCE was asked what he knew about LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he said he had never known or seen this man and had never heard of him until his arrest after the assassination. He said that he had called the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas, because of an incident which occurred and about which those who knew of it first hand would not report same, and he felt that all such information should be reported. He said that he called the FBI right in front of those involved; and as a result, his leaving his employment in Dallas at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Company was speeded up and occurred the same day he made the call.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that right after the assassination of President KENNEDY and the arrest of OSWALD the Assistant Sales Manager, PIZZO, and a salesman, AL BOGARD, talked about OSWALD being in there about ten days before. He was looking at a \$3,500 Comet Caliente Sports Car, fully equipped. He took one of these cars a demonstrator belonging to salesman GENE WILSON, for a test drive. This drive took place along the same route taken when President KENNEDY

On 12/11/63 at South Charleston, W. Va. File # Dallas 44-1639  
by SA JOHN B. WOODRUFF and LEON ROSS GRABBE dictated 12/11/63  
encl

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Date November 1, 1963

DL 44-1639  
 PG 44-403  
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came to Dallas and covered the route where he was assassinated. At the same time, the salesman wrote up papers covering the sale of this car to OSWALD, but he told them he was not taking the car at that time, but he would be back in three weeks to get the car and he would pay for it in full in cash.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he knew nothing further about OSWALD but felt this should be reported to the FBI even though the others would not report it.

Mr. LAWRENCE said that in January, 1959, he was in the service and that at that time CASTRO was over throwing the government in Cuba. He said he and others in the service were very much in favor of CASTRO's actions, and they wanted to go down and help him, but he said that he was not discharged from the service until it was too late to go down and do any good. He said that now he is glad he did not help CASTRO because he no longer favors what he has done or what he stands for. He said he is opposed to what CASTRO stands for now and would not help him under any circumstances.

JOHN LAWRENCE, Director of the Mexican Immigration Office, advised that a search of his records relating to the issuance of tourist permits for persons who entered or departed Piedras Negras, Mexico, for the period August 10 to November 15, 1963, failed to reflect any such permit in the name of the following:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as G. L. LEE,  
 ALEX JAMES RILEY.

IRMA L. OSWALD, nee PRONKOV, also  
 known as Mrs. LEE.

MARGUERITE L. OSWALD.

On 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 44-1639-7  
 by SA W. J. M. COLLINS Date dictated 11/30/63

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Date December 1, 1963

ARNULFO VELA ARREOLA, Mexican Customs Officer in Charge of the records relating to automobile permits issued at Piedras Negras, Mexico, advised that he caused a search to be made of the records of that office from August 10, 1961, until November 26, 1963, for the following names and found no record of any automobile permit having been issued in their names:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as O. H. LEE,  
ALEX JAMES HIDELL.

MARINA NYKOLAI VNA OSWALD, nee PRUSAKOV, also  
known as Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARGUERITE CLAVIRE OSWALD

WCD:vm:mam  
DL 100-10461

Confidential informants cognizant of some phases of Communist Party (CP) activity in the New Orleans area were contacted December 2, 1963, and they advised they do not know anyone named LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone using the aliases of OSWALD including A. J. HIDELL nor were they aware of the existence of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Sources acquainted with some phases of Cuban activities in the New Orleans area advised on November 25 and November 26, 1963, that they have no information regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK LEON RUBY, JACK RUBENSTEIN, O. H. LEE, A. J. HIDELL, ALEX JAMES HIDELL, ALEX J. HIDELL, ANA HIDELL, or any variations of the HIDELL name. No sources advised they knew anyone whose last name was HIDELL.

On November 26, 1963, material obtained by search warrant November 23, 1963, by Dallas police officers from the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, as well as materials voluntarily given by Mrs. RUTH PAINE and Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD to Dallas Police Department, all of which was allegedly the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was turned over by Dallas Police Department to SA WARREN C. DE BRUYTS at Dallas, Texas, on November 26, 1963, and this material was in turn taken by SA DE BRUYTS to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., on November 27, 1963.

On 11/26-27/63 at Piedras Negras, Mexico File # SA 89-67

by SA WILLIAM E. OGLESBY/cbl Date dictated 11/30/63

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Commission Exhibit No. 2974

August 20, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 13, 1964, Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff, orally requested of Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, FBI Laboratory, certain information concerning the assassination rifle, Commission Number 139. Mr. Redlich requested information with regard to the following questions:

- 1 - What is the meaning of the term "plunger"?
- 2 - Was the firing pin of the rifle replaced?
- 3 - Does the FBI have information concerning the availability of spare parts for rifles such as Commission Number 139?

You are advised that the term "plunger" is a colloquial term applied to the firing pin or striker of a firearm.

The assassination rifle has been examined and nothing was found to indicate that the firing pin had been changed.

In this connection it should be noted that the firing pin of this rifle has been used extensively as shown by wear on the nose or striking portion of the firing pin and, further, the presence of rust on the firing pin and its spring may be an indication that the firing pin had not been recently changed prior to November 22, 1963. This rust would have been disturbed had the firing pin been changed subsequent to the formation of the rust. In this regard, the firing pin and spring of this weapon are well oiled and the rust present necessarily must have formed prior to the oiling of these parts.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2974

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

No oil has been applied to the weapon by the FBI; however, it is not known whether it was oiled by any other person having this rifle in his possession. It was noted during the examination of the firing pin that numerous shots have been fired with the weapon in its present well-oiled condition as shown by the presence of residues on the interior surfaces of the bolt and on the firing pin.

The Laboratory has no record of any outlet where spare parts, including firing pins, can be obtained for rifles such as Commission Number 139. In accordance with Mr. Redlich's telephonic request and in the absence of any indication that the firing pin of the rifle was changed, no investigative survey was conducted to ascertain whether any such outlets exist in the United States.

Sincerely yours,



Date 12/19/63

1  
CURTIS CROWDER advised he resides at 5527 Tremont Street, Dallas, Texas, and is employed as a route salesman by Dr. Pepper Bottling Company, 5523 E. Mockingbird Lane, Dallas.

CROWDER advised he was a former service attendant at the Shell Service Station located on the southeast corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He resigned this job in April, 1963.

CROWDER stated he recalls the incident wherein two men sold BOB TAYLOR, the mechanic at the service station, a rifle. This occurred shortly before he resigned his job at the station. He recalls that the rifle was a 30.06 caliber Springfield as TAYLOR showed it to him.

CROWDER advised that one of the individuals involved resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD however he is quite sure that the man was not OSWALD. He has never seen OSWALD in person and only saw him on television and in the newspapers. He has never met OSWALD to his knowledge and does not recall him having ever come into this service station. He reiterated that the man who sold the rifle to TAYLOR did resemble the picture he saw of OSWALD however would state that it was not OSWALD.

TAYLOR stated he has been in the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas and heard of JACK RUBY. He never met RUBY and does not recall ever seeing him personally. He knows of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD and is not aware of RUBY's personal activities.

on 12/16/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent MARGIE J. WHITE:vr Date dictated 12/18/63

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In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2976

Houston, Texas  
August 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission advised Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Irving, Texas, had furnished certain information alleging she had observed Lee Harvey Oswald in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963, in an automobile she believed was a 1957 Ford, blue and white in color. Mrs. Hunter expressed the opinion this automobile was similar to an automobile owned by a Houston couple whom she identified as "Mr. and Mrs. Dominick."

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Hunter advised the Dallas Office of the FBI the couple she had referred to from Houston, Texas, was "James and Doris Dommney," 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas. Mrs. Hunter indicated "Mrs. Dommney's" mother, a Mrs. Patterson, had written Mrs. Hunter that the "Dommneys" were planning to visit Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

On August 13, 1964, Mrs. Doris M. Dommney, 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas, was interviewed at Dugan's Drug Store, 8415 East Houston Road, Houston, Texas, where she is employed as a cashier. Mrs. Dommney stated her husband, James E. Dommney, is employed as a truck driver.

Mrs. Dommney stated she is well acquainted with Gertrude Hunter of Irving, Texas, Mrs. Dommney's sister being married to Mrs. Hunter's brother.

Mrs. Dommney was questioned regarding the descriptions of all automobiles owned by her family during 1963. She replied her husband owns a pickup truck, but the only passenger automobile owned by the family during 1963 was a 1958 model Ford sedan. This automobile was purchased in 1958 and the color was originally turquoise and white. In 1960, Mrs. Dommney had an accident in this automobile and it was repainted. Since 1960 the color of this automobile has been black with a white top.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2976

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Dominey related she and her husband last visited in the Dallas area in approximately February, 1963, and she could recall that trip was made in the pickup truck and not in the Ford sedan. Mrs. Dominey has not seen Mrs. Gertrude Hunter in the Dallas - Irving area since approximately February, 1963, but she has received several letters from Mrs. Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Dominey did not visit Irving, Texas, in November, 1963; they never had any plans to visit Irving, Texas, at that time; and they never told anyone that they had plans for such a visit.

When questioned as to whether Mrs. Hunter had ever informed her she had any knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or any aspect of the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. Dominey advised as follows:

Mrs. Hunter never told Mrs. Dominey in a letter or otherwise that she possessed any information whatever concerning Oswald or the assassination; however, in June, 1964, Mrs. Dominey's mother, a Mrs. Patterson, died and many of the relatives gathered for the funeral. One of these relatives told Mrs. Dominey that Mrs. Hunter had claimed she had been working at some store, believed by Mrs. Dominey to have been a variety store in Irving, Texas, and had waited on Oswald. Mrs. Dominey could not recall which of the many relatives relayed this remark to her. It is Mrs. Dominey's recollection that Mrs. Hunter claimed to this relative she had sold some gun sight or part of a gun to Oswald. Mrs. Dominey stated when this information was related to her, she and the other relatives present considered it a joke and put absolutely no credence in it.

In explaining the above statement, Mrs. Dominey advised that while she realized Mrs. Hunter possibly could have seen Oswald in the past, she felt the investigating authorities should be warned regarding certain "personality traits" of Mrs. Hunter. According to Mrs. Dominey, Mrs. Hunter has had a strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention. As examples of this inclination, Mrs. Dominey explained that Mrs. Hunter is likely to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity. In further

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explanation of this trait of Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Dominey stated if a tornado should strike out of a clear sky, Mrs. Hunter will claim that she had known the day before that this event was to occur. Mrs. Dominey stated that the entire family is aware of these "tall tales" Mrs. Hunter tells and they normally pay no attention to her.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2977

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated April 30, 1964, requested that Mr. ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR be reinterviewed concerning the rifle which he had purchased from an individual he thought to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD in March or April 1963.

On May 13, 1964, ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, residing in Apartment 1, at the corner of Jelmak Avenue and Hard Rock Road, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised his mailing address is Route 1, Box 1250, Grand Prairie, Texas. TAYLOR said that since April 15, 1964, he has been employed by the City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, driving a wrecker for the Police Department Wrecker Service. TAYLOR said he was born June 13, 1916, at Loyalville, Pennsylvania.

TAYLOR said he was previously employed as a mechanic at the Shell Service Station on the southwest corner of Rock Island and Story Streets, Irving, Texas. He said while thusly employed in March or April, 1963, two men drove into the station complaining of engine trouble in their car. He determined that the generator of the automobile needed repairs and total cost would be \$11.50 to make these repairs. TAYLOR stated that between the two they did not have \$11.50, at which time the passenger riding in the car asked him if he would like to buy a rifle. TAYLOR replied that he might be interested, at which time one of the two men opened the trunk of the car and said, "There it is."

TAYLOR asked what kind of a gun it was, and received the reply that it is an "O Six." TAYLOR advised he took the weapon out of the trunk, looked at it and offered \$12.00. The driver of the vehicle then said, "You're not going to let it go for that. You paid \$35.00 for it." The passenger then replied, "No, we need the money."

TAYLOR advised he obtained \$12.00 out of the cash drawer and purchased the rifle. He then proceeded to repair the generator

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

and charged them \$11.50, which they paid, and departed. TAYLOR stated he does not recall the make and model of the automobile, but believes it was a 1959 Chevrolet. As to the exact date that this transpired, TAYLOR said he could not give a closer approximation of the time he purchased the rifle, other than March or April, 1963. He did state he believes it was on a Saturday in the morning hours.

TAYLOR described the rifle as a Springfield Bolt Action, .30-06 caliber. It contained the marking, "U. S. Rock Island Arsenal, Model 1903," and has Serial Number 66091. TAYLOR said he was of the opinion the rifle had never been fired, as it had a great deal of grease in the barrel. It appeared to him the rifle was a typical surplus rifle that was probably released for sale by the Government during the last five or ten years. TAYLOR said when he purchased it he is sure, in his own mind, the rifle was in exactly the same condition as when it was issued originally by the Government. He said he has seen many similar-type rifles.

TAYLOR advised that, since purchasing this rifle, he has "sporterized" it. He said he removed the top part of the wooden stock, and shortened the forepiece of the bottom of the stock. He said he removed the sling, the front sling holder, the metal bands that held the top part of the wooden stock, and also removed the movable peep sight. In addition, TAYLOR stated he filed down and bent the bolt actuating arm, so it would not interfere with the telescopic sight, which he later had installed. TAYLOR advised he had the gun drilled and tapped (four) for a scope mount at John Furrer's, 1112 Sowers Road, Irving, Texas. TAYLOR further stated that he purchased a Herter's 4X Scope direct from the factory at "Waukesha, Wisconsin" which he mounted on the rifle. He said that he, at present, does not have the scope on the rifle and has stored it for safekeeping. TAYLOR said he did not shorten the barrel of this rifle.

TAYLOR advised that on November 23, 1963, he was watching television and, upon viewing LEE HARVEY OSWALD, commented to his wife, "Say, that looks like the guy I bought the .30-06 from." He

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2977

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2977—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

stated, however, he cannot be positively sure the man who sold him the rifle was OSWALD. He stated he feels that it was OSWALD since, upon viewing OSWALD on television, he immediately thought of this rifle and, at that instant, thought OSWALD was the man who sold the weapon to him.

On reflecting back, TAYLOR stated he had never seen either of these two men before. He stated there is a possibility the man he believes to be OSWALD came into the station several weeks to a month later after he had purchased the rifle from him and he was, at that time, a passenger in another automobile, this time driven by a woman. He said he cannot recall what kind of automobile the woman was driving and would hesitate to give a description of it. Further, TAYLOR stated, he is rather doubtful that the individual from whom he purchased the rifle was ever seen by him, either prior or subsequent to the time he purchased the rifle. He said he may have seen him another time, but he is not sure.

Concerning this woman and male passenger whom he thought to be the man from whom he had purchased the rifle, TAYLOR said he is very doubtful that this actually was LEE HARVEY OSWALD because, on reflection, he recalls the person from whom he purchased this rifle had promised to give him two boxes of ammunition for the rifle. He said he is almost sure that, if OSWALD had been this person in the station at that time, he would have remembered him because of the promised ammunition.

TAYLOR related that it is his practice each year to go deer hunting during the deer hunting season. He said the deer hunting season for the State of Texas for the year 1963 ran from November 15, 1963, through December 31, 1963. TAYLOR advised that, during the first week of deer season, he took this rifle with him to the home of his son-in-law and daughter, BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU, 502 Carroll Drive, Killeen, Texas. He said this address is "just off" Fort Hood, Texas, where his son-in-law, BENJAMIN MOKU, is assigned as an SP5. TAYLOR said that, during the first week of deer season on some day before November 22, 1963, this gun was registered by either himself or BENJAMIN MOKU with

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

the Provost Marshal at Fort Hood, Texas, for use in deer hunting on the Fort Hood military reservation. He said this rifle stayed at the residence of BENJAMIN and SHIRLEY MOKU until the last day of deer season, December 31, 1963, when he, TAYLOR, brought it back home with him.

It should be noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed in Dallas, Texas, at Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., in March 1963 and until April 6, 1963, and that he left Dallas for New Orleans, Louisiana, in the latter part of April 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2977—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2977—Continued

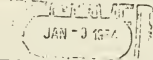
## SENSITIVE CASE REPORT

(Type in figures)	<input type="checkbox"/> District Director Detroit District	INSTRUCTIONS: Submit through channels to ARC concerned in an original and seven copies.
	<input type="checkbox"/> ARC Cincinnati Regional Office	
Tel	<input type="checkbox"/> Director, Intelligence Division	
	National Office, Washington, D. C.	

## 1. NAME OF CASE OR IDENTIFICATION OF SITUATION

EARL R. RUBY  
29525 Woodland  
Southfield, Michigan

ASSISTANT REGIONAL COMMISSIONER  
INTELLIGENCE



## a. CLASS OF TAX

## b. TAXABLE PERIOD

## c. AMOUNT OF TAX

## d. OTHER NO., IF ANY

## 2. PRINCIPAL ISSUES INVOLVED

Developing Information

## 3. REASONS FOR SENSITIVITY

The taxpayer is a brother of Jack Ruby, Dallas, Texas, who allegedly assassinated Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

## 4. FOR TAKEN OR PROPOSED

I have completed an analysis of long distance telephone calls originating from the Earl Ruby residence in Southfield, Michigan and from the Earl Ruby and George Marcus partnership, Cobo Cleaners, Detroit, Michigan. The period covered was from October 24, 1961 to December 2, 1963. A copy of the analysis is enclosed with this report for reference purposes.

The analysis was compiled from information furnished by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company and from available records of the Internal Revenue Service, Detroit, Michigan.

Each telephone number called was scheduled as to origin, duration and time.

SUBMITTED BY (Director's Signature)	TITLE	POST/OUTLET	DATE
<i>Robert B. Bennett</i>	<i>Special Agent</i>	<i>Detroit, Mich.</i>	<i>1-2-1964</i>
REVIEWED (Director's Signature)	DISTRICT		DATE
<i>E. J. O'Connor</i>	<i>DETROIT</i>		<i>1-5-1964</i>
REVIEWED (ARC's Signature)	TITLE		DATE

U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT - INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

RC CR 4-18 (1-60)

Subscribers were identified and in some instances the occupation and/or type of business was determined.

Tax returns of seventy-five of the one hundred and twenty Michigan persons called were checked. Corporate returns were not included. They failed to disclose any personal transactions with Earl Ruby. However, some of the returns disclosed deductions for interest payments to J. L. Hudson Company on charge accounts. Some showed employment by Hudson's; by Earl Ruby and George Marcus, J/b/s Cobo Cleaners; or by firms handling cleaners supplies or equipment. The balance primarily disclosed various professional or skilled occupations.

Internal Revenue Agent R. Anatott determined that Cobo Cleaners has an exclusive contract with J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Michigan, to furnish custom cleaning services for their customers. Hudson's, being one of the largest department stores in the Midwest, furnishes this service to nearly all of the areas called by Cobo Cleaners.

In view of the Cobo - Hudson business relationship, coupled with the information reported on the available tax returns, it appears that the Michigan calls originating from Cobo Cleaners were in connection with that business.

In my last report, dated December 11, 1963, I indicated that I would attempt to determine the following individuals background and/or relationship with Earl Ruby:

1. Harry C. Futterman  
7207 E. Prairie  
Lincolnwood, Skokie, Illinois
2. Oscar A. Ruby  
58 Lakeshore Drive  
South Haven, Michigan  
5638 W. Bernard  
Chicago 45, Illinois

With the exception of checking the tax filing record of Oscar A. Ruby in the Detroit district where no record was disclosed, I made no request for any collateral investigations in this matter. It is my understanding that I am not to initiate any third party inquiries relative to this case.

The November 1963 billing from Cobo Cleaners (UN-3-0400), discloses that four telephone calls were made to Dallas, Texas. The calls originated in Chicago and were charged to the Cobo Cleaners number.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Number Called</u>	<u>Type of Call</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Subscriber</u>
11-24-63	LA.6-6258	Credit Card	10 Minutes	Eva L. Grant
11-29-63	LA.6-6258	Credit Card	3 Minutes	3020 Paulina, Apt.1 (Ruby's sister)
11-29-63	RI.8-3324	Credit Card	3 Minutes	Colley Sullivan 1934 Main (Attorney)
11-30-63	LA.8-4775	Credit Card	17 Minutes	Oscar A. Robinson 4411 Buena Vista Apt. 102

Oscar A. Robinson is unidentified. However, he and Oscar A. Ruby from South Haven, Michigan and Chicago, Illinois, may be the same person. It is suggested that a check on this person be considered, since there appears to be no business connection with the taxpayer's novelty or cleaning businesses.

According to Revenue Agent R. Anstott, the following persons or companies also do not appear to have any business connection with Earl Ruby's businesses, but have received calls and may be of some significance:

1. James Welch Company (Candy Manufacturer)  
Cambridge, Massachusetts  
(previously reported)
2. Dominico Scorta  
1205 W. Grand  
Chicago, Illinois
3. Anson Tool & Mfg. Co. (Auto Accessories)  
4750 N. Ronald  
Chicago, Illinois  
Owners: Anasi and Mario Umberto
4. Arvin Futterman  
1637 W. Fargo  
Chicago, Illinois
5. Kirk Bubul  
2331 Sheridan Road  
Fraternity House  
Northwestern University  
Chicago, Illinois

6. Elliot Schwartz  
70028 - 39th Avenue  
New York, N. Y. (Queens)
7. Triangle Mfg. Company  
714 Division Street  
Oshkosh, Wisconsin  
(Previously reported)
8. Francis Lynch  
109 South Land Drive  
Rochester, New York
9. Harry C. Futterman  
720 E. Prairie  
Lincolnwood, Skokie, Illinois  
(previously reported)

In view of the nature of this case, the selection of the above parties for suggested background investigation and importance, is discretionary.

Internal Revenue Agent R. Anstott has completed checking the books and records of the taxpayer's novelty and dry cleaning businesses. With the exception of the telegram to Havana, Cuba on April 1, 1962, his examination has disclosed no other leads.

Up to January 6, 1964, no attempt was made by Agent Anstott to question Earl Ruby about the Havana telegram or the various long distance calls in 1962 and 1963. First, because his audit concerns only the years 1961 and 1962; and secondly, any questions on this line may have disrupted the cooperative attitude and caused an unnecessary delay.

However, on January 6, 1964, an opportunity arose for Agent Anstott to question Earl Ruby about certain partnership deductions, which had the appearance of possible personal expenses. Included among the questionable items were various long distance toll charges in 1962. Concerning these, the taxpayer made the following comments:

<u>Area Called</u>	<u>Taxpayer's Comments</u>
Evanston, Illinois	"That's where my partner used to live. He moved about six months ago to Glenview."
Rochester, New York	"That's where our superintendent used to live and work."



<u>Area Called</u>	<u>Taxpayer's Comments</u>
Havana, Cuba	"That's a telegram isn't it? ----- -----I don't remember."
Van Nuys, California	"I don't remember."
Ansoniader, Connecticut	"We were thinking of buying some key chains, -- Cook Mfg. I think, but we ended up buying calendars."
Skokie, Illinois	"That's where my family lived until finally moving to Detroit."
Chicago Area	"Suppliers"
Ohio Area	"Suppliers - We try and buy all our supplies direct from the manufacturers rather than through a distributor."
Broken Arrow, Oklahoma	"I don't remember."
Marion, Indiana	"My partner's other plant."
Benton Harbor, Michigan	"My partner's other plant."
Grand Rapids, Michigan	"Another plant - and a dry cleaning convention."
New York, New York	"Suppliers"
Detroit Suburbs	"Our cleaning customers."

The interview regarding the toll charges was in the form of an informal discussion while paying through the telephone bills. Comments were offered easily and freely until the item of the Havana telegram. After a brief pause in the conversation Agent Anstett specifically requested a comment on this item. After another pause the above-mentioned comment was made.

Aside for some nominal technical adjustments, the audit examination has disclosed no apparent understatements of income or other indications of fraud.

I propose no further investigation in this case, inasmuch as there is no criminal potential and all avenues for leads at the taxpayer's office have been checked. Unless informed otherwise, I propose to close this

case to the files of the Intelligence Division, with the recommendation that Internal Revenue Agent R. Anstett close his case on a civil basis.

During this investigation I had no personal contact with the taxpayer or his representatives. All the interviews were conducted by Agent Anstett in relation to his audit.

This is the final sensitive case report in this case.



ORIGIN	Chief's Office	OFFICE	Detroit, Michigan	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	Protective Research	STATUS	Closed - Detroit	TITLE OR CAPTION	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	Detroit & Southfield, Michigan	PERIOD COVERED	1-29 & 30-64	NAME OF SUBJECT	Earl R. Ruby
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agent Ronald G. Towns				

DETAILS	<p><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Earl R. Ruby has been identified as the only brother of Jack Rubenstein in the Detroit area. Investigation did not disclose the identity of the alleged nephew of Jack Rubenstein. No evidence was developed to indicate that Earl R. Ruby or any nephew of Jack Rubenstein had any past or present connection with Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union.</p> <p>(A) INTRODUCTION:</p> <p>This case originated with the receipt on January 22, 1964 of an office memorandum from the Chief's Office, Protective Research Section, dated January 21, 1964 with an attached copy of a report dated January 3, 1964 from SAIC Bertram, Houston.</p> <p>(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:</p> <p>On January 29, 1964, the writer personally interviewed Detective Sergeant Ralph Palmer and Detective Sergeant James Bannon, Special Investigations Bureau, Detroit Police Department. These officers furnished the writer with a file concerning Earl R. Ruby, brother of Jack Rubenstein. The file indicated Earl R. Ruby is the only brother of Jack Rubenstein in the Detroit area. Earl Ruby's current address is 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, Michigan. The file further reflected that Earl Ruby operates the Cobo Cleaners, 18135 Livernoid, Detroit, Michigan, with two partners, Edward A. Cobo, Jr., 18439 Origgs, Detroit, and George Marcus, believed to reside in Chicago, Illinois, exact address unknown. The file did not make any mention of any nephew of Jack Rubenstein or Earl Ruby, nor did it</p>		
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief Detroit	Original 2 cc	Special Agent <i>Ronald G. Towns</i>	2-4-64
		APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	2-4-64

ECRITURE ON PLAIN PAPER 14 G. A. INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

mention any past or current connection between Earl Ruby and Jimmy Hoffa or the alleged nephew and Jimmy Hoffa. Det. Sgt. Palmer has specialized in investigations concerning the Teamsters Union, and he stated he does not know of any association between Earl Ruby and the Teamsters or Jimmy Hoffa. He added that he knew of no way in which a discreet inquiry could be made with the Teamsters Union to determine any relationship between Earl Ruby or Jack Rubenstein and the Union.

The Special Investigations Bureau file on Ruby contained several newspaper clippings from the Detroit Free Press concerning Jack Rubenstein (Ruby) and Earl Ruby. The writer reviewed these clippings but found no reference connecting Earl Ruby to Jimmy Hoffa or any information concerning any "nephew". A clipping from the Detroit Free Press of November 26, 1963 concerning Jack Ruby gave the following information: "Meanwhile the Federal Government began intensive investigation into reports that Ruby had connections with Chicago mobsters and possibly entertainment figures and was a pal of Teamsters Union President James R. Hoffa". The article did not mention the name of Earl Ruby but went on to describe Jack Ruby as "a former employee of a union whose directorate included a pal of Hoffa". The article identified the union as the "Waste Material Handlers, whose secretary-treasurer was Paul Dorfman until the AFL-CIO in 1957 ousted him in a purge of its ranks".

Another article from the Detroit Free Press dated November 26, 1963 reported a press conference held by Earl R. Ruby at his home. In this article, Ruby listed the names of several brothers and sisters but made no mention of any nephew. Earl Ruby stated his father was a Russian immigrant carpenter who died several years ago and his mother was a Polish immigrant who is also deceased (see Section E, "Family and Background"). It is noted that copies of local Detroit papers and pertinent newspaper clippings concerning the assassination of President Kennedy were previously forwarded by this office to the Chief's Office.

On January 29, 1964, the writer personally interviewed SA Irving Anderson, Squad Supervisor, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Room 1022 Federal Building, Detroit, Michigan. Inquiry was made with SA Anderson concerning the identity of any nephew of Jack Rubenstein who may have lived or worked in the Detroit area. SA Anderson stated he would review his file and advise the writer if he found any reference to the nephew. Later on the same date SA Anderson telephoned this office and advised Clerk Rosalie Cilluffo that he could not locate any information on the "nephew".

On January 29, 1964, the writer made name checks in the names of Earl R. Ruby, Edward A. Cobo, Jr., and George Marcus with the Identification Bureau, Detroit Police Department. Records revealed that Earl R. Ruby has no criminal record but has received five traffic tickets for minor traffic violations from May, 1962 to September, 1963. No criminal record was found in the names of Edward A. Cobo, Jr. or George Marcus. Records did indicate that Earl Ruby, Cobo, and Marcus were presently licensed by the City of Detroit to operate the Cobo Cleaners, 18135 Livernoid, Detroit.

On January 29, 1964, the writer interviewed Lieutenant Lou Collins of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Detroit Police Department. Lt. Collins made available to the writer a report dated November 27, 1963 signed by Det. Sgt. Charles Mayrand and Det. Stanley Kowalski, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, covering a background investigation on Earl R. Ruby. The report gave the following physical description of Ruby: white; male; date of birth April 16, 1915 at Chicago, Illinois; 5'7 1/2"; 175; black gray hair; hazel eyes. (The report gave extensive information concerning relatives of Earl R. Ruby covered under Section E, "Family and Background". The report also furnished limited information concerning Earl R. Ruby's former employment, military record, and education covered under Section F, "Previous Activities or History".)

The Criminal Intelligence Bureau report stated Earl Ruby moved to Detroit in November, 1961 from 5026 Jarvis Street, Skokie, Illinois, and lived at the following addresses in the Detroit area: 12230 Braille Street, Detroit, from November, 1961 to July, 1962; 19359 West Elcven Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan from July, 1962 to August, 1963; and 19760 Chesterfield Avenue, Detroit, and 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, from August, 1963 to the present date. The report stated Earl R. Ruby was born under the name "Rubenstein" and was raised on the west side of Chicago.

The report referred to Earl R. Ruby's partner in the Cobo Cleaners, George Marcus, and described Marcus as a white male, born in 1906 and presently residing in Glenview, Illinois. The report made no mention of the third partner in Cobo Cleaners, Edward A. Cobo, Jr.

At the time of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau investigation, Earl R. Ruby owned two cars, a 1957 DeSoto sedan bearing Michigan license BV 6231, and a 1961 Chevrolet sedan bearing Michigan license DS 5962, the latter vehicle being registered to the Cobo Cleaners, 18135 Livernois, Detroit.

The report of Sgt. Mayrand and Det. Kowalski concludes with this statement: "Further investigation reveals that Earl R. Ruby and his wife, Margie Lee Ruby, are not affiliated with any respective political party or independent group. Earl Ruby and his wife have failed to register with the City Clerk's Office Election Commission in Detroit or Southfield, Michigan." The report also stated that the Chicago Police Department has no record in the name of Earl R. Ruby or George Marcus, and there is no indication that Earl Ruby left the Chicago area due to "gangland intimidation". It is noted the report made no reference to any connection between Earl Ruby and Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union nor did it make any reference to any alleged nephew of Jack Rubenstein or Earl Ruby.

On the premise that Earl R. Ruby may have given information concerning a nephew or a connection with Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union on credit or loan applications, a check was made in his name and in the name of Earl Rubenstein on January 29, 1964 with the Credit Data Corporation, 20123 Greenfield Street, Detroit, Michigan. No records were found under the name of Earl Rubenstein, however records were located under the name of Earl R. Ruby giving his present

address as 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, and the name and address of his business, Cobo Cleaners, 18135 Livernois, Detroit. Credit records indicated Earl Ruby has had only one recent active account which was an automobile loan made to him by the Detroit Bank and Trust Company on March 28, 1962. The records also gave Ruby a good credit rating and showed no derogatory information.

On January 29, 1964, the writer made a check in the name of Cobo Cleaners with Dun and Bradstreet, 1100 Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit, Michigan. A report dated August 29, 1963 gave a credit rating of "good" to the Cobo Cleaners and listed their sales at \$600,000 per year. The report stated the cleaning firm has eighty employees and seven route drivers and is engaged in dry cleaning, pressing, and dying. The net worth of the firm is listed as \$60,215. The building occupied by the firm is owned by the Maruby Corporation which was formed by Earl R. Ruby and George Marcus and is apparently only a holding company. Dun and Bradstreet has no credit report on the Maruby Corporation. The Dun and Bradstreet report gave a summary of the financial condition of Cobo Cleaners as follows: "Satisfactory condition is indicated with working capital adequate to maintain favorable trade relations. Sales up 100% in 1963 due to large contract obtained".

The Dun and Bradstreet report stated Earl R. Ruby and George Marcus became owners of the Cobo Cleaners in 1961. Information on George Marcus in the report reveals Marcus formerly owned the Modern Laundry, 502 South Nebraska Street, Marion, Indiana, and was also one of the owners in the Benton Harbor American Laundry and Dry Cleaning Company, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

On January 29, 1964, the writer personally interviewed Miss Sue Tucker, Clerk, City of Southfield, 26080 Berg Road, Southfield, Michigan. With the assistance of Miss Tucker, the writer reviewed the tax records concerning the residence of Earl R. Ruby, 29925 Woodland Drive, Southfield, Michigan. The property described in the records is as follows: "Lot No. 28, Supervisors Plot of Roberts Estate, Section 9, Southfield Township". Records revealed that the tax bills are mailed to Mr. Horace Delderfield, 237 Nevada Place, Apartment 1, Covina, California. Miss Tucker explained this would indicate the property is owned by Mr. Delderfield and is probably leased to Earl R. Ruby.

On January 30, 1964, the writer personally interviewed Mr. Milton Sackett, Chief of Police, Southfield Police Department, Evergreen and Ten Mile Road, Southfield, Michigan. Chief Sackett advised there is no record in the name of Earl R. Ruby, criminal or traffic, in the Southfield Police Department Identification Bureau. Chief Sackett also advised that he knows of no "nephew" of Jack Rubenstein or Earl Ruby in the Detroit area and he has never known of any alleged connection between Earl Ruby and Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union. He also stated he was previously told by Earl Ruby that the latter is renting his present home. Chief Sackett agreed to hold the writer's inquiry in complete confidence.

On January 30, 1964, the writer interviewed Mr. Raymond Lichtenberg, Examiner, Detroit Bank and Trust Company, Fort Street and Washington Boulevard,

Detroit. Mr. Lichtenberg permitted the writer to review the loan application made by Earl Ruby which the latter made on March 28, 1962 when he purchased a car from the Kelly Chevrolet Company, 18045 Livernois, Detroit. The application gave no information concerning any relationship between Earl Ruby and Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union. It listed Ruby's address as 12230 Braille Street, Detroit, and his place of employment as Cobo Cleaners, Detroit. The car involved was a 1962 Chevrolet 4-door Biscayne model. Ruby listed his nearest relative as Elene Kaminski, 6724 North Talman, Chicago, Illinois.

On January 30, 1964, the writer reviewed a credit application made by Earl Ruby with the J. L. Hudson Company, Woodward and Grand River, Detroit, with the assistance of Mr. Joe Copeland, Manager, Security Office. The application indicates Ruby has an excellent credit rating with the J. L. Hudson Company. The application makes no reference to any connection between Earl Ruby and Jimmy Hoffa or the Teamsters Union. On this application, the name of his nearest relative is listed as Mrs. J. Luckner, 19537 Stansbury, Detroit. The application was processed on November 12, 1962.

(E) FAMILY AND BACKGROUND:

The following information concerning the family and background of Earl R. Ruby was obtained from official reports of Special Investigations Bureau and Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Detroit Police Department.

Ryman Rubenstein, brother, was born December 28, 1901 in Russia and came to the United States at the age of one year with his parents. His present address is 1044 Loyola Street, Chicago. He served with the Armed Forces during World War II and presently operates the "Florist Supply Distributors" from his home. He did not adopt the name of "Ruby".

Samuel Ruby, brother, who legally changed his name from Rubenstein, was born December 29, 1913 in Chicago, Illinois. He has been married twelve years to Phyllis Ruby, nee Kearns. He operates three laundromats in Dallas, Texas, where he resides.

Mrs. Ralph Valpert, nee Rubenstein, sister, was born in 1903 and is a widow, her husband having died in 1960. Mrs. Valpert and her husband formerly operated the National Home Improvement Company, Youngstown, Ohio. She now lives with a brother, Ryman Rubenstein, at 1044 Loyola, Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Norman Carroll, sister, was born in 1907 at Chicago and is employed by the U. S. Treasury Department, Bond Division. (No further information was given concerning Mrs. Carroll.)

Mrs. Eve Grant, sister, was born in 1909 at Chicago, Illinois, and has resided in Dallas for the past eighteen years. She was formerly employed by Jack Ruby as a bookkeeper and she previously owned a nightclub in Dallas.

Mrs. Harold Kaminsky, sister, was born in 1917 at Chicago, Illinois. She is unemployed and lives with her husband, a public accountant, at 6724 Dolman Street, Chicago.

(F) PREVIOUS ACTIVITIES OR HISTORY:

The following information was obtained from files of the Special Investigations Bureau and the Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Detroit Police Department.

Education: Earl R. Ruby has a twelfth grade education, graduating from Crane Technical High School, Chicago, in 1934.

Military Record: Earl R. Ruby served in the U. S. Navy for two years and received a monthly disability check of \$17 from the Navy. He was also a member of the U. S. Army from 1942 to 1946.

Employment: From 1939 to 1942, Earl Ruby was employed as a novelty salesman for the Spartan Novelty Company, Chicago, Illinois. Jack Ruby was a partner in this firm which was dissolved in 1946. In the latter year, Earl Ruby founded the Earl Products Company, Chicago. In 1961, he became a partner in the Cobo Cleaners, Detroit, Michigan.

(J) CONCLUSION:

This case is considered closed at Detroit.

RCT/r  
2-3-64

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

18 OCT 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Information Concerning Jack RUBY  
(aka Jack RUBENSTEIN) and His  
Associates

1. Reference is made to your memorandum of 19 May 1964, requesting that this Agency furnish any information in its files relative to Jack RUBY, his activities and his associates.

2. This memorandum will confirm our earlier statement to the Commission to the effect that an examination of Central Intelligence Agency files has produced no information on Jack RUBY or his activities. The Central Intelligence Agency has no indication that RUBY and Lee Harvey OSWALD ever knew each other, were associated, or might have been connected in any manner.

3. The records of this Agency were reviewed for information about the relatives, friends and associates of RUBY named in your summary of his background. Our records do not reflect any information pertaining to these persons.

  
Thomas H. Karamessines  
Acting Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980

May 19, 1964

Mr. Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. Helms:

At a meeting on March 12, 1964, between representatives of your Agency and this Commission, a memorandum prepared by members of the Commission staff was handed to you which related to the background of Jack L. Ruby and alleged associates and/or activities in Cuba. At that time we requested that you review this memorandum and submit to the Commission any information contained in your files regarding the matters covered in the memorandum, as well as any other analyses by your representatives which you believed might be useful to the Commission.

As you know, this Commission is nearing the end of its investigation. We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible whether you are in a position to comply with this request in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1964

TO: Richard Helms, Deputy Director for Plans,  
Central Intelligence Agency

FROM: Leon D. Hubert and Bart W. Griffin,  
Staff Members, President's Commission  
on the Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Jack Ruby - Background, Friends and other  
Pertinent Information

A Background on Jack Ruby.

Jack Ruby was born on about March 25, 1911, in the United States, the fifth of eight living children of Joseph and Fannie Rubenstein. These other children are: Hyman Rubenstein, born December, 1901, in Poland; Anna Rubenstein Volpert, born June, 1904, Poland; Marion, aka Marian, Rubenstein Carroll, born June, 1906, in United States; Eva Rubenstein (Magid) Grant, born in United States, 1909; Sam (Rubenstein) Ruby, born December 1912 in United States; Earl (Rubenstein) Ruby, born April 1916 in the United States; and Eileen Rubenstein Kaminsky, born July 1917 in United States. Jack and his brothers, Sam and Earl, were known by the name Rubenstein until that name was legally changed by each of them in approximately 1947 or 1948.

Ruby's father, Joseph, was born in Sokolov, Sadlitz Province, Poland on February 2, 1871. He served in the Russian Army Artillery from 1893 to 1898. He married Fannie (Turak) Rutkowski in 1901. Fannie was born in 1875, one of seven children of a reportedly prosperous Polish physician.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

At least two of Fannie's sisters together with her parents remained in Poland. One brother reportedly came to the United States. Joseph also had at least one brother who came to the United States. We have no evidence as to any other family members of either Joseph or Fannie who remained in Europe. Nor have we any information concerning family ties maintained with relatives or friends in Europe.

Jack Ruby spent his early life in Chicago, quitting school at approximately sixteen, and beginning to work thereafter as a ticket scalper and peddler of cheap merchandise. In 1933, he traveled to Los Angeles and remained there and in San Francisco until sometime in 1937. His sister, Eva, accompanied him to San Francisco, and lived with him for most of the time that he was there. Both worked as sellers of subscriptions for daily newspapers in San Francisco. Jack also had employment selling a horse race "tip sheet" and linoleum. Jack was known both by his Chicago and West Coast friends as "Sparky" Rubenstein.

Jack Ruby returned to Chicago sometime in 1937 and was employed for undetermined periods of time by the Stanley Oliver Company and the Spartan Company. We have no further information concerning these companies. He also continued to engage in ticket scalping, the sale of cheap merchandise, and the sale of punch boards. The punch board operation involved traveling throughout New England and the Eastern Seaboard including Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Sometime between 1937 and mid-1940, Ruby was employed as an organizer and in other undisclosed capacities for the Waste and Material Handlers Federal Union in Chicago. Paul Dorfman later became

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued



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head of this union. At the time of Ruby's association with the union, the President was Jack Martin, another principle figure was an attorney, Leon Cooke. Cooke was shot by Martin in an argument in December 1939, and died as a result thereof in January 1940. Shortly thereafter, Ruby left the union.

Jack Ruby served in the United States Army Air Force from May 1943 to February 1946. He was stationed the entire time in the United States, obtained the rank of Private First Class, and had Army Serial Number 36666107.

After leaving military service, he was employed for approximately one year with Earl Products Co., a Chicago based business jointly owned with his brothers, Earl and Sam Ruby. His brothers became dissatisfied with him because he allegedly was not devoting full time to that business. As a result, they bought out his interest in 1947. We do not have precise information as to what Jack Ruby was doing while he was also employed with Earl Products; however, he is rumored to have frequented and been employed at various Chicago area night clubs in the capacity of a bouncer or other minor functionary.

In early 1947, he went to Dallas, Texas, to manage the Singapore Supper Club, a business in which his sister, Eva Grant, was engaged. He returned to Chicago sometime in the late summer or early fall of 1947. At about this same time, he became the subject of a narcotics investigation along with his brother, Hyman, and Paul Roland Jones. Both Hyman and Jack disclaimed any knowledge of Jones' activity in narcotics and were not prosecuted. Jones was prosecuted and convicted by federal authorities.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

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Sometime in late 1947, after having been interrogated by Narcotics Agents, Ruby returned to Dallas and established permanent residence. He continued to operate the Singapore Supper Club with Eva until sometime in 1948 when she moved to California and alone for an undisclosed period thereafter. At some undisclosed point, Ruby changed the name of the Singapore Supper Club to the Silver Spur. He no longer operates that club. He eventually purchased the Vegas Club and operated it with Eva after early 1959. In 1960, he purchased the Sovereign Club, changed the name to the Carousel Club, and continued to operate it and the Vegas Club until his arrest on November 24, 1963. Both the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club have been put under management other than the Ruby family since Ruby's arrest.

Ruby is considered to be a highly emotional person. He speaks with a lisp, has been described as soft spoken, is generally well mannered and well dressed, but is given to sudden and extreme displays of temper and violence. He is known to have brutally beaten at least 25 different persons either as a result of a personal encounter or because they were causing disturbances in his club. The normal pattern is for Ruby to attack his victim without warning, and few of the beatings of which we have knowledge seem to be the result of prolonged arguments. After many of these assaults, Ruby is known to have apologized to the victim.

Ruby is known to have a strong affection for dogs and a great pride in physical fitness. He has owned as many as seven dogs at one time, and one person has stated that he cared more for his dogs than he cared for people. At various times during his life, he is known to have worked out regularly at the YMCA or other gymnasiums,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

and he is reported to have owned and kept in his apartment a set of bar bells during recent years. He neither smokes, nor drinks, and curses rarely.

He is said to have effeminate mannerisms and is alleged by some to be homosexual. However, there is no direct evidence of any homosexual behavior. Although he has never been married, he is known to have dated and at one time was known as a "ladies man." In recent years, some of the women toward whom he has shown interest have indicated that he had perverted attitudes toward sex. One male witness describes an occasion when he masturbated one of his dogs and apparently derived great pleasure from it.

Ruby's friends and close associates are detailed more fully in a subsequent section. To generalize, it can be said that, while living in Dallas, Ruby has very carefully cultivated friendships with police officers and other public officials. At the same time, he was, peripherally, if not directly connected with members of the underworld. The narcotics episode mentioned above concerning Paul Roland Jones is representative. Ruby is also rumored to have been the tip-off man between the Dallas police and the Dallas underworld, especially in regard to enforcement of the local liquor laws. Ruby is said to have been given advance notice of prospective police raids on his own club and other clubs. However, it must be emphasized that such allegations are in the rumor category. Ruby apparently did not permit prostitution to be carried on in his clubs; nonetheless, his associations with strippers and cheap entertainers brought him into constant contact with people of questionable reputations. Ruby operated his businesses

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980--Continued

on a cash basis, keeping no record whatsoever--a strong indication that Ruby himself was involved in illicit operations of some sort.

When it suited his own purposes, he did not hesitate to call on underworld characters for assistance. For example, shortly prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, Ruby was involved in a dispute with the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA) concerning the use of amateur strippers in Dallas. Ruby claimed that AGVA was permitting his competitor to use amateurs but denying him that privilege. When he was unable to get satisfaction from AGVA, Ruby called Barney Baker, a Chicago hoodlum who was reputedly a muscle man for Jimmy Hoffa and had been released from prison in June 1963, to ask Baker to give him assistance in his dispute with AGVA. For the same purpose, Ruby also called Frank Goldstein, a San Francisco gambler, who was a friend of his sister, Eva Grant.

Ruby is not known to have been politically active. He is reported to have been a Democrat and an admirer of President Kennedy and President Roosevelt; however, the evidence on this is not sufficiently reliable to warrant a firm conclusion. Prior to World War II, he was a member of a vigilante group which physically interfered with meetings of the German-American Bund in an area of Chicago known as White City. Ruby's group was known as the Dave Miller gang, but we have no evidence to indicate whether this group was simply made up of aggressive young men who were looking for trouble and were from the Jewish neighborhood in which Ruby lived or whether it was an organized group with a strong political basis. He is not known to have engaged in

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980--Continued



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any political activities in Dallas. At the time of his arrest, Ruby was found in possession of various radio scripts issued by H. L. Hunt, a prominent American right wing extremist. There is insufficient evidence as to how these radio scripts came into Ruby's possession, their content and Ruby's reaction to them to be able to pass judgment on the relationship of Ruby to any right wing groups.

In about 1959, Ruby became interested in the possibility of selling war materials to Cubans and in the possibility of opening a gambling casino in Havana. He was in contact at that time with a friend, Louis J. McMillie. Insufficient evidence is available on that episode to evaluate Ruby's connection with any Cuban (anti-Castro or pro-Castro) groups. Ruby is also rumored to have met in Dallas with an American Army Colonel (LNU) and some Cubans concerning the sale of arms. A Government informant in Chicago connected with the sale of arms to anti-Castro Cubans has reported that such Cubans were behind the Kennedy assassination and are financed by Jewish interests.

Religiously, Ruby is Jewish. He was not a regular attendee at the Synagogue, although he did attend the services on high holidays. We have no information as to whether or not Ruby observed any particular Jewish customs in his home or was active in Jewish lay organizations. Nonetheless, it is established that Ruby was very sensitive to anti-Semitism and to his position in Dallas as a Jew.

On balance, it may be said that Ruby's primary interest in life was making money. He does not seem to have had any great scruples concerning the manner in which he might do so; however, he has usually been careful to avoid prosecution by law enforcement authorities.

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This care did not necessarily involve avoiding violations of the law although there is no evidence that he did commit any flagrant legal violations. His primary technique in avoiding prosecution was the maintenance of friendship with police officers, public officials, and other influential persons in the Dallas community. Ruby appears to be the kind of person who could be persuaded by another person whom he respected (either because of that person's friendship, influence, power, prestige or wealth) to become involved in any activity which was not obviously contrary to the interest of the United States. No one who knows Ruby has indicated that he was politically sophisticated, and some have commented that he was devoid of political ideas to the point of naivete. It is possible that Ruby could have been utilized by a politically motivated group either upon the promise of money or because of the influential character of the individual approaching Ruby. If he is a sex deviate, blackmail is also possible.

B. The following groups and places seem significant in looking for ties between Ruby and others who might have been interested in the assassination of President Kennedy:

1. The Teamsters Union. Ruby's old union, the Waste Handlers in Chicago, is now a part of the Teamsters. Ruby had a contact with Barney Baker, reputed to be close to Hoffa. Ruby also frequented the Cabana Motel in Dallas, alleged to have been built with Teamster money.
2. The Las Vegas gambling community. Ruby was particularly close to Louis J. McMillie of Las Vegas.
3. Persons involved in the promotion of fad items. Ruby himself was attempting to sell an item known as a "twist board," in the fall of 1963 and has often been involved in the sale of gimmick-type items.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980—Continued

4. Persons connected with cheap nightclub entertainment.
5. The Dallas Police Department.
6. The Dallas news media, with particular emphasis on entertainment columnists and persons employed at radio station KLTZ.

7. The following geographical areas:

- a. Chicago
- b. Denver
- c. Milwaukee
- d. Minneapolis
- e. New York
- f. Los Angeles
- g. San Francisco
- h. New Orleans
- i. Gulf Coast area (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida)

8. Places frequented by Ruby in Dallas:

- a. Adolphus Hotel
- b. Coburn Hotel
- c. Egyptian Lounge
- d. Sol's Turf Bar
- e. Bull Pen Drive-in
- f. Vegas Club
- g. Carousel Club

C. The following persons seem, at this writing, to be the most promising sources of contact between Ruby and politically motivated groups interested in securing the assassination of President Kennedy:

1. Family members

- a. Eva Grant, born and reared in Chicago, 1909 to 1933. Lived

in San Francisco 1933 to 1937 and 1948 to 1959. Known to be in Chicago August 1937 and January 1938. Lived in Dallas approximately 1943 to 1948 and 1959 to present. Married about 1930 to Hyman Nagid, divorced about 1932. One son, Ronald Dennis Nagid, born 1931. Married Frank Grant, aka Frank Granovsky, in San Francisco, 1936. Lived with him about six months, divorced about 1940. Friendships with Frank Goldstein, San Francisco gambler and Paul Roland Jones, convicted in Dallas about 1948 for narcotics violations. While living in Dallas, engaged in export and import of raw materials and managed night clubs.

b. Earl Ruby, born, Chicago, about April 1916, lived in Chicago until 1961. U.S. Navy 1942 to 1944. Sold punch boards on East Coast with brother Jack in early 1940's. Owner and manager of Earl Products, 1944 to 1961. Nervous breakdown 1961. Moved to Detroit and opened Cobo Cleaners in 1961. Telephone records show telegram of undisclosed nature to Havana, Cuba, April 1, 1962, telephone call to Anson Tool Manufacturing Company, 4750 North Ronald, Chicago, Illinois, owned by Anson and Mario Umberto, and to Dominice Scorte, 102 West Grant, Chicago, Illinois. Also calls to Welch Candy Company. Nature of telephone calls in all cases unknown, no further investigation of the call as yet has been initiated.

c. Anna Volpert, sister of Jack Ruby, born June 1904 in Poland. Remained in Chicago until early 1930's. Sometime after 1937 but before 1939 moved to Youngstown, Ohio. Resided in Youngstown, with husband until 1959. Husband was engaged in a company known as National Home Improvement Company.

2. Close Friends

- a. Andrew Armstrong, Ruby's Man Friday at the Carousel Club

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Resident of Dallas, background unknown, Negro.

b. Enliph Paul. Resident of Arlington, Texas, born New York City. About 55 years old, came to Dallas about 1948. Owns Bull Pen Drive-in Restaurant in Fort Worth. Co-owner with Ruby of the Carousel Club.

c. George Senator. Roommate of Jack Ruby. Background unknown.

3. Other Associates and Employees.

a. Farney Baker. Chicago hoodlum. Reported muscle man for Jimmy Hoffa. Requested by Ruby in mid-November of 1963 to assist him in dispute with AGVA.

b. Karen Bennett Carlin. Employed by Ruby as strip-teaser under name of Little Lynn. Borrowed \$5 from Ruby on Saturday night, November 23, telephoned Ruby Sunday morning, November 24, and says she requested him to send her \$25. Mrs. Marjuarite Oswald (mother of Lee Oswald) believes that she knew a Carol Bennett when she (Mrs. Oswald) was employed as a waitress in Dallas. Mrs. Oswald claims that Carol Bennett was the daughter of a Dallas hoodlum who was murdered in a gangland slaying. No information as to whether or not Karen Bennett Carlin and Carol Bennett are the same person or are related.

c. Druce Carlin. Husband of Karen Bennett Carlin.

d. Curtis Laverne Crawford, aka Larry Crawford. About 22 years old, itinerant laborer. Worked for Ruby at the Carousel Club from about October 31, 1963 to November 23, 1963. Became close confidante of Ruby. Fled Dallas area Saturday, November 23. Located in rural part of Michigan, November 28

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e. Robert Cravens. Age unknown. Resident of Los Angeles.

Friend of Ruby's. Came to Dallas about October 1, 1963, to operate a show at the Dallas State Fair called How Hollywood Makes Movies. Called Ruby in November 1963 with respect to the sale of some lumber. No other information concerning Cravens.

f. Leopoldo Ramon Ducas. Life was threatened by a person suggesting that the same group that would kill Ducas had been responsible for getting rid of Kennedy. Name "Leopoldo" has been mentioned by others who claim that Ruby was associated with an anti-Castro group in the procurement of arms. Name "Leopoldo" also mentioned by a woman in Dallas who claims she was introduced to a "Leon Oswald," description fitting Lee Harvey Oswald, in October 1963 by anti-Castro Cuban leaders.

g. Frank Goldstein. Age unknown. San Francisco gambler.

Friend of Eva Grant. Requested by Ruby in November 1963 to assist him in his difficulties with AGVA.

h. Sam Gordon. West Coast Resident. Friend of Ruby from childhood in Chicago. Reportedly purchased sixty-first home run ball from Mickey Mantle. General background and connections unknown.

i. Alex Grubor. Resident of Los Angeles. Friend of Ruby. Visited him in Dallas in November 1963. Received telephone call from Ruby on Friday after the assassination of President Kennedy.

j. Thomas Hill. Name found in Ruby's notebook. Official of John Birch Society. Resides in Massachusetts.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980--Continued

k. H. L. Hunt and Lamar Hunt. May be same person. Name Lamar Hunt found in notebook of Ruby. Ruby visited his office on November 21. Hunt denies knowing Ruby. Ruby gives innocent explanation. Ruby found with literature of H. L. Hunt after shooting Oswald.

l. Lewis J. McWillie. Operates Las Vegas gambling casino. Formerly employed at gambling casino in Havana. Ruby visited him in Havana. Ruby also purchased a gun for McWillie and had it mailed to McWillie in Las Vegas. Ruby and McWillie give innocent explanations of their relationship.

m. Bernard Ross. Former professional prize fighter. Former narcotics addict. Long time friend of Ruby from Chicago days. Ruby visited him at least once a year and telephones him two or three times a year.

n. Anaci and Maria Umberto. Owners of Ansan Tool Manufacturing Company in Chicago. In telephone communication with Earl Ruby.

o. Billy Joe Willie. Musician employed by Ruby at Carousel Club. Lives in Irving, Texas, across the street from Mrs. Ruth Faine (friend at whose home Marina Oswald resided).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2980--Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
June 26, 1964

WILLIAM MCEWAN DUFF, Also Known As  
William McEwan McDuff, "Sandy,"  
"Scottie," "Scotty"  
INFORMATION CONCERNING ALLEGED  
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER  
AND JACK L. RUBY

Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff and subsequent information which he reported has been predicated on information supplied on December 10, 1963, by Mr. Joe Loria, a Restaurant operator, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Loria advised that some 7 or 8 months previously he had seen an individual known to him only as "Scottie" -- subsequently identified as Duff -- with an individual believed to have been Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Loria, who had based his identification on photographs of Oswald which had appeared in Dallas newspapers, advised that he could recall only one time that he thought he had seen Oswald and "Scottie" together.

On January 24, 1964, William McEwan Duff, U. S. Army Serial Number RA 18 678 666, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, identified as "Scottie," was interviewed concerning his reported association with Oswald, an allegation which he denied. On this occasion he reported employment during the period November, 1962, to about April, 1963, in the household of General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Concerning Jack Ruby, Duff stated on January 24, 1964, that he had seen many photographs of Ruby in the newspapers; that he was positive he had never seen Ruby at any place, and had no information about him. He said he had never been in Ruby's night club in Dallas. On May 25, 1964, however, Duff laid claim to an association between Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, alleging that he had seen Ruby at the Walker residence, according to information supplied by James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as follows:

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William McEwan Duff

On May 26, 1964, James R. Cantrell, Special Agent, Secret Service, U. S. Treasury Department, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that in an interview of William McEwan Duff on May 25, 1964, Duff had claimed evidence of an association between Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas; that during the period December, 1962, through March, 1963, while Duff was employed by General Walker and resided in his home, Ruby visited on the basis of about once a month, each time in the company of two unidentified white males, arriving in a Ford car, not further described.

Duff claimed identification of Ruby through photographs, having heard him addressed only as Jack. The others he described as follows:

- (1) White male, mid 30's, 5'11" to 6', weighing 145 pounds, dark receding hair, said to be a member of John Birch Society.
- (2) White male, in late 40's, heavy build, dark complexion.

Duff advised that the three had always convened with Walker in the living room of the Walker residence. Duff at no time overheard their conversation.

When questioned concerning other witnesses, Duff said it is possible others in the Walker household, whom he could not name, might have identified Ruby, but he considered it doubtful they would assist, out of loyalty to General Walker. He mentioned one Bob Sutton as a possible witness. Sutton, employed by a paper or printing firm in Dallas, was said to have visited at the Walker residence.

Duff had no explanation as to why he had not reported this in previous interviews, both by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and of the Secret Service, other than to state a fear of General Walker. He said he felt that he knew too much of Walker's operation and of the persons visiting his residence, intimating that Walker was diverting funds collected for the John Birch Society to a personal account at the Highland Park Bank, Dallas, Texas.

William McEwan Duff

--- Duff said he had known nothing of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Agent Cantrell said that his receipt of this information from Duff, predicated on an earlier interview on April 8, 1964, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and several subsequent telephone calls, both from Duff and his wife, Peggy Marie Duff, indicate Duff may be using this means to impress his wife and to restore their marital relationship. Duff's wife had threatened divorce on grounds he had misrepresented his background, even claiming to have the rank of Captain in the U. S. Army.

Duff had called Agent Cantrell on long distance telephone from Lawton, Oklahoma, on May 20, 1964, to advise that the man who had offered him \$10,000 to kill General Walker had been following him at Lawton; that he, in turn, had followed this man to the Capri Motel, Lawton, Oklahoma, where he established that the man was Cliff Roberts of the Oklahoma Crime Bureau. Roberts had interviewed Mrs. Duff, informing her that warrants were outstanding for Duff. Cantrell said the purpose of Duff's call was to enlist his aid in clearing this matter with Mrs. Duff, to inform her that no warrants were outstanding. In a later call on the same evening, Duff had put Mrs. Duff on the telephone for this purpose, although it had taken three or four minutes to do so, as the two were in an apparent argument. At this time, Mrs. Duff had asked that Cantrell call her on the following day at her office. She is said to have been employed for some 17 years by the Consolidated Supply Company, Lawton, Oklahoma. She railed against Duff, stating he had lied to her.

Cantrell said on the following day he had been unsuccessful in reaching Mrs. Duff. On May 25, 1964, he received a long distance telephone call from Mrs. Duff in which she stated her husband had vital information in the case concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. A meeting was arranged on that evening at the police station in Chickasha, Oklahoma. It was at this time that Duff, in the presence of his wife, related the information concerning the alleged association of Jack Ruby and General Edwin A. Walker.

Agent Cantrell said he had taken Duff aside in an effort to establish the truth, pointing out that if the information were found not to be true, Duff could be subject to prosecution. He invited Duff to change his story, if it were not the truth, while maintaining the fiction to his wife. Duff insisted on the truth and volunteered that he would submit to a polygraph examination if desired. Duff requested that the polygraph examination await his discharge from the Army on June 1, 1964, on grounds of fraudulent enlistment. He claimed to have been in the Air Force from December, 1954, to December, 1960, and had not so indicated when enlisting in the Army.

Agent Cantrell advised he had been informed by Cliff Roberts, Oklahoma Crime Bureau, that Duff had been examined by psychiatrists at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and had been diagnosed as a pathological liar.

On June 12, 1964, Peggy Marie Duff, 1213 Lawton Street (Elgin 5-8009), Lawton, Oklahoma, a civilian employee of the U. S. Army in the Consolidated Supply Department (Elgin 1-4208), at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised of the following in a telephone conversation initiated for the purpose of locating William McEwan Duff for interview.

Mrs. Duff said that she is now divorced from William McEwan Duff, a divorce filed by her attorney, J. Merrill Oakes, on February 14, 1964, in Comanche County, Lawton, Oklahoma, effective June 3, 1964.

Duff, she said, had been discharged from the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on June 2, 1964, under Section 606 for fraudulent enlistment and has left the Lawton area.

Although Mrs. Duff said she had not seen Duff since June 3, 1964, he had called her on the telephone on June 12, 1964, from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. At this time Duff, who would not give his address, perhaps because he is to pay \$100 per month alimony in connection with his divorce, advised Mrs. Duff that he had secured employment at Oklahoma City through General Clyde Watts whom he described as an attorney at Oklahoma City and counsel for General Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas. Duff claimed that he was living at the time with an elderly friend of General Watts, a friend who was retired. In order that Mrs. Duff might return a telephone call which he had requested, Duff supplied the

telephone number for the residence of this individual with whom he said he was residing, the telephone number being Victor 3-3075.

Mrs. Duff stated that on the evening of June 12, 1964, she had called the number VI 3 3075 at Oklahoma City to contact Duff. The telephone was answered by an individual who sounded as though he were elderly and who had summoned Duff to the telephone by addressing him as "Bill." Mrs. Duff said that this was a collect telephone call to the number, charges which Duff accepted, and that the call lasted for well over an hour, terminating at about 12 25 A.M., June 13, 1964.

In her conversation with Duff at this time, Mrs. Duff said that she had reminded Duff that he was to contact Agent James R. Cantrell, Special Agent of the Secret Service at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for purposes of taking the polygraph examination to which he had agreed following his discharge from the military for fraudulent enlistment. According to Mrs. Duff, Duff responded to this by saying "You notify Cantrell, and I'll be gone." Mrs. Duff stated that she would judge by this statement by Duff that he had no intention of pursuing this matter in which he had alleged that Jack Ruby had visited the residence of General Walker on occasion during Duff's employment in the Walker residence.

Mrs. Duff stated she had no additional information concerning the current allegation by Duff and had no information other than as related concerning his whereabouts. She advised that should Duff contact her at any time in the future, she would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately.

On June 12, 1964, James D. Andrews, 1st Sergeant, F Battery, 1st Training Battalion, U. S. A. T., Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised that William McEwan Duff had been discharged under Section 606 -- Fraudulent Enlistment -- on June 2, 1964.

On June 12, 1964, Private First Class William H. Grim, Transfer Point, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, advised that Duff's personnel file had been forwarded to the Department of the Army on June 3, 1964.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981--Continued



William McEwan Duff

On June 16, 1964, William McEwan Duff, 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that since the date of his previous interview on January 24, 1964, with a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Lawton, Oklahoma, he had been discharged from the U. S. Army, divorced from his wife Peggy Marie Duff and had moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, as of June 2, 1964.

With regard to his current status, Mr. Duff said that he had been discharged from the U. S. Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, on June 2, 1964, under Section 606, Fraudulent Enlistment, for the reason he had failed to disclose on his enlistment that he previously had served in the Air Force from which he had been discharged for failure to adapt. He said his wife had filed for divorce at Lawton, Oklahoma, in February, 1964, a divorce effective June 2, 1964.

Duff said a week before moving to Oklahoma City he had visited General Clyde Watts, an Oklahoma City attorney, who is counsel for General Edwin A. Walker by whom Duff had been employed in 1962 and 1963 at Dallas, Texas. He said he had met General Watts when the General had visited General Walker in Dallas.

It had been through General Watts that he had obtained temporary living quarters with Marion W. Osborne at 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Osborne being a friend of General Watts. With the same recommendation he had obtained temporary employment at a firm managed by Mr. Osborne at the Paul T. Blakney Company, 330 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, a firm which distributes and repairs lawn mowers of commercial and home type. Mr. Duff said he anticipates General Watts will find employment for him as a heavy equipment operator in road construction at Oklahoma City by reason of his former association with General Walker.

Mr. Duff said that the information that he previously had related and would now relate was based on that gained in connection with his employment by

William McEwan Duff

General Edwin A. Walker from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He said he had been employed by General Walker as his "batman." He defined batman as a British military term for an orderly, valet, or personal aide, stating he previously had had such experience in England. Mr. Duff said he had applied for the job on impulse as one day he had passed the residence of General Walker in Dallas, a house which he had identified by the flags of the United States and Texas flying in front of the house, along with the name of the General. He said he had known nothing of General Walker until he had gone to Dallas; that he had learned of General Walker through newspaper accounts of the activities of the General. He said he had applied for the job in a personal contact with General Walker, who had been summoned by a volunteer aide when Duff had appeared at the door; that he had supplied no references; none were asked.

Mr. Duff said that his duties at the Walker residence largely concerned looking after the personal needs of the General, including cooking and chauffeuring for him. He said his day started each morning with the raising of the two flags in front of the house, and concluded when the house was locked and the General retired. Duff said that he was quartered upstairs, the front room to the left. He received no remuneration, only room, board and other personal requirements. Although he had access to the entire house, General Walker and his volunteer workers would use care that Duff neither saw correspondence nor overheard conversations of a business nature.

Duff said that during this period and in performance of his duties, he observed that Walker had numerous visitors.

When photographs of Jack Ruby appeared in the newspaper in November, 1963, after his shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Duff said he believed him to be one

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981—Continued



of two individuals who had visited at the WALKER residence once each month in December, 1962, January and February, 1963. Mr. DUFF said that he is "not sure" of his identification; that there is "doubt in his mind"; that he "would not swear definitely" as to his identification of this individual as JACK RUBY. He said there are a lot of men who look like RUBY, adding "I saw one (of RUBY's likeness) in Oklahoma City the other day."

Mr. DUFF said that what identification he had made was on the basis of personal appearance only, a likeness which he had noted upon seeing the photographs of RUBY in the newspapers; that never had he heard Gen. WALKER or anyone else in WALKER's household mention RUBY in any respect nor had he any other basis which would indicate an association between JACK RUBY and Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that to his knowledge the two individuals in question had visited on these three occasions only, each time in the late afternoon at about 4:30 p.m. In December and January he had not observed their arrival but had only seen their departure, observing them as they stood at the doorway conversing with Gen. WALKER for several minutes after emerging from the sitting room where they had conversed behind the closed French doors. Mr. DUFF stated that he had heard none of the conversation. He said WALKER always conducted his business in this manner, not wishing to be disturbed. On the occasion of the third visit of these individuals in February, 1963, DUFF said he had seen them arrive, parking a 1958 Ford at the corner. Mr. DUFF was not able to provide further description of the Ford vehicle. Mr. DUFF said his view of the man whom he thought to be JACK RUBY was only a profile and view of the man's back only.

Mr. DUFF described the man whom he had considered might be JACK RUBY as follows:

White male American, 40 to 50 years of age, 5'8", 125 pounds, grayish white hair, wearing a business suit. DUFF described this individual as being very thin in appearance.

The second individual DUFF described as a white male American, in his late 40s, 5'11" to 6', 210 pounds, with an evident paunch. This man had very black hair and was believed to have been of Italian or Mexican descent according to DUFF. He was described as wearing a dark business suit. Neither man carried brief cases or dispatch cases of any type.

Mr. DUFF stated that he previously had not informed of this possible association between JACK RUBY and General WALKER based on his personal identification because on the occasion of his interview in January, 1964, he had been interviewed at the hospital at Fort Sill and was more concerned about his personal welfare and physical condition than the matter which he reported.

Mr. DUFF reiterated that while he cannot now be certain that the individual who visited WALKER actually was JACK RUBY, in his view, this possibility alone was sufficient to require his reporting it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He volunteered to take a polygraph test concerning the matters which he had reported.

Mr. DUFF was asked whether or not he was acquainted with one ANDRE ANGELES. Mr. DUFF said he was not acquainted with such an individual and knew of none in his acquaintance-ship who had traveled to Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

DUFF stated that never had he seen nor had he been in any association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD; that he has never seen anyone of OSWALD's description at the residence of Gen. WALKER.

Mr. DUFF stated that he had left the employment of WALKER because of friction between himself and several women of the office staff. He said he was supposed to have time off from his present duties when the General was away but the women on the staff became very demanding of him in structing that he make coffee, tea and expecting him to do other chores for them. He said he finally had had enough of this and left.

William McEwan Duff

Mr. Duff stated that in the event a later interview might be required, he would advise of any change of address in order that he might be located readily.

It is noted that information, as originally obtained from Special Agent James R. Cantrell, U. S. Secret Service, as reported herein, indicated the presence of two men with the individual believed to have been Jack Ruby, on the occasions of the reported visits to the residence of General Walker. Mr. Duff advised there was not a third man, only two, one whom he thought might have been Ruby. He said if three men had been reported, it was in error.

On June 16, 1964, Mr. Marion W. Osborne, 1211 Tedford Way, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, employed as manager for the Paul T. Blakeney Company, 330 Northeast 38th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised he had given temporary residence and employment to William McEwan Duff upon the recommendation of General Clyde Watts, an attorney for the Blakeney firm, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. Osborne, who advised he had been general manager of the Twentieth Century Fox Films, Inc., at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, from 1925 until he retired several years ago, said he knew nothing of the background of Mr. Duff or of the basis for Duff's interview sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On June 16, 1964, Clyde J. Watts, attorney, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, contacted the Oklahoma City Office by telephone from Fort Worth, Texas, and furnished the following information:

William Duff contacted Watts in Oklahoma City on approximately June 7, 1964, indicating he had just been discharged from the Army by reason of fraudulent enlistment, and was in need of employment.

Watts had known Duff to be formerly associated with former General Edwin Walker in Dallas, Texas, and believed Duff possibly had information concerning the assassination attempt on General Walker. Watts believed that if he kept Duff around where he could talk with him there would be a

William McEwan Duff

chance Duff would reveal his knowledge of the Walker assassination attempt. Watts contacted a friend at the Paul Blakeney Company, a lawn mower service company in Oklahoma City, obtaining a job for Duff.

Interviewed on a previous occasion, January 8, 1964, Mr. Watts had advised of the following concerning William McEwan Duff, information he had gained as counsel and friend of General Edwin A. Walker:

Mr. Watts advised he is a long-time personal friend of Edwin A. Walker, Dallas, Texas, former General of the United States Army, that he presently is acting as legal counsel for General Walker.

In the Spring of 1963, shortly after someone shot at General Walker in his home in Dallas, Texas, Watts hired two private investigators in Oklahoma City to go to Dallas and attempt to ascertain the identity of the person who had shot at Walker. These investigators were Bill Keester, former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department, and Cliff Roberts, former Oklahoma State Narcotics Bureau Agent.

During the investigation conducted by Keester and Roberts, information was received that one Bill Duff, a Scotsman, who was at one time employed by Walker or Walker's staff, had allegedly remarked he was the person who had shot at Walker. Keester and Roberts made contact with Bill Duff without disclosing their true identity or capacity as private detectives, and offered Duff \$5,000 to shoot General Walker. Duff was interested in the proposition and discussed with Keester and Roberts a plan to shoot General Walker. A tape recording was made of the discussion and this recording, along with the results of the investigation by Keester and Roberts, was turned over to the Dallas Police Department. At no time did Duff ever admit to Keester and Roberts that he was the person who had previously attempted to shoot General Walker. At the time Keester and Roberts were in contact with Bill Duff, he resided at 5420 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

On January 16, 1964, Cliff Roberts, Investigator, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was interviewed concerning his employment as a private investigator

William McEwan Duff

by Clyde J. Watts, attorney, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, representing General Edwin A. Walker. He had been retained, he said, with an associate, Bill Keester, for purposes of investigating the attempted shooting of General Walker. In connection with this matter, he had conducted investigation concerning William McEwan Duff, offering Duff \$5,000 to shoot Walker, in an effort to establish whether he had information concerning the earlier attempt. During the discussions with Duff relative to this plan, Duff never made any admissions which would indicate he was guilty of the earlier shooting, although he attempted to show some knowledge, in an apparent attempt to impress Roberts and Keester. Roberts said he considered Duff to be a "complete phoney" in every respect, and was convinced he had gone along with Roberts and Keester merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

Investigation concerning William McEwan Duff has disclosed the following background data concerning him:

William McEwan Duff was born November 4, 1931, at Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland, and on January 24, 1964, was serving in the United States Army at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is enlisted under serial number RA 18 678 666 and was connected with Battery D, First Training Battalion, USATC-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Duff, when interviewed on January 24, 1964, claimed he had been a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," an infantry unit, from 1949 to 1952. He worked for a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver, and came to Dallas, Texas, in November, 1962. He said at that time the newspapers were full of news of General Edwin A. Walker and he felt he might get a job with the General as his "Batman." Duff, according to his own statement, went to the General's home in Dallas, was hired, and resided at the Walker house as an employee from November, 1962, to April, 1963. He left the employ of General Walker because of friction with a woman on the General's staff.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he enlisted in the United States Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for basic training, and on December 10, 1963, left Fort Polk and went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

He claimed in July, 1963, he was investigated by the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General Walker. He said he took a lie detector test and was "completely cleared" as a result. He is reportedly a former chauffeur and handyman for General Walker.

Duff is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	November 4, 1931
Place of Birth	Grangemount, Sterlingshire, Scotland
Citizenship Status	Entered the United States in 1957, alien registration number A11330675
Height	5 feet 9 inches
Weight	150 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown and receding
Relatives:	
Father	Deceased
Sister	Margaret Lawson, 755 West Mission, Alhambra, California
Brother	Robert Duff, living near Long Beach, California
Uncle	William McEwan, 7614 Glendon Way South, San Gabriel, California
Relative (possibly ex-wife)	Judie Loraine Duff, Post Office Box 253, Broadus, Montana
Characteristics	Described as "con man," pathological liar and lazy
FBI Number	483264E
Dallas Police Department Number	52495
Los Angeles Police Department Number	B743533
Former Wife	PEGGY MARIE DUFF, 1213 Lawton Street, Lawton, Oklahoma

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2981—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1-25-64

WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, U. S. Army Serial number RA 18 678 666, is assigned to Battery D, 1st Training Battalion, USATC-FA, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He was interviewed at the U. S. Army Hospital, Fort Sill, where he is patient in surgery for a double hernia operation. He underwent an operation on January 21, 1964, and is scheduled for another operation in about a week. DUFF stated that following his release from the hospital he will return to active duty with his assigned unit and will join with a new training cycle. Upon the completion of his training he expects to be transferred overseas, as he has volunteered for such an assignment.

At the outset of the interview, DUFF was informed of the identity of the interviewing Agent, and was told he did not have to make any statement and, that any statement he did make might be used against him in a court of law. He was also told he had the right to talk with an attorney at any time. He related as follows:

He was born November 4, 1931 at Grangemount, Stirlingshire, Scotland. His mother and most of his relatives have been in the United States for a number of years, living in Monterey Park, California. He came to the United States in May, 1957, and went directly to Monterey Park. In California he worked as a supply man for the Pacific Tele phone Company and then for the Parker Seal Company in East Los Angeles.

He was a member of the British Army, the "Argyles," from 1949 to 1952. This was an infantry unit. He worked a number of years for the British National Railroad as an engine driver.

In November, 1962, he left California and went to Dallas, Texas. The reason for this was that he followed a girl there, and at the time he intended to marry her. He said this was an impulsive act as he had known the girl only two days at the time. After getting to Dallas, however, the marriage deal did not go through, but he stayed on in Dallas.

OC 105-783  
DL 100-10461

The newspapers at the time were full of news and pictures of General WALKER and of his activities, he said, and he felt that perhaps he might be able to get a job with the General as his "Batman." He said he went to the General's and just walked up and knocked on the door, and as a result of his inquiry he was hired by General WALKER. He stayed there in the WALKER house, living in an upstairs room, working for General WALKER from November, 1962 to about April, 1963.

DUFF said he left the employ of General WALKER because of "friction" between himself and several women of the office staff. He said when the General was away he, DUFF, was supposed to have the time off; however, the women on the staff became very demanding of him, telling him to make them coffee and tea and expecting him to work for them, and he finally had enough of it and left.

Following this, he went to work for GEORGE BIRNIE, who owns the Birnie Bow Company on the North Central Expressway in Dallas. He obtained living quarters in an apartment he shared with one "CHUCK" HOLLOWAY, who worked in a drug store. He said he met CHUCK in a bar where they both used to hang out. DUFF claimed not to remember the address of the apartment he shared with CHUCK, or the name and address of the store where the latter worked.

In August, 1963, he left Dallas and went to Oklahoma City. This move was sparked by an advertisement he read in the papers stating truck drivers were needed and could make good money in Oklahoma City; however, when he arrived there he found it was necessary to own your own truck to obtain the work. He thereupon enlisted in the U. S. Army and was sent to Fort Polk, Louisiana, for his basic training.

He recalled that he was in the clothing issue warehouse at Fort Polk obtaining an issue of clothing when someone told him that the President of the United States had just been shot. Along with many others, he ran to a radio and heard the news.

On December 20, 1963, DUFF left Fort Polk and came to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, arriving on the same date. He has been here ever since.

On 1-24-64 at Fort Sill, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783  
by SA CHESTER J. WILLETT:wr Date dictated 1-24-64

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25 D.C. 20535

June 11, 1964

JC 105-783  
DL 100-10461

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Re: Interview of Dan Rather, CBS News Employee.

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has advised that in a tape recording made available to the Commission by Dallas Radio Station KRLD an employee of CBS News, Dan Rather, is quoted as having told another newsmen that he saw Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, prior to November 22, 1963. The Commission requested that Mr. Rather be interviewed to determine if he did see Oswald in the Carousel Club and the circumstances under which such statement alleged by KRLD was made by him.

As provided to the Commission, Rather's alleged statement is quoted on a KRLD audio tape of November 24, 1963.

On June 11, 1964, Dan I. Rather, 1725 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., employed by CBS News as a Correspondent in Washington, D. C., was apprised by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the above Oswald allegation.

He advised that he has never been at the Carousel Club; consequently, he could not have seen Oswald there. He reasoned that the allegation may have been attributed to him as a result of the following facts:

He was employed by CBS in Dallas and was working there on phases of that network's coverage of the assassination. After Oswald was shot and Ruby introduced into the assassination picture, he and a photographer went to the Carousel Club to obtain any news items. They found the club locked and never did gain entrance. He estimated this was Sunday, November 24, 1963, about 1 or 1:30 p.m.

While there, they observed another man trying to gain entrance who stated he was employed at the club and wanted to get his clothes which were inside. He also failed to get in the club.

DUFF said he has seen many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and is positive he never saw this person. He claims he has a very good memory for faces, although not for names. He said many visitors, some of them "queer people," came to the General WALKER residence while he was working there, and he is quite sure none of the persons he saw there could have been OSWALD. He stated he has absolutely no information concerning OSWALD.

Concerning JACK RUBY, DUFF stated he has seen many photos of this man in the newspapers and again, he is positive he has never seen RUBY at any place and he has no information about him. He said he was never in RUBY's night club and knows nothing about him.

DUFF said that in about July, 1963, he was investigated and interviewed by Detectives of the Dallas Police Department in connection with the attempted shooting of General WALKER. He said he took a lie detector examination and was "completely cleared" as a result. At the time he was interviewed, he said he gave the Dallas Officers complete information as to all his friends, addresses, activities, etc.

DUFF stated he had no information concerning the attempted shooting of General WALKER, or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2982—Continued

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Recognizing a possible news interest, Rather identified himself and stated his purpose. He learned that his man's name was Bill DeMar (phonetic) and that DeMar said he was a master of ceremonies at the club with Ruby, his boss. In a filmed interview conducted outside the club, DeMar remarked to Rather to the effect that he thought he might have seen Oswald at the club sometime. At this point, according to Rather, DeMar's position on this observation of Oswald was one of uncertainty.

He asked DeMar to accompany them to KRLD's studio in Dallas where they could interview him "live" for television. Rather said that during this subsequent interview DeMar seemed more definite on this point of having seen Oswald at the club, leaving the impression that he was convinced he had seen Oswald at the club. DeMar did indicate to a direct question that he was not certain on the point but was strengthened in his belief because he felt he was somewhat of a memory expert.

Rather said that it was his personal opinion, and only opinion, that DeMar may have been lying in this respect. He explained that between the two interviews DeMar had changed from uncertainty to almost certainty as to having seen Oswald at the club. Rather felt DeMar saw a good opportunity for publicity and took advantage of it.

Rather said he believed that DeMar was immediately interviewed after his studio interview by various law enforcement officials.

Rather then reported the results of his interview with DeMar on a few occasions during that day on the CBS network. He pointed out that network coverage had practically completely pre-empted local coverage by KRLD. He suggested that late that same day or night when KRLD was affording local, as distinguished from national network, coverage of the assassination news, his reporting of DeMar's comments on observing Oswald at the Carousel Club may have been editorialized or misconstrued such that he was said to have seen Lee Oswald in the Carousel Club while, in fact, he was reporting that DeMar had indicated that he had seen Oswald in the club.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On August 20, 1964, Andrew Armstrong, Jr., Apartment C, 3821 Dixon Street, a warehouse employee at Goodman Produce Company, 1000 South Central Expressway, Dallas, advised upon viewing photographs of both Bernard Weissman and J. D. Tippit that he had never seen either individual before at any time, including the date of November 14, 1963, at the Carousel Club. Armstrong stated that Jack Ruby had mentioned to him at the time of the radio broadcast about Officer Tippit being shot that he, Ruby, knew Tippit; however, Ruby subsequently mentioned to Armstrong that it was another Tippit that was shot, and not the one he knew.

On August 20, 1964, Karen Bennett Carlin, Apartment 2, 1054 West Allen Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised upon viewing photographs of J. D. Tippit and Bernard Weissman that she had never seen either of these two men talking together or with Jack Ruby prior to the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

Carlin noted that after Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963, there was a man who worked at the Carousel Club in Dallas, where she worked as a strip-tease performer, who vaguely resembled the photograph of Bernard Weissman, and who worked taking cover charges and generally helping around the club. She stated she did not know this man's name, could not describe him, and did not know from where he came. She stated he was there at the club only a few nights, and she never did learn his name. She noted that she could not positively state that this person was Bernard Weissman, but he had a general appearance of Weissman. She further noted that it was very dark in the club and it was possible that she could be mistaken.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Dallas, Texas  
May 20, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Nancy Powell, 1217 Clarence Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised on August 17, 1964, that she has performed in the past in a strip-tease act at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, when that club was operated by Jack Ruby. Upon viewing photographs of Bernard Weissman and J. D. Tippit, Miss Powell stated that she has never seen either Weissman or Tippit in a meeting together at the Carousel Club with Jack Ruby or anyone else. She does not know Weissman or Tippit.

On August 7, 1964, Mrs. Marie Tippit, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, advised that she is the wife of deceased Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, who was killed on November 22, 1963. Mrs. Tippit viewed two different photographs of her late husband which had been obtained on August 6, 1964, from the Dallas Police Department, and she noted that the photograph of her husband in plain street clothes was taken in 1952, and the other photograph of Officer Tippit in a policeman's uniform was a snapshot taken in 1957. She noted that the latter photograph is the better likeness of her deceased husband. Mrs. Tippit stated that she has no additional good photographs of her husband as he had always neglected having a studio photograph made of himself.

Mrs. Tippit advised that Bernard Weissman is unknown to her, and she does not recall her husband ever having mentioned his name or having known such an individual.

On December 16, 1963, Gayle M. Tippit, Detective, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he first began working for the Dallas Police Department in 1950, and soon thereafter, he met Jack Ruby, who was at that time operating the Silver Spur Night Club at 1717 South Ervay, in Dallas. Tippit was assigned to this area, and it was his duty to periodically check the Silver Spur, which was a combination dance hall and beer tavern. During this period of time, he became very well acquainted with Jack Ruby. He noted

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 12, 1964, requested a limited background investigation be conducted concerning Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department, who was allegedly killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963.

PARENTS AND EFFORTS TO VERIFY BIRTH OF J. D. TIPPIT

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEPHERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised that he had no record in the County Clerk's Office reflecting the marriage of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT to LIZZIE MAE RUSH, who was the first wife of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, father of J. D. TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. EDITH FOWLER, District Court Clerk, 102nd Judicial District, Clarksville, Texas, advised that in Book 8, Page 317, of divorce records there was a petition filed June 14, 1943, by LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT, who was seeking a divorce from EDGAR LEE TIPPIT.

Mrs. FOWLER stated that this divorce action was dismissed on November 4, 1946, at the request of the plaintiff.

Mrs. FOWLER stated there was no other record of any divorce action on the part of LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT or of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, and there had been no divorce granted in Red River County or in the 102nd Judicial District Court.

Mrs. FOWLER did point out that in the petition of LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT filed June 14, 1943, that Mrs. TIPPIT spelled her name TIPPIT and in the petition answered by the defendant, EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, TIPPIT signed, in his own handwriting, his name and



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JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 24, 1963, CLARKVILLE, TEXAS

spelled it TIPPIT. However, in the dismissal action, the names were spelled EDGAR LEE TIPPETT and LIZZIE MAE TIPPETT.

Mrs. FOWLER also stated there had never been any action by either J. D. TIPPIT or EDGAR LEE TIPPIT to change the spelling of the name TIPPIT and the differences in the spelling were that of typographical errors.

On May 15, 1964, LEWIS RICKETTSON, Assistant Lamar County Clerk, Paris, Texas, advised that in Volume 44, Page 77, of Lamar County Marriage Records, is reflected the marriage of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT on September 14, 1944, to Mrs. MARY LEE DANIEL. The marriage was performed by Justice of the Peace W. L. COLLINS.

On May 15, 1964, LEWIS RICKETTSON, Assistant Lamar County Clerk, Paris, Texas, advised that he had no record of the birth of J. D. TIPPIT in the birth records of Lamar County, Texas.

RICKETTSON also checked the delayed birth records with negative results.

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEFFERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised he had no record in the regular or the delayed birth records of Red River County for J. D. TIPPIT.

#### EDUCATION

On May 15, 1964, C. L. REED, Justice of the Peace, Clarksville, Texas, advised he had no record of any arrest for EDGAR LEE TIPPIT or any member of his family.

Judge REED pointed out that he had known of the EDGAR LEE TIPPIT family for many years and knew of J. D. TIPPIT. He pointed out that in the early 1950's J. D. TIPPIT worked on his father's farm in the southern section of Red River County

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
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NOVEMBER 24, 1963, CLARKVILLE, TEXAS

near the Lamar County Line. He stated it was very possible that at this time the TIPPITS may have received their mail on a rural route out of Deport, Texas.

Judge REED also stated that he had known that J. D. TIPPIT had attended the Veterans Administration Vocational School held in Clarksville, Texas, in the early 1950's.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. JLA MAE MORONEY, Secretary to the Red River County School Superintendent, Clarksville, Texas, advised the records of the Red River County School System were very incomplete, but that she did locate a record reflecting that J. D. TIPPIT, the son of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT and LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT, was enrolled at the Russell Chapel School near Annona, Texas. The birth date on this registration card in 1934 was September 18, 1924. There was no place of birth listed and Mrs. MORONEY pointed out that Russell Chapel, which is no longer in existence, was very near Annona, Texas, and it was very possible that J. D. TIPPIT was born in that area.

A check was made by Mrs. MORONEY into the records of Red River County Vocational School, which was sponsored by the Veterans Administration, and these records reflect that J. D. TIPPIT, Veterans Administration Number C-15 430 214, enrolled in the school on January 14, 1950, and discontinued his training June 11, 1952. The reason for the discontinuance of the education was "Moved to Dallas". J. D. TIPPIT followed the training of "General Farming" and his address, at this time, was listed as Route 1, Deport, Texas, where he was self-employed on a few acres of land.

Mrs. MORONEY also stated there was a registration card for J. D. TIPPIT at the Fulbright, Texas, High School, but there were no records located. Fulbright is in Red River County, Texas, and is located very near Route 1, Deport, Texas.

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Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

VERIFICATION OF MARRIAGE AND INTERVIEW WITH  
WIFE, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT, NFE GASAWAY

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEPHERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised that Book Y, Page 617, of the Red River County Marriage Records, reflects that J. D. TIPPIT married MARIE GASAWAY on December 26, 1946, in Clarksville, Texas. The marriage was performed by the Reverend Mr. J. CLARK MARTIN.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. J. D. TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, voluntarily furnished the following:

Mrs. TIPPIT's maiden name was MARIE FRANCES GASAWAY and she was born October 25, 1928, in Red River County, Texas. On December 26, 1946, at Clarksville, Texas, she married J. D. TIPPIT. Her husband had served in the United States Army, in the Paratroopers, from July 21, 1944, through June 30, 1946, and had Army Serial Number 386 31 821.

As a result of this marriage, the TIPPITS had three children, namely, CHARLES ALLEN TIPPIT, born January 1, 1950, at Clarksville, Texas; BRENDA KAY TIPPIT, born June 5, 1953, at Dallas, Texas; and, CURTIS GLENN TIPPIT, born December 10, 1958, at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated this was the only marriage for either her or her husband. Her husband was allegedly shot and killed November 22, 1963, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Shortly after their marriage, they moved to 1533 Hickory Street in Dallas, Texas, and her husband went to work for the Dearborn Stove Company in Dallas in late December 1946. In February 1947 they moved to 2826 Kings Road, where they lived for about a year, when they moved to 623 West Commerce Street, Dallas. In February or March 1948 her husband was employed installing rock road by Sears Roebuck and Company and

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

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remained employed by them until September 1949. At that time, they moved near the small farming community of Lone Star, Texas, where her husband attempted to raise cattle from then until June 1952. In June 1952 they moved to 3115 Desseau, Dallas, where they lived until November 1953. For about a month after moving back to Dallas, her husband was employed as a carpenter's helper and at a steel company doing odd jobs. In July 1952 he went to work as a patrolman for the Dallas Police Department.

In November 1953 they moved to a residence at an unrecalled number on Woodin Street, where they stayed about a month. They then moved to a house, number unrecalled, on Fordham Road, where they resided until June 1954, at which time they moved to a house, number unrecalled, on Brooklyn Street, where they resided until December 1955.

In December 1955, the TIPPITS purchased a house at 1919 Glenfield, where they resided until November 1961. This house is still owned by Mrs. TIPPIT and is being rented by her at the present time. In November 1961, because of their growing family and the need for a larger house, they purchased the residence at 238 Glencairn.

Mrs. TIPPIT recalled that her husband had gone through the tenth grade in school and then attended a Veterans Administration-sponsored school at Bogata, Texas, for a time and resided at Lone Star, Texas.

The TIPPITS have unlisted telephone number CA 4-2294 and have had it since they moved into their present residence in November 1961. They had obtained unlisted service because J. D. TIPPIT, many times, would be working at night and disgruntled people to whom he had given traffic citations would call and complain to Mrs. TIPPIT about her husband having given them a ticket.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
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NOVEMBER 24, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

She stated that for the past two or three years, in addition to his regular work as a patrolman, TIPPIT had worked at Austin's Barbecue on West Illinois Avenue every Friday and Saturday night from 10:00 P.M. until 2:00 A.M. He had been so employed to act as a deterrent to potential trouble-making teenagers who hang out at Austin's. He had also worked every Sunday afternoon from 2:00 P.M. until 7:00 P.M., in the same capacity, at the Stevens Theatre in the Stevens Park Shopping Center. He would also occasionally work extra at football games on Saturday afternoons in the "Cotton Bowl."

Mrs. TIPPIT stated her husband's only associates were fellow police officers and that the only people she and her husband associated with other than other police officers and their wives were relatives.

J. D. TIPPIT had a great fondness for fishing, but, due to his work, had been unable to do much fishing during the past two years. During the summer of 1963 he had taken up water skiing whenever he had the opportunity. The reason he was working at two extra jobs was that the TIPPITS needed money to pay off the extra bills they had incurred when they purchased their present residence.

Whenever her husband was not working, he would spend all of his time at home, either working in the yard, playing with his children, or having friends over. He liked to listen to country and popular music and never was serious or had any serious discussions about anything with his associates. He very seldom discussed politics and never discussed political personalities. When he would go anywhere it would always be with some member of the family. Whenever he had free time on Sundays he would attend the Beckley Hills Baptist Church. Whenever he visited relatives he enjoyed playing dominoes with his father or brothers. Mrs. TIPPIT recalled that her husband had voted for JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in the election of 1960.

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Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
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NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Concerning November 21, 1963, Mrs. TIPPIT advised her husband returned home straight from work, arriving about 4:00 P.M., as he and fellow police officers and neighbor BILL ANGLIN wanted to install a wheel bearing in Mr. TIPPIT's 1953 Ford. ANGLIN and TIPPIT did install this bearing, working from about 4:00 P.M. until about 6:00 P.M., at which time he and the rest of his family had dinner. After dinner, Mrs. TIPPIT, along with her son, CURTIS GLEN, went to a "pre-school meeting" and her husband "baby-sat" with the two remaining children. When Mrs. TIPPIT arrived home at about 9:00 P.M., her husband and the other two children were already in bed asleep.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated she and her husband had a joint checking account at the Wynnewood State Bank listed as "J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT".

Mrs. TIPPIT stated she never heard her husband mention anyone by the name of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She never heard her husband mention ever having been in any night club in Dallas and, specifically, any of those operated by JACK RUBY. She stated her husband never attended any meetings of any kind, including police association meetings. She again repeated that when her husband was not working he would spend his time at home, and if he did go any place it was always either with her and the rest of the family or with one of the children.

#### EMPLOYMENT

On May 15, 1964, Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available a copy of Officer J. D. TIPPIT's personnel file.

Chief CURRY stated this copy included everything in TIPPIT's personnel file since the time he was first employed by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, until the present time.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 15, 1964, Sergeant CALVIN B. OWENS, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, residence 1830 Melbourne, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

OWENS has been employed by the Dallas Police Department for twenty-three and one-half years and had known J. D. TIPPIT since about 1952, when TIPPIT came to work at the department. OWENS had been TIPPIT's immediate supervisor for about ten years.

On November 22, 1963, TIPPIT was assigned, alone, to patrol District 78, which is an area bordered by the Trinity River on the east and northeast, Southerland Avenue on the northwest, Sunnyvale and Keats Streets on the west, and Loop 12 or Ledbetter on the south. Sergeant OWENS explained that assignment of officers to an area does not restrict them to that area, in cases of emergency, and, due to the extreme emergency of November 22, 1963, numerous patrol units were assigned to different areas. Sergeant OWENS cited, for example, that units assigned to Districts 95 and 81 had been sent to the downtown area of Dallas immediately after the shooting of President KENNEDY. According to Sergeant OWENS, Officer TIPPIT had gone home to eat lunch, which was a normal and approved procedure, at about noontime. Sergeant OWENS advised he could not furnish any information as to when or how TIPPIT's assignment from District 78 had been changed as he, OWENS, had gone to lunch and had not returned during the time that TIPPIT's assignment had been changed.

TIPPIT had been assigned to District 78 for about six months to a year and had previously been assigned to patrol Districts 83 and 84 for three years. His assignment in each case was to patrol the area.

OWENS described TIPPIT as a morally upright person and a person about whom he had never heard anything derogatory. Sergeant OWENS rated TIPPIT as an average officer in work

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

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performance, who was well-liked, used good common sense and, as such, was a "good officer". According to OWENS, TIPPIT had off-duty, part-time jobs at Austin's Barbecue and Stevens Park Theatre and, because of this, "didn't have time to do any wrong." TIPPIT was a devoted family man, who spent what free time he had either at home or with relatives. TIPPIT was well-liked by all the other officers. OWENS did not know of any outside associates of TIPPIT and it appeared that the only associates he had were other police officers. TIPPIT appeared to be resigned to the fact that, because of his limited education, he would be unable to advance very far within the Police Department, and TIPPIT appeared satisfied with his work. OWENS stated he believes TIPPIT took promotional examinations, but had no information as to the results, but believes that the lack of promotion was due to a lack of education.

OWENS was of the opinion TIPPIT had always been assigned to the Oak Cliff and West Dallas areas.

OWENS described TIPPIT as a quiet, shy person and he never heard TIPPIT discuss politics or political personalities.

OWENS was unable to furnish any information concerning TIPPIT's outside activities or leisure activities. He did describe TIPPIT as the most honest, straightforward, morally upright, family-loving man he, OWENS, had ever known. He was a good officer who liked his job and tried to do a good job.

OWENS stated he never heard TIPPIT mention either JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD or ever mention having been in any of RUBY's night clubs. OWENS stated he has known RUBY for ten to twelve years and has had numerous conversations on an official basis with RUBY while RUBY was operating night clubs in the Dallas area. He stated RUBY was the type of person who would use another officer's name he had met when talking to officers, and RUBY never mentioned J. D. TIPPIT to OWENS. RUBY never mentioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD to OWENS. OWENS stated he had never

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heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

On May 15, 1964, AUSTIN COOK, residence 1823 Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, owner of Austin's Barbecue, 2321 West Illinois, Dallas, advised that Dallas Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT had been employed by COOK for about three years at the time TIPPIT was shot and killed on November 22, 1963. TIPPIT had been employed to work from 10:00 P.M. until 2:00 A.M. every Friday and Saturday night as a deterrent to any potential teen-age trouble. Mr. COOK explained that large numbers of teen-agers hang out at his drive-in on these nights.

Mr. COOK advised he was a member of the John Birch Society but he had never discussed politics or political personalities with TIPPIT. He stated it was his impression that TIPPIT did not appear interested in politics. He advised he had never heard TIPPIT mention JACK RUBY or any of RUBY's nightclubs or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. COOK stated the only people who contacted TIPPIT while he was at work were relatives or members of his family. He stated TIPPIT had obtained this extra job in order to pay off bills at his new home and to help support his family.

COOK described TIPPIT as a "fine and ideal policeman, of good morals and who was conscientious and did a good job." COOK explained that after TIPPIT was killed, teen-agers who had known TIPPIT at the drive-in donated \$300.00 to \$400.00 which they gave to COOK, who in turn gave it to Mrs. TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, LOUISE HILL, Personnel Department, Sears Roebuck and Company, Dallas, Texas, advised her records show J. D. TIPPIT was employed by that company from March 24, 1948, until May 8, 1948, when he voluntarily resigned. There was no other reason listed for his resignation. TIPPIT was rehired May 17, 1948, by Sears Roebuck and Company and was so employed until September 6, 1949, when he was laid off due to a reduction of labor force by the company. His work record was listed as satisfactory. His address was listed as 623 West

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Commerce Street, Dallas, and his birthdate as September 18, 1924. He was employed in the Installation Department. TIPPIT's wife, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT, residence 623 West Commerce, was employed in the Mail Order plant of Sears Roebuck and Company from October 21, 1948, until December 20, 1948. Her birthdate was listed as 1928 and there was no reason given for her leaving her employment.

On May 15, 1964, C. B. LONGYEAR, Personnel Manager, Dearborn Stove Company, 3000 West Kingsley Road, Garland, Texas, advised his records show that J. D. TIPPIT was employed by that company throughout the entire year of 1947 and until March 1948. Mr. LONGYEAR stated he could find nothing in his records to indicate that TIPPIT was employed in 1946, but he presumes he started his employment at the company in late 1946. No reason was listed for TIPPIT's leaving the employment of Dearborn Stove Company and his work record was listed as satisfactory. His residence was listed as 1533 Hickory, Dallas, Texas. Mr. LONGYEAR stated there was no other information in his files concerning TIPPIT.

#### ASSOCIATES

On May 15, 1964, MORRIS E. BRUMLEY, 3024 Sage Valley Lane, Dallas, Texas, a detective assigned to the Criminal Intelligence Squad, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, voluntarily furnished the following concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

BRUMLEY has been employed as a police officer since February 1950. He first became acquainted with J. D. TIPPIT in 1934 when both attended school at Fulbright, Texas. TIPPIT's future wife, MARIE FRANCES GASAWAY, attended the same school. TIPPIT quit school after his sophomore year as it appeared to be a "struggle" for him to make passing grades. BRUMLEY stated he next saw TIPPIT after World War II. TIPPIT had served in the 17th Air-borne Division of the United States Army as a volunteer.



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In 1951 or 1952 BRUMLEY saw TIPPIT again after TIPPIT had become an officer at the Dallas Police Department. In his application TIPPIT had listed BRUMLEY as an officer with whom he was acquainted. BRUMLEY stated he never socialized with TIPPIT and that TIPPIT always worked in the Radio Patrol Division and was assigned to the Oak Cliff and West Dallas areas. BRUMLEY stated he knew of no outside acquaintances of TIPPIT and he had no information concerning TIPPIT's outside interests, associates, or attitudes. He did know that TIPPIT liked to go fishing. From what he knew of TIPPIT, BRUMLEY described him as a good family man who spent his leisure time at home and who was very conscientious about his job and his family. BRUMLEY stated he never discussed politics or political personalities with TIPPIT and he never had any indication of any radical beliefs or tendencies on the part of TIPPIT.

BRUMLEY stated he never heard TIPPIT mention LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and because of his area assignments BRUMLEY was of the opinion that TIPPIT would never have been in a position to have any contact whatever with JACK RUBY.

BRUMLEY stated that in his official capacity as a police officer, both as a Radio Patrol officer and during the time he was assigned to the Vice Squad, he has known JACK RUBY since 1950 and has talked with RUBY on numerous occasions. He stated he has been in the Silver Spur and The Vegas (two nightclubs operated by RUBY) in an official capacity on numerous occasions. BRUMLEY stated RUBY is the type of person who would "drop" names of officers he had known and/or met to other officers. He never heard RUBY mention J. D. TIPPIT or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He never saw TIPPIT or OSWALD in any of RUBY's nightclubs.

BRUMLEY stated that based on his knowledge of TIPPIT, TIPPIT was not "sharp enough" to pass promotional examinations given by the Police Department, nor did he have enough formal education to pass the departmental examinations. He stated

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TIPPIT was not overly ambitious and appeared to be satisfied in the work he was doing as a patrolman. He stated TIPPIT always appeared to have good common sense and was a very steady type person who was easy to get along with.

BRUMLEY stated that Patrolman BASEL ROBINSON was assigned to the Oak Cliff substation and was believed by BRUMLEY to be a good friend of TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, BASEL ROBINSON, Patrolman, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, residence 4547 Cedar Path, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

ROBINSON had known TIPPIT for about fifteen or sixteen years, having met him when both were self-employed farmers near Bogata, Texas. In 1951, ROBINSON moved to Dallas and, in 1952, was employed by the City of Dallas as a police officer. After joining the department, he would return to the Bogata area to see relatives and, on several occasions, would visit with J. D. TIPPIT. TIPPIT was very inquisitive about employment with the Police Department and it was through his contacts with ROBINSON that he subsequently quit farming in 1952, moved to Dallas, and joined the Police Department in the summer of 1952. ROBINSON was of the opinion that TIPPIT's wife was also from the Fulbright, Texas, area. He also was of the opinion that TIPPIT had lived and worked in Dallas prior to farming near Bogata.

ROBINSON stated he had been a close associate of J. D. TIPPIT since 1952, both at work and as a close personal friend of TIPPIT and TIPPIT's family. TIPPIT had very few outside interests because he was working all the time. He had, in addition to his regular work as a patrolman, off-duty jobs at Austin's Barbecue and at the Stevens Park Theatre. TIPPIT liked to fish and hunt but, because of his working hours, had very little time for these. ROBINSON stated he had no information concerning any religious affiliation of TIPPIT but

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recalls TIPPIT, on several occasions, stating he wanted to attend Sunday School more than he had, but could not because of his working hours. ROBINSON advised he would not describe TIPPIT as a deeply religious person.

TIPPIT never discussed politics at all with ROBINSON, nor did he ever discuss any political personalities.

TIPPIT would have an occasional beer, but ROBINSON never saw him intoxicated.

TIPPIT spent all of his free time at home with his family and ROBINSON described him as a very good family man, a good officer, a conscientious person, with good common sense and a good sense of humor. ROBINSON stated TIPPIT was a quiet, easygoing person, who enjoyed his family and loved his wife. He was devoted to his job, improvement of his home, and the raising of his family.

According to ROBINSON, TIPPIT took promotional examinations given by the Police Department, but apparently never passed any as he never advanced. TIPPIT appeared to be satisfied in the work he was doing as a patrolman and liked being outside. ROBINSON could recall TIPPIT mentioning only two or three times during sixteen years that he, TIPPIT, ever went to a nightclub and on each occasion this was with his wife. ROBINSON never knew of TIPPIT spending any time in bars, saloons or "honky-tonks."

ROBINSON was of the opinion that TIPPIT was assigned to the Oak Cliff area in the Radio Patrol Division during practically all of his years as a police officer. ROBINSON never heard TIPPIT mention JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ROBINSON never heard TIPPIT mention ever having been in any of RUBY's night clubs.

ROBINSON was on duty at the City Jail on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, and on these days had occasion to see LEE

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HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY following their arrests on November 22 and 24, 1963, respectively. While OSWALD was in jail, ROBINSON never heard him mention J. D. TIPPIT. While RUBY was in jail, ROBINSON never heard him mention J. D. TIPPIT.

ROBINSON had no information concerning any associates of TIPPIT outside of the Police Department. The only persons he ever observed in TIPPIT's house or associating with the TIPPITS were either relatives or other police officers and their wives.

CHECK OF TOLL TELEPHONE CALLS CHARGED TO  
RESIDENCE TELEPHONE

On May 18, 1964, records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the following toll calls charged to CA 4-2294, which is the non-listed telephone service of J. TIPPIT at 238 Glencairn, Dallas. This telephone service was installed November 20, 1961, on a transfer order from prior service at 1919 Glenfield where TIPPIT had telephone number PE 7-7679.

<u>DATE AND TIME</u>	<u>PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
9/26/63 - 10:11 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
10/17/63 - 8:49 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
11/22/63 - ----	Fort Worth, Texas, WA 3-1303	
11/22/63 - ----	Garland, Texas, BR 8-3269	

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DATE AND TIME	PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED	REMARKS
11/29/63 - 8:03 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
11/30/63 - ----	Collect from "DWIGHT GASAWAY" at Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
No calls in December 1963		
1/15/64 - ----	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, CE 5-0511	To "MAE PETERSON" St. Anthony's Hospital
1/19/64 - 4:42 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
1/19/64 - 4:47 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
1/21/64 - 7:00 P.M.	Garland, Texas, BR 6-8214	
1/24/64 - ----	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239, from "Mrs. TIPPIT" at FL 1-1754, bill CA 4-2294	
2/7/64 - 7:02 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
2/22/64 - ----	Collect from WARREN BOX, Monterrey, California, at 372 exchange	

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DATE AND TIME	PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED	REMARKS
3/8/64 - 10:38 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
3/13/64 - ----	Collect from "MARY LEE TIPPIT" at Clarksville, Texas, 417-9909 - to "MARIE TIPPIT"	
3/21/64 - 10:23 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	

#### CHECK OF BANK ACCOUNT

On May 18, 1964, records of the Wynnewood State Bank, 501 Wynnewood Village, Dallas, Texas, revealed a joint checking account (#90-033) was opened in the name of "J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas," on May 11, 1956.

Review of Recordak film reproductions of statements on this account for the period July 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963, inclusive, failed to reveal any large or unusual deposits or withdrawals. During the last six months of 1963, the high balance in the account was \$561.01 and the low balance was \$14.84. The average balance during the same period was a low three-figure amount, as evidenced by service charges four out of six months due to the balance falling below \$200.00.

The records failed to reveal a savings account or safe-deposit box rental in the name of J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT.

#### CREDIT

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. BILL WILLIAMS, Manager, Retail Merchants Association, Clarksville, Texas, advised that her files failed to reflect any record for J. D. TIPPIT or his wife,

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MARIE. She stated this was not unusual because she had only been Manager for about two years, and some of the records prior to that time are no longer available.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that EDGAR LEE TIPPIT came into her file January 15, 1949, and that his credit was considered very satisfactory. She pointed out there was no mention in the files of TIPPIT's wife.

The files further reflected that EDGAR LEE TIPPIT was 50 years old in 1953 and had been employed at the Lons Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Texas.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated she knew EDGAR LEE TIPPIT to be the father of J. D. TIPPIT, the murdered police officer from Dallas, Texas.

The records of the Dallas Merchants Retail Credit Association (MRCRA) were checked May 15, 1964, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and disclosed the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

TIPPIT first became known to Merchants Retail Credit Association on December 19, 1947. His file was last checked on December 20, 1963, for the Shell Oil Company. The last previous check was on August 18, 1958. His wife is listed as MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT and their residence as 238 Glenclair. The files of Merchants Retail Credit Association show the following previous residences and employments for J. D. TIPPIT:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>
December 1947	2826 Kings Road	Dearborn Stove Company
March 1949	623 West Commerce	Sears Roebuck and Company
		as rock wool installer
November 1952	3115 Desseau	Police officer, Dallas
October 1956	1919 Glenfield	Police officer, Dallas

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Re: ASSASSINATION OF THOMAS  
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<u>DATE</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u>	<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>
May 1962	238 Glenclair	Police officer, Dallas

The records of Merchants Retail Credit Association show that TIPPIT originally came to Dallas in about 1947 from Clarksville, Texas, and a report from the credit bureau at Clarksville in March 1949 stated that TIPPIT had a satisfactory credit rating in Clarksville. As of 1958 TIPPIT was listed as having a medium two figure checking account at the Wynnewood State Bank, Dallas, and his income was listed as \$360.00 per month as a police officer.

In June 1961 he obtained a loan in the low four figures from the First National Bank, Dallas, which he paid off satisfactorily. In May 1953 he obtained a loan in the low three figures from the Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company which he paid off satisfactorily. In December 1961 he obtained credit in the amount of \$112.00 at Montgomery Ward and Company, Dallas, which he paid off satisfactorily.

There was no record in the files of Merchants Retail Credit Association of any suits, judgments, or court actions of any kind concerning J. D. TIPPIT or his wife, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT.

#### CRIMINAL

On May 15, 1964, GEORGE WHITEMAN, Red River County Deputy Sheriff, Clarksville, Texas, advised there was no record of any arrest of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, J. D. TIPPIT, or any members of their family.

It will be noted that the Red River County Sheriff's Office is the only police agency that maintains records in Red River County, Texas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2985—Continued

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Nancy Powell, 1217 Clarence Street, Fort Worth, Texas, advised on August 17, 1964, that she has performed in the past in a strip-tease act at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas, when that club was operated by Jack Ruby. Upon viewing photographs of Bernard Weissman and J. D. Tippit, Miss Powell stated that she has never seen either Weissman or Tippit in a meeting together at the Carousel Club with Jack Ruby or anyone else. She does not know Weissman or Tippit.

On August 7, 1964, Mrs. Marie Tippit, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, advised that she is the wife of deceased Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, who was killed on November 22, 1963. Mrs. Tippit viewed two different photographs of her late husband which had been obtained on August 6, 1964, from the Dallas Police Department, and she noted that the photograph of her husband in plain street clothes was taken in 1952, and the other photograph of Officer Tippit in a policeman's uniform was a snapshot taken in 1957. She noted that the latter photograph is the better likeness of her deceased husband. Mrs. Tippit stated that she has no additional good photographs of her husband as he had always neglected having a studio photograph made of himself.

Mrs. Tippit advised that Bernard Weissman is unknown to her, and she does not recall her husband ever having mentioned his name or having known such an individual.

On December 16, 1963, Gayle M. Tippit, Detective, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he first began working for the Dallas Police Department in 1960, and soon thereafter, he met Jack Ruby, who was at that time operating the Silver Spur Night Club at 1717 South Ervay, in Dallas. Tippit was assigned to this area, and it was his duty to periodically check the Silver Spur, which was a combination dance hall and beer tavern. During this period of time, he became very well acquainted with Jack Ruby. He noted

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2986

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

that Ruby acted as his own bouncer and would forcibly expel anyone who caused trouble at the club. Ruby was very friendly and helpful to the patrolling officers and requested no special favors of the officers.

In subsequent years Gayle Tippit had occasion to contact Ruby while the latter was operating the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club although his contacts in recent years have been infrequent. Tippit personally had no knowledge of any illegal activities on the part of Ruby, such as gambling, narcotics or prostitution.

Detective Tippit advised he had not known Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and had no information indicating a connection between Oswald and Ruby.

Detective Tippit stated that on November 24, 1963, he was on duty on the second floor of the Municipal Building at the time Oswald was slain by Ruby. Tippit was in the office of the Special Service Bureau and had no opportunity to see what was going on in the basement of the building. He did not see Ruby on that date. Tippit was not aware of the security plans concerning the transfer of Oswald to the County Jail but did note that he had to identify himself to patrolmen on duty on the third floor when he had occasion to go to that floor on the morning of November 24, 1963.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2986--Continued

1

Date December 11, 1963

Sergeant C. B. OWENS, Oak Cliff Station, Dallas Police Department, home address 1830 Milbourne, advised that officer TIPPIT has been associated with him under his supervision practically ever since the latter began working at the Dallas Police Department. Mr. TIPPIT has been assigned to the Oak Cliff area for about 95 per cent of the time he has been working and also worked in the West Dallas area under Sergeant OWENS for a short time.

Sergeant OWENS advised that in the Oak Cliff area, Officer TIPPIT has been assigned to districts 83 and 78 most of the time. District 83 roughly covers an area bounded on the north by the Santa Fe Railroad tracks on the east by Zang Boulevard, on the south by Kiest Boulevard and on the west by Hampton Boulevard. District 78 covers that area around the south Oak Cliff Shopping Center.

Sergeant OWENS advised that to his knowledge, Officer TIPPIT has never been assigned to an area which includes the following residence addresses of JACK RUBY:

4160 Hawthorne  
4727 Homer  
508 South Marsalis  
223 South Ewing  
3929 Rawlins

He has never been assigned to a district which covers the following places of business operated by RUBY:

The Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn;  
Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce;  
Silver Spur, 1717 South Erway.

Sergeant OWENS advised that he is almost positive officer TIPPIT did not know JACK RUBY. He is certain he had no opportunity to frequent the Silver Spur at 1717 South Erway while employed by the Dallas Police Department.

Sergeant OWENS related that he personally had worked the area around the Silver Spur at one time and knew JACK RUBY when he was operating this club. It was necessary for the

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DL 44-1639

officers to go in frequently on business, as is common at all taverns and night clubs. He disliked RUBY and the type of business he was operating, that is a tavern and did not get well enough acquainted with him to be in a position to furnish pertinent information concerning his activities, associates or travel.

Sergeant OWENS advised that there are at least two other policemen working for the Dallas Police Department who pronounced their names "TIPPIT" although there are minor differences in spelling. This gives room for some confusion in identifying the different officers.

Sergeant OWENS advised that he knows from experience that Officer TIPPIT was the type of a policeman who quickly checked persons who aroused his suspicions. On November 22, 1963, all officers had been furnished a meager description of the assassin of President KENNEDY and Sergeant OWENS believes that Officer TIPPIT stopped OSWALD to check him because of the similarity in description. He has no reason to believe that Mr. TIPPIT had ever previously known OSWALD.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2987—Continued

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent RALPH E. RAWLINGS/jn Date dictated 12/10/63

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1Date 12/15/63

RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS, 2207 Greenbriar Street, Irving, Texas, advised he had known JACK RUBY for approximately twelve years. He stated he cannot recall how he met RUBY but believed it was through RUBY's operation of the Vegas Club. MATTHEWS stated he was only a "passing acquaintance" of RUBY. He added all the time he has known RUBY he has never had any discussions with him other than just to "pass the time of day".

MATTHEWS stated he had never heard of RUBY being involved in any type or form of gambling activity in the Dallas area and that he had never heard RUBY discuss anything concerning politics, business, etc. He had never heard RUBY make any statements concerning his, RUBY, political affiliations, dislikes or likes.

MATTHEWS stated that he had been in Havana, Cuba, from July, 1958 until January, 1959; later returned to Cuba about the middle of 1959 until about November, 1960. During these trips he was working in the gambling casinos at the Hotel Desauville. MATTHEWS stated that during his residence in Cuba, he had never seen RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he had never heard of RUBY or OSWALD being in Cuba during these periods.

MATTHEWS advised he had no information that RUBY was involved with anyone else in the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated he had never heard of OSWALD until OSWALD was arrested for the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and he had no information of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY or between RUBY and any police officers.

on 12/13/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and  
IVAN D. LEE - gj Date dictated 12/13/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2988

1Date Dec. 1, 1963

ELIZABETH ANN MATTHEWS, residing 7204 South Lakeshore, Shreveport, Louisiana, ME 1-3753, advised she has had this telephone number since January, 1963, and such is listed in her name.

ELIZABETH MATTHEWS advised she is divorced from R. D. MATTHEWS of Dallas and makes her residence in Shreveport, Louisiana; however, she is in Dallas frequently and stays with Mrs. VIRGIL ETCHISON, 3506 Durango, Fleetwood 2-6628. She said in Shreveport she attends Watson's Sunset Beauty School and is seeking to prepare herself as the owner and operator of a beauty school in Shreveport.

Mrs. MATTHEWS claimed she does not know JACK RUBY, has never met the man, has never been in any of his clubs, and is not acquainted with any persons working for him.

She claimed she cannot recall having received a long distance telephone call from Dallas on or about October 3, 1963, advising that she receives many long distance calls, and has no independent recollection of having taken a long distance call from anyone in Dallas on or about October 3, 1963. She stated it could have possibly been a call from some "character" or some businessman with whom she is acquainted at Dallas.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT E. LISH/csh 23 Date dictated 12/1/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2989

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

KAREN GREEN WILLIAMS who resides at 2064 Kirby, Apartment D, was interviewed at the Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, at which time she furnished the following information:

Mrs. WILLIAMS was born and grew up in Dade City, Florida, and lived in Dade City until June 8, 1963, at which time she came to Dallas and married BILLY DON WILLIAMS. Her husband up until November 15, 1963, was employed by Melnik Construction Company in Dallas and is presently unemployed. On Tuesday evening, November 19, 1963, Mrs. WILLIAMS and her husband went to the Carousel Club in answer to an ad which appeared in a local newspaper and applied for a job as a strip-tease dancer. Mrs. WILLIAMS talked to RUBY on that evening, and he hired her for \$90.00 per week.

The last time Mrs. WILLIAMS saw JACK RUBY was at closing time on Thursday night, November 21, 1963, and she has not seen him nor heard from him since that time.

Mrs. WILLIAMS was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at which time she stated that OSWALD was unknown to her, and she was certain that she had never seen him in the Carousel Club. She stated that it is almost impossible to recognize anyone in the audience due to the brightness of the lights on the stage. Mrs. WILLIAMS knows nothing concerning RUBY's personal life or political beliefs as her brief acquaintanceship with him has been on a strict employer-employee basis. Mrs. WILLIAMS advised that she dances under the name of FELISA PRELL as she did not want it publicly known that she was working as a strip-tease dancer. During her previous stay at the Carousel Club she has not noted any specific police officers or newsmen with whom RUBY was particularly friendly.

on 11/26/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
 by Special Agent B. JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN /cv Date dictated 11/27/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/26/63

Mr. EDWARD ROCCO, generally known as EDDY ROCCO, advised that he resides at 1350 North Laurel Avenue, Hollywood, California. He is presently visiting his father-in-law in Dallas, Texas. ROCCO stated that he had known of JACK RUBY for approximately two years, but he first met the RUBYs on approximately the fifth or sixth of November, 1963. He stated in the nature of his business he travels around the country, interviews owners and performers in various night clubs and other similar places of entertainment. He said that he had had correspondence with RUBY approximately two years ago when RUBY tried to get him to do a story on RUBY. He stated he decided not to do it at that time.

He stated that when he came here to do a profile on RUBY, which was on either the fifth or sixth of November, 1963, he was down at the Carousel Club for six or seven nights consecutively. He stated he talked to RUBY every night and also talked to several of the entertainers in the club. He stated his conversation with RUBY consisted of personal things about RUBY in connection with his show business.

ROCCO advised he had never heard of OSWALD prior to the time of the shooting. He had never heard any conversation pertaining to RUBY and OSWALD and did not know any of RUBY's associates other than those who were working for him as entertainers in the club at the time he was there. ROCCO further stated that he had taken two pictures of the interior of the Carousel and that Life magazine had these negatives. He said they were presently threatening to sue him because he was not supposed to show any pictures or make any comments to anyone outside of Life magazine.

ROCCO did not discuss anything else pertaining to the suit but did state that KATHRYN LEE or NATALIE KOSEK were both members of Life News Bureau and they would be the ones to contact in the event anyone wanted to observe these pictures.

ROCCO mentioned the pictures because he stated that when he was in New Orleans a few weeks ago, a photographer TERRY FRIEDMAN, with the "Times Picayune" had told him that the man in the plaid shirt in one of these pictures looked

on 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent LEO L. ROBERTSON - gj Date dictated 12/24/63

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Date 1/1/64

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like OSWALD to him. ROCCO made available one of these pictures for reproduction. This picture shows approximately twenty-some people apparently looking at one of the entertainers although this cannot be told by looking at the picture. The man in the near foreground with what appears to be a plaid or large-checked shirt on is the one which FRIEDMAN thought might be OSWALD. ROCCO stated that a man whose name he cannot recall operates a flower shop on Canal Street, quite a way out, was reported to have known OSWALD. ROCCO stated that he went out and talked to this man and the man admitted that he had known OSWALD when OSWALD was about fourteen or fifteen years old. He stated that he had not seen OSWALD for nine years and upon seeing the picture stated that, in his opinion, the man in the picture was not OSWALD although he could not be sure of anything since he had not seen OSWALD for approximately nine years as mentioned previously. ROCCO further stated that at the time he went out to the flower shop to talk to this man, two FBI agents were interviewing the man and he had waited until they had finished before he showed the picture to this man. ROCCO stated that if the man in the picture were OSWALD, it would mean a great deal of money to him but he was convinced in his own mind that the man referred to was not OSWALD but he wanted to relate the matter to the FBI. ROCCO stated that as mentioned above both of the pictures of the interior were approximately from the same angle, therefore, he was of the opinion that the picture which he allowed the FBI to reproduce would show approximately the same that could be seen in the negatives that Life magazine has in their possession.

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SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, after having viewed photographs made available by EDWARD ROCCO, 1350 North Laurel Avenue, Hollywood, California, which were taken in the Carousel Club and depicting a person believed by Mr. ROCCO to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is of the definite opinion that this person is not OSWALD.

SA BARRETT personally observed OSWALD on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, in the Texas Theater when, along with several other police officers, he assisted in the apprehension of OSWALD.

on 12/30/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT - LAC Date dictated 12/30/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 31, 19631

SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT who previously observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in person at the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, examined a photograph made available by free lance photographer EDWARD ROCCO, which photograph was taken at the Carousel Club on or about November 5/6, 1963.

In the opinion of SA BOOKHOUT, the individual in a plaid shirt who appears in the center foreground of said photograph, is not identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/7/64

Mr. TERRY A. FRIEDMAN 416 North Labarre Road, was interviewed at "The Times-Picayune", where he is employed as a photographer.

He was shown a photograph of several patrons in the business establishment of JACK RINBY at Dallas, Texas. He said he had previously been shown the same photograph by the person who took it, Mr. EDWARD ROCCO, free-lance photographer. Mr. FRIEDMAN continued by saying he originally had told Mr. ROCCO the person seated in the foreground looked like LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he had no actual basis for saying this, as OSWALD was never known to him. He advised the statement was intended only as conversation and was by no means intended as an identification. Mr. FRIEDMAN then stated he has no knowledge whatsoever of the identity of the person in question.

He continued by saying that he was introduced to Mr. ROCCO at "The Times-Picayune" in the latter part of November or early part of December, 1963, by Mr. SAM SUMMERLIN, Associated Press (AP) Bureau Chief in New Orleans. He said he had never seen Mr. ROCCO before and has not seen him since. He advised Mr. SUMMERLIN did not participate in the conversation, as he left after making the introductions. Mr. FRIEDMAN concluded by saying that he could add nothing additional to the facts concerning the occasion of his conversation with Mr. ROCCO.

on 12-31-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT Date dictated 12-31-63  
MVB -358-

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On 1/6/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLLEY: nam Date dictated 1/7/64  
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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/1/641

Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS has observed a photograph purportedly taken on or about November 5, 1963, in the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, by EDWARD ROCCO. This photograph is of a group of individuals, predominantly male. Special Agent CLEMENTS is advised that a person on viewing the photograph has stated the individual in the center foreground bears a strong resemblance to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Special Agent CLEMENTS interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963, at the Dallas Police Department. Agent states unequivocally the photograph bears no resemblance, in his opinion, to OSWALD.

Date 11/24/631

At 8:45 p.m., Mr. RAY BRANTLEY, Proprietor, Ray's Hardware Store, who resides at 103 Highland, advised his records reflected that JACK RUBY purchased a Colt Cobra revolver from his establishment which is located on Singleton Blvd., in Dallas, on January 18, 1960. When he purchased the gun he gave the address of 3508 Oaklawn, Dallas, Texas. The books reflected this Colt Cobra bore Serial No. 2744. The revolver had a 2" barrel and was blue in color.

It was BRANTLEY's recollection that RUBY was accompanied by a Dallas policeman at that time whose name he does not remember. It was also believed by him that a prize fighter was with them also. BRANTLEY had had no business dealings with JACK RUBY prior to that time but later, approximately one year ago, JACK RUBY came to his hardware store and requested that he clean a .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver. The revolver was rusty and after cleaning the revolver, BRANTLEY held the gun for two or three months before RUBY called for it. He believed that it was during 1961 that this revolver was brought into his business establishment.

BRANTLEY advised he was only casually acquainted with RUBY but recalled that a few months ago RUBY had contacted him and requested that a gun be shipped to an individual in Las Vegas, Nevada. He made available the books of his store which reflected that on May 10, 1963, a .38 Smith and Wesson Centennial revolver with no hammer bearing Serial No. 13810, had been shipped to L. C. McWILLIE, 3040 Kishner Drive, Apt. 204, Las Vegas, Nevada. This gun was later returned to him inasmuch as McWILLIE did not pay for the gun. BRANTLEY stated he had sent the gun C. O. D. and that it cost him about \$7.00 to send this gun to McWILLIE who did not pay for it. He was only casually acquainted with RUBY and in fact did not recognize him picture on television on November 24, 1963. He could give no information concerning friends or relatives or background on RUBY.

BRANTLEY said that the Smith and Wesson revolver JACK RUBY had requested him to clean in 1961 was blue in color, but he could not remember exactly what model the revolver was. He believed that it was probably a Chief Special with a hammer.

DL 89-43

DL 44-1839

on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1839  
by Special Agents W. HARLAN BROWN and  
ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN Date dictated 11/24/63

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12/31/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS - LAC Date dictated 12/31/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/24/63

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Date 6/19/64

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Mrs. LILLIAN BRANTLEY, 103 Highland Street, co-proprietor of Ray's Hardware Store in Dallas, Texas, attested to an entry in the books of the store which show that JACK RUBY purchased a Colt Cobra revolver from Ray's Hardware Store on January 19, 1960. The serial number listed was 2744 and RUBY gave the address of 3508 Oaklawn. It was her recollection that RUBY came to the store with a police officer whose name she does not recall. She also said the store records show that on May 10, 1963, a .38 Smith and Wesson Centennial revolver, Serial No. 13810, had been sent to Las Vegas, Nevada. JACK RUBY, when he called at their hardware store, said he had received a letter from a friend in Las Vegas who could not find a Smith and Wesson Centennial there. The friend, according to JACK RUBY, requested that RUBY find him one and forward it to him. The books show that this revolver had been sent to L. C. McWILLIE, 3040 Kishner Drive, Apt. 204, Las Vegas, Nevada. Mrs. BRANTLEY had marked "Void" over this entry in the books because the C. O. D. package sent to McWILLIE had been returned. The cost to Ray's Hardware Store was about \$7.00 and it was her recollection that it was sold to some other person. She knew RUBY by sight but stated she did not know anything about his background.

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, disclose the following toll charges from Shady Oaks Motel, RI 7-0065, 1512 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas, identifiable with BILL DeMAR:

DATE	PLACED	DURATION	PLACED BY	PLACED TO	NUMBER AND CITY CALLED
11/24/63	11:32 AM	3 min.	BILL DeMAR, Rm. 8	--	Evansville, Indiana, 476-7760
11/24/63	6:42 PM	56 sec.	" "	--	Arlington, Texas, CR 5-4891
11/25/63	5:40 PM	8 min. 21 sec.	" "	--	St. Louis, Mo. 231-7766
11/25/63	6:03 PM	3 min. 32 sec.	L. (?) DeMAR, Rm. 8	--	Evansville, Indiana, 423-7245
11/26/63	11:49 AM	4 min. 56 sec.	BILL DeMAR, Rm. 8	--	St. Louis, Mo. 231-7766
11/29/63	7:14 PM	2 min. 20 sec.	" "	Stage Loan Co.	Hollywood, Calif., HO 3-9047
12/3/63	5:48 PM	7 min. 24 sec.	BILL DeMAR, Rm. 10	--	St. Louis, Mo. 231-7766

Subpoena duces tecum for production of these records should be directed to R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

on 11/24/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent W. HARLAN BROWN and ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN:vm Date dictated 11/24/63

on 6/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/eah Date dictated 6/18/64

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DL 44-1639  
MCC:eah

Investigation has established subscribers to telephone numbers called by WILLIAM D. CROWE, also known as Bill DeMar, from Shady Oaks Motel, Dallas, Texas, in November - December, 1963, were as follows:

231-7766,  
St. Louis, Mo.

WAYNE M. KELLER  
Theatrical Agency  
818 Olive St., St. Louis

HO 3-9047,  
Hollywood, Calif.

Stage Loan Co.  
1223 Vine, Los Angeles,  
Owner, B. H. WENNER

CR 5-4891,  
Arlington, Texas

Bull Pen Drive-In  
Abrams, Arlington  
(RALPH PAUL)

476-7760,  
Evansville, Ind.

DAVID HOY, 1400 Adams  
Ave., Evansville

423-7245,  
Evansville, Ind.

WILLIAM D. CROWE  
824 W. Idlewild Dr.  
Evansville

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2995—Continued

1  
DL 44-1639  
MCC:eah

Investigation has established Dallas, Texas, telephone numbers reported to have been called by DAVID HOY, Evansville, Indiana, were listed to subscribers as follows as of November, 1963:

RI 7-0065, Shady Oaks Motel, 1512 Fort Worth Avenue

RI 8-9711, Dallas City Hall

DI 8-6350, KBOX Radio Station (Unlisted)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2995—Continued

Date 6/15/64

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DL 44-1639  
MCC/ds

An article appeared in the November 26, 1963, issue of the "Dallas Morning News," newspaper of general circulation, by KENT BIFFLE captioned "Memory Expert Interests Agents" with a subtitle "Saw Oswald In Club."

The article is concerned with the allegation of BILL CROWE, whose stage name is BILL DE MAR, to the effect that he had seen OSWALD in the Carousel Club at least once "eight or nine nights" before the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The article goes on to explain that CROWE selects persons in the audience at random to participate in his "memory act" and that he had stated OSWALD, he was sure, had participated in such an act.

The article goes on to relate that CROWE had telephoned his home town, Evansville, Indiana, after OSWALD's arrest to tell a long-time friend, a radio newsmen, that OSWALD had taken part in his act. DAVID HOY, News Director, Station WIKY, Evansville, is identified as the person called by CROWE.

HOY is quoted as stating that Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents immediately told CROWE to check out of his hotel in Dallas and go into hiding, that CROWE went into hiding so effectively that when the Secret Service wanted to quiz CROWE, they had to telephone Evansville and talk to HOY. HOY reportedly stated on first contact with Secret Service he did not know CROWE's whereabouts, but would inform them the next time CROWE called. It was reported CROWE called HOY on Monday, November 25, 1963, and later contacted Federal Agents in Dallas.

The remainder of the article is concerned with the description of CROWE's "memory act" and his acquaintance with RUBY.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not instruct or even advise CROWE to "go into hiding" and, accordingly, the allegation that such was the case appears to be a fabrication of either CROWE or HOY.

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1.

DAVID EDWIN HOY, age 33, married, stated that his wife, SHIRLEY, and his three children reside at 1400 Adams Avenue, Evansville, Indiana. He stated that this is his permanent address and that he is presently employed in the entertainment field doing a "mind reading act" at Paul's Mall, 733 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts. He stated that he arrived in Boston, June 1, and will leave on the 16th for New York City. He stated that he never knew JACK L. RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that the only time he was in Texas was September or October of 1963 in connection with the Texas Association of Magicians and he was at Fort Worth, Texas and later at Dallas.

HOY stated that he can recall making a prediction at this time that the city of Dallas would soon make some news. He stated he was merely referring to a controversy regarding an airport then going on between Dallas and Fort Worth. He stated that he has known WILLIAM CROWE also known as BILLY DEMAR, who is presently in the entertainment field doing a "ventriloquist act." He has known DEMAR since they attended high school at Evansville, Indiana and has been in touch with him off and on throughout the years. HOY stated that DEMAR, to his knowledge has been married and divorced, but his parents are still living in Evansville, Indiana.

HOY stated that he is a graduate of Bob Jones University, Greenville, North Carolina, and that he studied for the Baptist ministry. He stated that in 1963, he was news director for WIKY which is an AM and FM station in Evansville, Indiana. He was also engaged as a "stringer" for the Associated Press which means he would call into them any story that came to his attention that had more than local news value.

On 6/12/64 at Boston, Massachusetts File # BS 44-337  
by SAS JAMES J. STRATFORD md 211 Date dictated 6/15/64

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HOY stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was constantly on the air and spent most of the day at his home, and recalls seeing on television OSWALD having been shot by an unidentified man who was subsequently identified as JACK RUBY of the Carousel Club. He stated that his telephone number at his home is GHenleaf (GR 6-7760) and that his business telephone for the radio station that employed him is HA 4-8324.

It is his recollection that BILLY DEMAR who was then playing at the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas shortly thereafter, called him on the telephone as he knew he would be interested in the news story because he could describe what RUBY was like. He stated he recalls getting a brief description of RUBY from DEMAR in which DEMAR was very generous toward RUBY and thought he was a nice sort of person with an odd patriotic sense of values. He stated that he immediately telephoned his report that he received from DEMAR to the Associated Press in Indianapolis. He stated that he then recalled seeing DEMAR on television in which DEMAR alleged that he believed OSWALD was in the Carousel Club about eight days before. HOY stated he was shocked to hear this and his immediate reaction was that he could not understand why DEMAR had not told him this when he had a short time previously described RUBY. He stated he cannot understand DEMAR knowing that HOY was working for a radio station and being greatly interested in this type of news and still not telling him about it.

HOY stated that he thinks that BILLY DEMAR is the type of person who can be described as a "hard luck guy" and is perhaps extremely naive. He stated he then called the Associated Press who requested that he follow through with DEMAR and that if the story of OSWALD being at the Carousel Club was true, it would be a great development.

HOY stated he kept close to the telephone throughout November 24, 1963, and made a great many calls from his home and received many calls at his home during the afternoon and evening of November 24, 1963. He said he could not recall exactly who called him and who he called, but does know that he reached BILLY DEMAR about 1:00 p.m. and asked him if he really meant what he said about having seen OSWALD. His best recollection is that DEMAR replied, "DAVE, I think I saw him, I do not forget faces."

HOY stated he told DEMAR that he should go into hiding because he was in a dangerous position if, in fact, there was a compact between OSWALD and RUBY and other members of the underworld. He told DEMAR that he should immediately contact the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Secret Service and give them full details and request their protection. He stated subsequently during the afternoon of November 24, 1963, he had other conversations with DEMAR. On more than one occasion he tried to reach DEMAR on the telephone, but was unsuccessful. He stated that sometimes he believes that this OSWALD's alleged appearance at the Carousel Club was the figment of DEMAR's imagination, and subsequently as a result has questioned DEMAR very closely regarding it. DEMAR, however, still believes he saw OSWALD. He stated that he understands that on June 9, DEMAR appeared before the Warren Committee and his version of the incident is that OSWALD held up or mentioned a strange object. HOY states he seriously questioned what DEMAR actually saw.

HOY stated that the Secret Service contacted him on the telephone on November 25, 1963, and he recalls telling them that DEMAR was in hiding in Dallas and that he did not know his actual whereabouts, but if DEMAR contacted him, he would advise the Secret Service where to reach him.



BS 44-337  
4.

He believes that on the following day when he did hear from DEMAR, he called the local office of the Secret Service and furnished them with DEMAR's address. HOY stated that he himself is extremely interested in Extra Sensory Perception, but does not profess to have any ability at it and tells everyone, "I am a fake". He said apparently people do not believe him, and his act that he is performing now has met with good success. He stated that he has been in the entertainment field since January and intends to give show business a try.

HOY stated he has a background in magic, and has some ability as a Magician. He stated that he recalls that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, his boss insisted that he make a telephone call into Dallas and attempt to get a "Beeper" which he described as a telephone type of recording regarding anything of news value out of Dallas. He recalls that in this regard he made two telephone calls about 2:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon of November 23, 1963 to KBOX, Dallas, Texas, and that he was unsuccessful in obtaining a "Beeper."

HOY believes that he called Dallas, Texas, on November 24 at about 11:45 a.m. It was after DEMAR had first called him and prior to DEMAR's statement on television regarding OSWALD. He stated the subject matter of OSWALD had not come up at this time. He merely got more background on RUBY and DEMAR's observations of what it was like in Dallas on this sad occasion. He stated he cannot remember how many telephone calls he had with him after this or how long this call was, but doubts he talked at 11:55 a.m. for sixty minutes with BILL DEMAR. He stated that throughout the day he was calling New York City and Indianapolis. He stated that about 1:50 p.m. he was in a telephone conversation with DEMAR and that this he believes was after DEMAR's appearance on television at which time DEMAR mentioned OSWALD.

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BS 44-337  
5.

He believes that after 7:00 p.m., on November 24, 1963, he was talking with DEMAR as he was worried about his safety and during this time he obtained more information about RUBY and Dallas which he subsequently used in his news contacts. He stated that he recalls also that after 8:00 p.m. he talked to a Sergeant at the Dallas Police Station and suggested that possibly BILLY DEMAR needed police protection, but he does not know the Sergeant's name with whom he talked. He believes the officer was not interested in what he had to say. He stated that he was talking with MARTIN ANDERSON of the Associated Press of Indianapolis, Indiana on November 24, 1963, and talked to him on more than one occasion and furnished to him all of the information he was able to obtain from his source at Dallas, Texas, which was BILLY DEMAR.

HOY stated his mind always goes back to the first time that DEMAR talked to him on the telephone and he is unable to understand why DEMAR did not at that time tell him about OSWALD. He stated he questioned DEMAR about it very carefully and DEMAR stated, "I did not think it was very important."

HOY stated that he considers DEMAR a reliable person who would not invent a story merely for publicity. He also recalls a Dallas newspaper calling him November 24, and 25 and asking him questions about BILLY DEMAR, his real name, his background and where he was. He stated that he is quite certain that BILLY DEMAR took his advice and got in touch with the Secret Service who suggested to him he change his hotel location, but that DEMAR did not immediately abide by their suggestion.

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Date June 11, 19641

Records, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Evansville, Indiana, reflect the following calls made on November 24, 1963 from telephone number Greenleaf 8-7760, which was issued to DAVID E. HOY, 1400 Adams Avenue, Evansville. Calls were to be billed to telephone number Harrison 4-8284, which was issued to radio station WIKY, 1162 Mt. Auburn Road, Evansville, Indiana.

Call from Evansville by DAVE HOY to Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI 7-0065 at 11:45 AM for 47 seconds.

Call from same party to same number at 11:46 AM for one minute.

Call at 11:55 AM from same party to same number for sixty minutes.

Call at 1:50 PM for two minutes, fourteen seconds.

Call at 7:12 PM, person-to-person, from same number and billed to same number for BILL DE MAR, Dallas telephone RI 7-0065. (Notation by operator, "Line busy again. Customer requests take line. Emergency call.") Call for period of two minutes, fortythree seconds.

Call at 8:12 PM to BILL DEYMAR, name crossed out and call changed to Police Department, Homicide, telephone number RI 8-9711, Dallas, Texas, for a total of four minutes.

On November 23, 1963, two calls, station-to-station, were made from radio station WIKY, telephone number Harrison 4-8284, to KBOX News, Dallas, Texas, telephone DI 8-6350 at 2:30 PM, and 3:00 PM for a total of 28 seconds and one minute respectively.

The above records are available only by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum to JOHN STREET, Manager, Indiana Bell Telephone Company, 133 Northwest Fifth Street, Evansville, Indiana.

On 6/11/64 at Evansville, Indiana File # DL 44-1639  
IP 44-358  
 by SA JAMES ROBERT DUVAL :kam Date dictated 6/11/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2995—Continued

Date June 13, 1964

DALE BURGESS, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he recalled receiving a telephone call from DAVID HOY, Radio Station WIKY, Evansville, Indiana, on November 24, 1963. He recalled that he was working from noon until 8:00 p.m. that Sunday and that the call came to his attention shortly after 12:00 noon on this date. He stated the call was probably collect, as 99 per cent of the calls received by Associated Press are collect. BURGESS recalled that HOY indicated that he had some information from an individual by the name of DEMAR who had called him concerning OSWALD's arrest. He believed the gist of the matter was that DEMAR believed that OSWALD participated in a memory act which had been conducted by DEMAR at the Carousel. BURGESS recalls that HOY indicated that the Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas was owned by JACK RUBY.

BURGESS stated that he released the information on the Associated Press Wire and that he believes it was subsequently used in an Associated Press story which was released from Dallas shortly thereafter.

Mr. BURGESS advised he had no further information in his possession concerning this matter.

On 6/11/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
 by SA PATRICK J. PLETCHER :j' Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2995—Continued

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 2996

1Date June 13, 1964

MARTIN ANDERSON, Associated Press, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he had never talked to DAVID HOY on November 24, 1963. He stated that he knew that HOY was a newscaster with WKY in Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. ANDERSON believed that in all probability DALE BURG SS took the original call from HOY and that in all probability, the call was collect as this is standard procedure among those in the news media to do so.

ANDERSON stated that whatever information HOY had made available to BURGESS was released by the Associated Press in Indianapolis and in all probability had been used in an Associated Press release originating from Dallas, Texas.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
June 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated May 28, 1964, the President's Commission advised that it had information that EARLENE ROBERTS, who was the manager of the house on Beckley Street in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, at the time President KENNEDY visited that city.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, and proprietor of the rooming house located at that address, advised that EARLENE ROBERTS was formerly employed by her as a housekeeper at that address and was so employed on November 21, 1963.

Mrs. JOHNSON stated that EARLENE ROBERTS spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and stated any information to the contrary is absolutely false. Mrs. JOHNSON said that at various times on November 21, 1963, she personally observed EARLENE ROBERTS at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas.

Mrs. JOHNSON related that EARLENE ROBERTS is 59 years old, is a diabetic, obese, and has a low mentality. Further, she stated the only trip she knows EARLENE ROBERTS ever takes is to her doctor, who is also located in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised she does not know where EARLENE ROBERTS is presently employed.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. BERTHA CARDELLA (VOGLE) CHEEK, 5901 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas, telephone number LA 1-2705, advised she is the sister of EARLENE ROBERTS, who was formerly

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2996

On 6/11/64 at Indianapolis, Indiana File # IP 44-358

by SA PATRICK J. FLETCHER, JR. :xt Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2995—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

employed as a housekeeper by Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON at the residence located at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. CHEEK said EARLENE ROBERTS has had three different employments since leaving Mrs. JOHNSON and is presently employed by Mrs. O. B. NANCE, 624 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas, as a practical nurse. Mrs. CHEEK advised that Mrs. NANCE is an elderly woman, practically bedfast, and EARLENE ROBERTS is engaged full time taking care of her.

Mrs. CHEEK related that EARLENE ROBERTS attributes her frequent changes in employment to the fact that she has been contacted many times by law enforcement officers. She stated EARLENE ROBERTS has informed her that once an employer finds she had anything at all to do with LEE HARVEY OSWALD she is discharged. She further stated EARLENE ROBERTS has requested that, if possible, she be contacted telephonically and suggested she (Mrs. CHEEK) first contact EARLENE ROBERTS and have her telephone the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Regarding the allegation that EARLENE ROBERTS may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, at the time President KENNEDY visited that city, Mrs. CHEEK stated there is no truth at all to this. She recalled that EARLENE ROBERTS spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where she was then employed as a housekeeper. Mrs. CHEEK pointed out that EARLENE ROBERTS is 59 years old, is a diabetic, obese, and unwilling to travel any distance from Dallas, Texas.

On June 8, 1964, Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, 624 West 5th Street, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised she is presently employed at that residence taking care of Mrs. O. B. (ETHEL) NANCE, an elderly woman who has phlebitis and is almost bedfast. She said she has been employed in this capacity for the past three weeks. She also stated she has had four jobs in the past three months and attributes this to the fact that when her employers find out she was formerly the housekeeper at the rooming house where LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived, they dismiss her. She requested that if it were necessary to contact her at any future date that this be done telephonically, if at all possible, so that her employment would not be jeopardized.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2996—Continued

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

EARLENE ROBERTS advised she was formerly employed by Mrs. GLADYS JOHNSON as a housekeeper at the rooming house located at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, and was so employed on November 21, 1963. Mrs. ROBERTS said she spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas. She said she did not go to San Antonio, Texas, and, further, she has not been outside the city limits of Dallas, Texas, for the past five years, and only once in the last seventeen years. Mrs. ROBERTS explained she has diabetes and is afraid to leave Dallas and be away from her doctor. She said she has been in a diabetic coma on two occasions, and when in this coma appears to be intoxicated. She said she has been picked up by the police, who thought she was intoxicated, but later learned she was a diabetic. She said if she got too far away from her doctor, got in a diabetic coma, and was picked up by the police, they might think she was drunk and, while in this coma, she could die. She said she is very fearful of this and because of this will not take any trips. She again stated she spent the entire day of November 21, 1963, at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2996—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 3, 1963

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
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distributed outside your agency.

The following information was furnished by  
Attorney ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ, Calle Masarik #51,  
Mexico, D.F., Mexico, telephones 45-10-26 and 45-42-19  
on November 27, 1963. ALCOCER feels that the information  
furnished may possibly involve JACK RUBY and his sister  
or both as conspirators in the assassination of President  
JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas:

ALCOCER and his wife, DOLORES AHEDO DE ALCOCER,  
and her friend, MARIA LULIO de N., departed Mexico City on  
November 20, 1963, aboard Braniff Flight #50 destined for  
San Antonio where they intended to rest. ALCOCER's  
daughter had been killed when run over by a car in Mexico  
City on November 1, 1963, and this was the reason for the  
trip. His Mexican Passport No. 51035 and his wife's  
Passport No. 51034 were stamped with U.S. entry on  
November 20, 1963, and re-entry into Mexico on November 26,  
1963. The ALCOCERS arrived in San Antonio on November 20,  
1963 (Wednesday), and could not get a hotel room in any of  
the major downtown San Antonio hotels so they spent the  
night at the Sea Winds Hotel on Commerce Street. On the  
morning of November 21, 1963, they checked in at the  
Gunter Hotel in Room 1002. Shortly after 9 A.M. on  
November 21, 1963, they departed the Gunter Hotel for  
a shopping tour and as they left the hotel they saw  
a very fat woman wearing glasses, green cotton dress,  
age 50, about 5' 7" tall and weighing possibly as much

as 200 pounds with low bun and hair dyed blonde. The  
fat woman was standing in front of Carl's Store near  
the Gunter Hotel. They noticed her because of her  
extreme obesity. They thereafter went on to Jopke's  
store and other locations in San Antonio shopping.  
They returned to the vicinity of the Gunter Hotel  
shortly after 1 P.M. on 11-21-63 and started into the  
Manhattan Restaurant to have lunch. At this time they  
noticed that the fat woman was still standing at the  
same location. At the same moment everyone on the street  
became excited because President JOHN KENNEDY was  
passing down the street in a Caravan so they returned  
to the sidewalk to watch the Presidential procession.  
The fat woman left the area after the Presidential  
procession and it appeared that she had been standing  
in the same place in front of Carl's store for several  
hours.

On November 22, 1963, following the assassination  
of President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, the ALCOCERS were  
watching the television programs and at about 6 P.M.  
following the apprehension of the subject, they were  
watching an interview of the manager of the guest house  
where the subject stayed and during the course of this  
interview, the television camera picked up the same fat  
woman they had seen in San Antonio the previous day. All  
were in agreement on this. The fat woman was not inter-  
viewed at this time on television. Both ALCOCER and his  
wife, DOLORES, believe that the fat woman was at the  
guest house at the time the manager of the guest house was  
being interviewed on television and suspected she might  
have stayed as a guest at the same house where the subject  
stayed. On November 24, 1963, (Sunday), following the  
murder of the subject by JACK RUBY, they picked up a  
television program in which JACK RUBY's sister was being  
interviewed and they identified her as the same fat woman  
they had seen in San Antonio on November 21, 1963, and who  
had been seen on television during the interview of the  
manager of the subject's residence.

ALCOCER noted that ANITA RODRIGUEZ DE LOSANO, who  
is married to RAYMUNDO DE LOSANO and who is the daughter of  
ALCOCER's good friends, FELIPE RODRIGUEZ and ANITA GARCIA  
DE RODRIGUEZ, 3114 West Commerce Street, telephone CA6-8507,  
San Antonio, Texas, was with the ALCOCERS at the time they  
first saw the fat woman at San Antonio. Later, when the  
fat woman appeared on television, RODRIGUEZ called to say  
his daughter, ANITA, had identified the fat woman as being

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2997

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2997—Continued

the same person the ALCOCERS and ANITA had seen on November 21, 1963. The ALCOCERS had already agreed that the fat woman was identical prior to receipt of the telephone call from RODRIQUEZ.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2997-Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 2998

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF DALLAS ) SS:

NOTICE TO PRODUCE

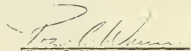
My name is Roger C. Warner. I am employed as a Confidential Agent for the United States Secret Service at Dallas, Texas. I was employed in this position on Nov. 21, 1963. The following is a statement regarding my interview of Karen Lynn Bennett Carlin, aka Little Lynn, on November 24, 1963, and is true and correct to the best of my knowledge:

On November 24, 1963 at the request of Inspector Thomas Holley, U. S. Secret Service, I met with Karen Lynn Bennett Carlin at 309 Middlebrook Drive, Ft. Worth, Texas. The time was about 11:00 PM. Also present at the interview was Bruce Ray Carlin, who was identified by Mrs. Carlin as her husband. Mrs. Carlin related to me facts regarding a \$25 money order sent to her by Jack Ruby on 11-24-63. She also related to me the fact that she had learned that Mr. Deaver, once employed by Jack Ruby, had seen Lee Harvey Oswald in Ruby's night club, the Carousel. Mrs. Carlin stated that she had also vaguely remembered Oswald being at the club, but was by no means sure of that fact, nor of the fact that she had ever seen Oswald.

At the beginning of the above interview Mrs. Carlin was highly agitated and was reluctant to make any statement to me. She stated to me that she was under the impression that Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and other individuals unknown to her, were involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy and that she would be killed if she gave any information to the authorities. It was only through the aid of her husband that she would give me information at all. She twisted in her chair, stammered in her speech, and seemed on the point of hysteria.

Later, toward the end of the interview, which lasted about 45 minutes, Mrs. Carlin became much calmer. She stated that she had no memory of Oswald whatsoever until she had heard Mr. Deaver's statement reported on television. Also that she had no information in her possession which indicated that Ruby was involved in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. She did state that all information she had related to me was kept confidential to prevent retaliation against her in case there was a plot afoot. She stated that she did not wish to get involved in the matter at hand.

The information related by Mrs. Carlin was reported by me in a Memorandum Report dated December 12, 1963, from notes I had taken during the interview.

  
Roger C. Warner  
Special Agent  
U. S. Secret Service

Sworn to and subscribed before me August 4, 1964.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2998



1

DL 89-43  
WKB/rms

Re: DUDLEY LEE FERRELL;  
WALTER C. JOHNSON - Informant.

On December 2, 1963, WALTER FELLERS, Sheriff, Comal County, New Braunfels, Texas, advised SA E. CLEON GLAZE that W. C. JOHNSON, New Braunfels, on November 23, 1963, came to the Sheriff's Office with newspapers containing photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. JOHNSON advised that about a week before that, he believed he had seen OSWALD at the Bock Ford Motor Company at New Braunfels having his car serviced.

WALTER C. JOHNSON, 265 North Walnut, New Braunfels, advised SA GLAZE that he believed he saw OSWALD in New Braunfels on November 14, 1963. At the time, JOHNSON was having his car inspected at the Bock Ford Motor Company and a young man came in to have his car serviced. JOHNSON believed the car was a white 1962 Dodge or Plymouth. After leaving the motor company, JOHNSON again met this man on the street in New Braunfels, and the man asked if there was a good place to eat in town and JOHNSON pointed out two cafes. The man told JOHNSON he was en route to Dallas from someplace near New Orleans, Louisiana. Employees at the two cafes pointed out by JOHNSON were unable to recall anyone resembling OSWALD ever being there.

CHRISTER PEHL, Service Manager at Bock Ford Motor Company could recall no one resembling the photograph of OSWALD having a car serviced there and after checking records for November 14, 1963, stated all customers were personally known to him except one D. L. FARRELL, Dallas, Texas, no street address. PEHL explained that there were two men in

2

DL 89-43  
WKB/rms

a 1959 white Ford, one young and one old, one of whom was FARRELL who had a valve cover gasket replaced on the car. He had no license in the car and no further information regarding FARRELL.

DUDLEY LEE FERRELL, 10150 San Lorenzo, Dallas, Texas, on December 3, 1963, advised SAs WILLIAM K. BOCK and JAMES R. GRAHAM, Jr., on interview at the Main Post Office, Dallas, that he was employed as a supervisor in the Superintendent of Mails Office in Dallas. On November 14, 1963, he went from Dallas to Palestine, Texas and picked up his father-in-law, one JAMES GROVER COLLIER, Rural Route 5, Palestine, age about 70, and they went deer hunting. He noticed his car, a 1959 white Ford four-door sedan, was losing oil and stopped at the Bock Ford Motor Company garage in New Braunfels to have it repaired. He displayed a copy of the repair ticket showing a valve cover gasket was replaced on November 14, 1963.

FERRELL advised that he recalls a white Plymouth or Dodge station wagon being serviced at the garage when the car was being repaired, but knows nothing of the owner of the car. While in New Braunfels, he had no conversation with anyone concerning the location of a restaurant, nor did he comment to anyone that he was en route to Dallas from the vicinity of New Orleans, Louisiana.

FERRELL advised he does not know OSWALD or JACK RUBY and to his knowledge, has never seen them. He has no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Date December 10, 19633DL 89-43  
WKB/rms

During the interview, it was noted that FERRELL bears a marked resemblance to OSWALD.

FERRELL described himself as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	5/25/25
Place of Birth	Shreveport, Louisiana
Height	5'8½"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Dark, receding
Eyes	Brown.

1

Mrs. ESTELLE JACKSON, 2733 West Ledbetter Drive, advised that she is owner and operator of the Avalon Motel and Apartments located at 1015 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas. She stated that she also owns the Colonial Motel at Brownsville, Texas where she had recently been on a business trip.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that the pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which she saw on television and in the newspapers, looked like someone she had seen in the past. She advised that he could have stayed at the Avalon Motel but is not certain. She said that they have many patrons at this particular motel and it is physically impossible to recall each individual.

Mrs. JACKSON advised that in June of 1963, there was a man by the name of ROBERT AHLER who stayed at the motel for approximately three weeks and whom she suspected of having communistic tendencies. She advised that AHLER allegedly came to Dallas from New Orleans but was originally from New York City.

JACKSON described AHLER as white male, 30-35 years of age, 5' 10", 170 lbs., dark blond curly hair, blue eyes, and had considerable acne on face.

JACKSON stated AHLER came to Dallas to go to work for Trinity Universal Insurance Company and left there without notice. He also left the motel without notice leaving only a suitcoat in the room. She said he left owing a motel bill.

JACKSON advised that she had reason to be suspicious of AHLER because of the fact that he had numerous pieces of literature in dresser drawers that she thought were communist propaganda. She stated that she also noticed that one of the booklets he had, had a swastika on it.

JACKSON advised that while AHLER was at the motel, he averaged \$20.00 a week in phone calls to New Orleans.

on 12-9-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON 45 DL 44-1639  
Date dictated 12-10-63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2999-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2999-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/3/63

<sup>2</sup>  
DL 100-10461  
DL 44-1639

She stated that all the calls were to the same location, because individual on other end of the line always answered "Club". She stated that the calls appeared mysterious and she could not ascertain what AHLER or party at the other end of the line were talking about.

She advised that while AHLER was here, he wrote two checks on the Hibernia Bank of New Orleans which were returned marked "Account Closed". She said checks were in the amount of \$15.00 and \$5.00.

JACKSON stated that after AHLER left, a law firm in New York City had appeared most anxious to ascertain whereabouts of AHLER. JACKSON advised that she has not seen or heard from or about AHLER since that time. She stated that when he left he took everything with him including the propaganda literature. She said the only thing that was left was a suitcoat which she gave away to an unrecalled individual about six months later. JACKSON advised that AHLER in no way resembled pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JACKSON volunteered that she was acquainted with JACK RUBY inasmuch as she had had some difficulty with him in December of 1961. She stated that a man by the name of BUDDY KING resided at the Avalon Motel for a short period of time. She stated that KING was from New Orleans and was formerly a member of "Our Gang" comedy in Hollywood, California. She stated that he came to Dallas to appear as Master of Ceremonies for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club. She stated that while KING was here he suffered a slight heart attack and was taken from the motel to the hospital. She stated that he was in arrears on his motel bill at the time that he went to the hospital, and a short time later, JACK RUBY came to the motel to try and get KING's belongings. She stated that RUBY wanted them without settling the bill, and she refused to let him have them. She stated that he got mad and that they had some words over the matter. She stated that he threatened to blacklist her through the Variety Guild but later calmed down after she threatened him with a suit. She advised that she has not seen RUBY since that time.

Dr. VERNON HAMMOND, Optometrist, Texas Optical, 211 South Main, McAllen, Texas, telephonically advised that Miss ESTELLA GARZA, one of his employees, had told him she believed she had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Texas Optical in July and August 1963.

On 11/29/63 at McAllen, Texas File # SA 89-67  
by SA HAROLD H. CROSBY Date dictated 12/2/63

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Date 12/3/63

SA 89-67

Miss ESTELLA GARZA, Clerk, Texas Optical, 211 South Main, McAllen, Texas, advised that in about the middle of July 1963 a young man who gave his name as LEE HARRIS, of Dallas, Texas, came in to have a new screw installed in his eyeglasses. While there he inquired as to her name and asked her for a date. She refused the date and thereafter HARRIS called her on numerous occasions and came to see her at Texas Optical on several occasions.

HARRIS told her he was a song writer and once wrote a song about her which he sang to her over the telephone.

He did not furnish her with an address, either locally or in Dallas where he said his mother resided. She once saw him in a white 1960 Ford sedan, but did not obtain the license number.

Finally, on about August 15, 1963, she told him to cease bothering her as she had a boy friend and had no intention of dating him. She had neither seen nor heard from him again.

He allegedly made a trip to California to record some songs between about July 15 and August 15, 1963.

Miss GARZA stated that when she saw news photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD she immediately noted a resemblance between him and the individual known to her as LEE HARRIS. She stated she could not be positive, but HARRIS could have been identical with OSWALD.

She furnished the following description of HARRIS:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	21
Height	5'6"
Weight	135

Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Brown, wore metal frame glasses, weak prescription.
Complexion:	Medium
Dress:	White T-shirt and slacks
Jewelry:	Gold wrist watch, left arm
Characteristics:	Had average man's voice, wore thin mustache. Stated played guitar and was song writer.

Miss GARZA was requested to immediately advise the FBI should she see or hear from this individual again.

About three hours later in the day Miss GARZA telephonically advised that LEE HARRIS had just entered Texas Optical to talk to her. She stated the resemblance between HARRIS and photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was quite close.

On 11/29/63 at McAllen, Texas File # SA 89-67  
by SA HAROLD H. CROSSITT :aks Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2999—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2999—Continued

Date 12/7/63

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Mr. LESLIE LAWSON, 7300 Second Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at which time he advised that he is the owner and manager of the Grays Cleaners which is located at 1209 Eldorado, Dallas, and has owned this business for approximately 12 years.

In regards to any information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, Mr. LAWSON stated that he is not acquainted with nor has he ever seen RUBY other than in the local newspapers and television; however, he has seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD on one particular occasion that he can recall and possibly on other occasions which he could not specifically recall. Mr. LAWSON went on to say that approximately one month ago, exact date he could not recall, an individual who he identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered his cleaning establishment and gave one of his employees a tie, white shirt and a black pair of pants for cleaning. Mr. LAWSON identified this employee who accepted the clothing as being Mrs. ROSALEE WILLIAMS. Approximately two days later LEE HARVEY OSWALD returned to LAWSON's place of business and requested his cleaning. Mr. LAWSON advised that he obtained OSWALD's items from the hanger and told OSWALD that the bill was \$1.25. He noticed that OSWALD became somewhat disturbed over the fact that he was charged 25 cents for cleaning his tie and could recall that OSWALD was a little belligerent when he paid the bill. LAWSON advised that he could not recall the exact text of OSWALD's conversation on this particular occasion, but that he was under the impression that OSWALD was pretty much disturbed over the entire cleaning bill.

Mr. LAWSON went on to say that he could recall seeing OSWALD on a few other occasions at the Sleight's Speed Wash which is located next to his establishment, but that to the best of his knowledge OSWALD never patronized his place of business after the first time.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mr. LAWSON at which time he identified this photo as being that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The photograph of JACK RUBY was exhibited to Mr. LAWSON at which time he advised that he has never personally

DL 89-43

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met this individual, but the photograph appeared to look like a photograph of JACK RUBY that had appeared in the local newspapers. LAWSON was unable to furnish any information concerning RUBY and knew of nothing that would connect LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY.

Mr. LAWSON advised that he would attempt to obtain the cleaning ticket that was made out for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and would make this ticket available if the FBI desired to have same. In regards to this cleaning ticket, Mr. LAWSON was unable to say positively that the ticket was in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that it could very well be that OSWALD may have used another name.

Mr. LAWSON advised that Sleight's Speed Wash was previously owned and managed by Mr. ELMO SLEIGHT who could be located at telephone number WH 6-7463. He went on to say that the speed wash was now owned and operated by Mr. A. J. RENO and estimated that Mr. RENO had owned this speed wash for only two or three months.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
ALTON E. BRAMBLETT and  
 by Special Agent B. LANSING P. LOGAN - gl Date dictated 12/7/63  
DL 44-1639

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 17, 19631

Mr. JACK HAMMOND, Manager, Deluxe Diner #1, 315 South Ervay, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed and immediately advised of the identity of the interviewing Agents; of that fact that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law; and of his right to consult an attorney. He furnished the following information:

For approximately two months prior to the date the President was assassinated, LEE HARVEY OSWALD would come into the diner and order french fries. HAMMOND stated that he recognized OSWALD from the newspaper pictures that he had seen. He also stated that he knows JACK RUBY on sight and that he never saw RUBY and OSWALD together at his diner. In fact, he stated, to his knowledge RUBY has never been in his diner. He knew of no connection between RUBY and OSWALD or of any conspiracy between RUBY and any other individual to kill OSWALD. He knew nothing of RUBY's travels; had never been in RUBY's clubs; knew of no close connection between RUBY and any police officer; or the names of any organizations to which RUBY belonged.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas

July 31, 1964

JACK L. RUBY;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

By letter dated July 14, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the Commission be provided results of any interviews with Mr. Elmo Sleight and Mr. A. J. Rano, who apparently owned a washateria in Lee Harvey Oswald's neighborhood and may have information concerning any acquaintance between Oswald and Jack L. Ruby. Results of investigation in the above regard are attached.

The Commission further requested to be advised whether employees of the Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, other than Douglas Leake and Sam Rogers, have been interviewed in connection with the patronage by Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald at that restaurant.

A summary of investigation previously reported in this connection follows:

On December 5, 1963, Sam Rogers, Manager, Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, advised Special Agent Kenneth B. Jackson he had never personally known Oswald or Ruby, but that he had, since President Kennedy's assassination, recognized Oswald's picture as being that of an individual who had been a coffee customer in the Dobbs House Restaurant. He said he had no information Ruby had ever been a customer in the restaurant.

On December 5, 1963, Douglas Leake, 1159 North Madison, Apartment 9, Dallas, advised Special Agent Jackson he had, prior to November 22, 1963, worked the 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM shift at

Attachments

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH P. HUGHES:BL Date dictated 12/17/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3000—Continued



Date 7/29/641

Re: JACK L. RUBY;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

Dobbs House. He said he recalled Ruby as a customer, but had not seen Ruby for a year or more prior to November 22, 1963. Laske claimed he had recognized pictures of Oswald as being a person who had been in Dobbs House about two times during the days preceding the assassination. He stated he had never seen Ruby and Oswald together.

On December 6, 1963, Mary Adda Dowling, 617 West 10th, then employed by Skillern's Drug Store No. 41, Preston Road and Forest Lane, stated she was formerly employed by Dobbs House, 1221 North Beckley, during daytime hours. She professed to recognize pictures of Oswald as a person who had eaten breakfast at the restaurant usually between 7:00 and 7:30 AM. She related she recalled the person now recognized as Oswald was last seen by her in the restaurant at about 10:00 AM, Wednesday, November 20, 1963, at which time he was "nasty" and used curse words in connection with his order. She went on to relate Officer J. D. Tippit was in the restaurant as was his habit at about that time each morning and "shot a glance at Oswald." She said there was no indication, however, they knew each other. Miss Dowling professed not to have known Jack Ruby as a customer, but said she had heard from another employee he was a night customer.

With reference to the allegation of Miss Dowling that Oswald was in the restaurant at about 10:00 AM, November 20, 1963, it is noted Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, advised Special Agent Nat A. Pinkston on November 29, 1963, that Oswald's working hours were from 8:00 AM to 4:45 PM, with a lunch period from 12:00 noon to 12:45 PM. He said, however, there was no punch time clock.

On November 25, 1963, A. S. Aiken, Bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, made available copies of payroll records which reflected Oswald worked an eight-hour day on November 20, 1963.

Attached are the results of additional interviews in the above regard.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

Mr. ELMO SLEIGHT, 501 South Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the former owner of Sleight's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 3-6155. He related he is currently retired after having sold the Sleight's Speed Wash on August 28, 1963, to Mr. ARTHUR JOHN RENO, 2514 Emmett, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. SLEIGHT stated that during his ownership of the above-mentioned speed wash his customers numbered approximately 400 per week and of these customers he could not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY patronizing his place of business.

He related he has no knowledge concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, OSWALD, RUBY, or any connection between RUBY and OSWALD, other than what he has seen on television or read in the local newspapers.

Mr. SLEIGHT advised JOE JOHNSON was employed by him as a janitor at Sleight's Speed Wash and continued to work at the speed wash after its purchase by Mr. RENO. He continued that he believes Mr. RENO also employed a MARIE KOVAR as an attendant; however, he could not state whether she is presently working for Mr. RENO.

on 7/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

Date 7/29/641

Mr. ARTHUR JOHN RENO, 2514 Emmett, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the owner of Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, which was formerly owned by ELMO SLEIGHT and operated under the name of Sleight's Speed Wash. He stated he purchased the speed wash sometime in the latter part of August, 1963.

Mr. RENO stated that, since becoming the owner of the above-mentioned speed wash, to his knowledge he has not seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY in the speed wash located at 1101 North Beckley, or at any other location. He advised he could furnish no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, or OSWALD, RUBY, or any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

He related that at the present time he has no employees working at the speed wash. He stated MARIE SISK, who also goes by the name of MARIE KOVAR, was employed by him as an attendant at the speed wash from September, 1963 to December, 1963. He advised MARIE SISK formerly resided at 1032 North Beckley, Dallas, but he did not know her present whereabouts. Mr. RENO further related JOE JOHNSON was employed by him as a janitor at his speed wash from September, 1963 to May, 1964. Mr. RENO stated JOHNSON also worked at Southern Methodist University as a janitor and, to his knowledge, JOHNSON is still gainfully employed in this capacity. Mr. RENO related that possibly JOHNSON or SISK could furnish information relating to RUBY or OSWALD.

on 7/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001—Continued

Date 7/30/641

Mrs. MARIE KOVAR, 1032 North Beckley, Apartment G, Dallas, Texas, advised she was formerly employed by Mr. ARTHUR RENO as an attendant at Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, from August, 1963 to December, 1963. She related that her duty hours while working at the speed wash were from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Mrs. KOVAR related she cannot recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY in Reno's Speed Wash. She further related she has no knowledge of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY or of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mrs. KOVAR stated that on the day RUBY's trial commenced in the late afternoon she was having a soft drink at the Gulf Station located on the corner of Zang and North Beckley when a "woman" entered the Gulf Station, purchased a soft drink, thereafter approached her, Mrs. KOVAR, and introduced herself as Mrs. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. KOVAR advised that "this woman" claimed she had been at JACK RUBY's trial and had taken a taxi to "Mrs. JOHNSON's rooming house" to determine how long it would have taken LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have traveled from downtown Dallas to his room. The woman further claimed she could not locate Mrs. JOHNSON; therefore, she came to the Gulf Station to have a soft drink.

Mrs. KOVAR stated "the woman" claimed "she was writing a book" and thereafter left. She related she could not say whether "this woman" was actually Mrs. OSWALD, the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as she had claimed.

on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/30/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/29/641

Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, 12015 Hoblitzelle Drive, Richardson, Texas, telephone number AD. 1-1765, advised he was formerly employed by Mr. ELMO SLEIGHT from approximately March, 1960 to September, 1963, at which time Mr. SLEIGHT sold sleight's Speed Wash to Mr. ARTHUR RENO. He related that he continued working at the speed wash for Mr. RENO as janitor until approximately March, 1964, at which time he terminated his employment.

Mr. JOHNSON advised his working hours while employed at the speed wash located at 1101 North Beckley were from 7:00 PM to 12:00 midnight. He related that on the evening of November 20 or 21, 1963, he recalls seeing an individual he later determined from photographs in local newspapers to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD washing laundry at Reno's Speed Wash. He stated OSWALD did not converse with anyone and, in fact, sat reading magazines until 12:00 midnight, at which time the merchant patrolman, name unrecalled, requested him to leave as the speed wash was closing. Mr. JOHNSON stated OSWALD did not immediately leave, but remained sitting and continued to read magazines for approximately an additional five minutes, at which time he picked up his laundry and left. Mr. JOHNSON advised this was the only time he recalls seeing OSWALD at Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

He related he has never seen JACK L. RUBY at Reno's Speed Wash or at any other location and could furnish no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or regarding OSWALD, RUBY or any connections between OSWALD and RUBY.

Mr. JOHNSON stated he recalls Mr. RENO having a "day attendant" employed at the speed wash; however, he could not recall her name, but remarked she may possibly be able to furnish information about OSWALD or RUBY.

on 7/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/29/641

Mr. W. C. CAUGHRAN, 809 Elabeth Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 2-0496, advised he has been employed with the Smith Detective Agency, Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI. 1-1011, in the capacity of a Merchant Patrolman since June 28, 1963. He related his duty hours are from 7:00 PM to 5:00 AM and, during the performance of his duties, he makes periodic checks of Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley.

Mr. CAUGHRAN related that during these periodic checks of Reno's Speed Wash he saw an individual in this establishment whom he later identified as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the accused assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He advised he is unable to recall the specific dates or times he saw OSWALD in Reno's Speed Wash; however, he does recall that on each occasion OSWALD was always reading a magazine and was never speaking to anyone.

Mr. CAUGHRAN stated that he has no knowledge concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, nor has he any knowledge or information of OSWALD and RUBY having any connection, other than what he has seen on television or read in the local newspapers.

on 7/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

1  
DL 44-1639  
JWS:eeh

Mr. SAM ROGERS, 2316 Engle, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE. 1-4872, advised SA JAMES W. SWINFORD, on July 27, 1964, he is the lessee of the Dobbs House Restaurant located at 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROGERS related the following list of individuals were employed by him at the Dobbs House during 1963:

DOLORES HARRISON  
DOUGLAS LEAKE  
BRENDA SIMMONS  
HENRY A. LOGAN  
EMETH POLLARD  
MARY ADA DOWLING

He stated BRENDA SIMMONS, listed above, is his daughter-in-law and explained that she worked at the Dobbs House periodically on a part-time basis. He advised she no longer lives in Dallas, explaining she moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, where her address is 1509 11th Street, Apartment B.

Mr. ROGERS stated HENRY A. LOGAN, listed above, was a "transit" and only worked at the Dobbs House for two days, which he believed were November 14 - 15, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

1  
DL 44-1639  
JWS:eeh

Mr. D. L. PATRICK, 708 North Lancaster, Dallas, Texas, advised SA JAMES W. SWINFORD on July 29, 1964, he is the manager of an apartment house located at the above address.

Mr. PATRICK stated rental receipt books for the above apartment house reveal that H. A. LOGAN was a tenant at the apartment house, having rented Unit No. 6 from October 12, 1963 to November 15, 1963.

Mr. PATRICK related he cannot recall what Mr. LOGAN did for a living; however, he recalls LOGAN, upon leaving, stated he was returning to California, specific city unknown.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3001-Continued

Date 7/30/641

Mrs. DOLORES HARRISON, 3219 San Jacinto, Apartment No. 208, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been employed as a waitress at the Dobbs House for approximately six years.

She stated that during the latter months of 1963, specific dates unrecalled, LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the Dobbs House numerous times. Mrs. HARRISON related that on November 21, 1963, she recalls OSWALD having been in the Dobbs House for breakfast, specific time unrecalled. She stated she recalls this particular occasion, inasmuch as OSWALD had ordered "eggs over light" and, when served, made a complaint that the eggs were "cooked too hard." Mrs. HARRISON advised she prepared OSWALD's eggs and MARY DOWLING, a waitress, served same to him. She related that, although OSWALD complained of the eggs, he accepted them.

Mrs. HARRISON stated that when seeing OSWALD at the Dobbs House she recalls he "did not talk much and was always reading magazines or books."

She related although she saw OSWALD at the Dobbs House a number of times she did not know his identity until seeing his picture in the newspapers as being the accused assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mrs. HARRISON advised she has never seen JACK L. RUBY at the Dobbs House or at any other location; she has no knowledge of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, or of any connections between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/30/64

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Date 7/30/641

Miss EDITH EVELYN POLLARD, 312 North Bishop, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 3-9842, advised she was formerly employed at the Dobbs House, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, on a "part-time basis" from August, 1963 to May, 1964. She explained she worked on Fridays and Saturdays as a waitress at the Dobbs House during the above indicated period, during which time she could not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY at the Dobbs House or at any other location.

She related she could not furnish any information regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, of OSWALD or RUBY, and/or any connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/30/64

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OFFICE OF THE

## COUNTY MEDICAL EXAMINER

5201 HARRY HINES BLVD.

DALLAS, TEXAS 75235

Autopsy Number: MCG-356

Name: OSWALD, Lee Harvey

Age: 24 Race: White Sex: Male

Autopsy Date: 11-24-63, 2:45 P.M.

Coroner: Judge Pierce McBride

Autopsy by: Earl F. Pace, M. D.

Assistant: Sidney C. Stewart, M. D.

## EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

External examination reveals a 5 foot, 9 inch white male, the estimated weight is 150 pounds. Rigor is not present, slight cooling of the body. There is faint posterior nuchal lividity.

Identification bands on the left wrist, the right wrist, the left great toe. The head is examined. The hair is brown, slightly wavy. Small amount of dried blood in the hair which has run from the forehead to the right and backward. Slight frontal balding. To the right of the midline over the forehead is a  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$  inch crusted superficial abrasion. The hairline, left temporal region, is a  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch very superficial abrasion. There is a left periorbital hematoma which is purple in the central portion and at the margins to a faint lemon-yellow. Total diameter of this is  $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$  inch. The lids are gray-blue, the pupils are equal at 3 mm. The sclerae and conjunctivae are not remarkable. Poorly defined scar on the lower  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the nose which measures  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8}$  inch. There is black material in the nares. On the midline, upper lip, extending at the vermilion margin is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch pale scar. To the left of the midline, the upper lip, is a  $1\frac{1}{16}$  inch abrasion. The buccal cavity is of normal size. Oral hygiene is fair with some fillings. The tongue is not remarkable. The beard measures between 1 to 2 mm. Examination of the neck is normal. At the upper end of the right sternoclavicular joint over the skin is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch very superficial  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch scratch with some reddish antiseptic type of crust surrounding it. Hair distribution is normal. The pubic hair has been shaved. The penis is circumcised. The testes are descended. The abdomen is flat.

Over the left pectoral region, 14 inches from the top of the head and  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches to the left of the midline there is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wound. The edges of this are sharp. Over the left chest is an oblique wound which extends 17 inches from the top of the head and was found, downward toward the midline anteriorly measuring 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches and closed by 12 running black sutures. This wound goes inferior to the left nipple. Over the lateral aspect of the left arm, 16 inches from the top of the head is a  $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$  inch wound. It goes into the subcutaneous tissue. 10 inches from the top of the head over the lateral aspect anteriorly of the right arm there is a  $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$  inch wound which goes into the subcutaneous tissue. 22 inches from the top of the head originating slightly below the axilla running in the midline to above the pubis is a 10 inch anterior midline wound closed by 5 wire sutures. Above

the radial malleolus on the right side there is a  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch transverse cut-down incision. Coagulated to this is a transverse  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch superficial transverse incised wound. Above the left radial malleolus there is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch cut-down type of incised wound. To the left of the midline region of the second thoracic vertebra there is a very faint  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch bluish discolor area. In the right antecubital fossa is a very tiny needle puncture type of wound surrounded by bluish discoloration. In the left antecubital fossa there are three small needle puncture type of wounds surrounded by bluish discoloration. The nails are examined. They are somewhat dirty although quite well cared for. No evidence of injury is noted. On the midline dorsum of the left hand, there is a poorly defined pale white oblique  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch scar. Over the volar aspect of the right wrist there is a transverse superficial  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch abrasion. Volar aspect of the left wrist there is a transverse  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch slightly raised white scar. Medial aspect of the right knee reddish very poorly defined  $7\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  inch reddish discoloration. Over the left arm, below the deltoid there is a transverse  $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$  inch constant palmar and irregular scar. A few abrasions along the lateral aspect of the thighs. One of the hairs of the chest has been shaved. In addition, to the left of the midline there is a round poorly defined round impression on the skin, the diameter of which is 2 inches. Over the medial aspect mid-distal third of the left arm there is a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch vertical scar with cross hatching.

25 inches from the top of the head and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches to the left of the midline anteriorly and  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches to the left of the midline posteriorly, over the lower aspect of the left chest there is an entrance type of wound which measures  $1\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{16}$  inch in diameter. This is surrounded by a contusion ring, the total diameters of the contusion ring are  $3\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch.

22 inches from the top of the head and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches to the right of the midline anteriorly and 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to the right of the midline of the back there is a vertical  $2 \times 1$  inch gaping wound. Posterior to this by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch there is a  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch irregular contused area.

INCISIONS: The standard "T" thoracocentral and intercostal incisions are sufficient. Reflecting the skin there is found to be a wound between the fourth and fifth rib which extends through the soft tissue and measures 6 inches in length. This conforms to the wound on the left chest. The incision is continued through the abdominal wall as well as the thoracotomy wound to the left of the midline of the chest.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION: Examination of the thoracic cavity is made. In the left pleural space approximately 175 cc. of blood. In the right pleural space there is an excess of 600 cc. of blood. In the peritoneal cavity there is an excess of 1000 cc. of blood with clot formation. In addition, there is massive retroperitoneal hemorrhage. The omentum adjacent to the transverse colon and stomach is hemorrhagic and irregularly torn.

The abdominal peritoneum measures  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

THE CAVES OF THE ABDOMEN IS EXAMINED. It is found to note the ulceration of the stomach and at the esophagogastric junction, this is surrounded by inflammation. In the course it catches the diaphragmatic attachment in this region, however, the left lung is not penetrated. The omentum is found to go from left to right and backward. In the course it is found to strike the anterior edge of the spleen and there is a cruciate laceration of the spleen measuring approximately  $1.5 \times 2$  cm.



The missile is found to penetrate the stomach along the greater curvature of the body of the stomach, the penetration measuring 9 cm. It exits from the stomach along the posterior wall, lesser curvature, 2 cm. distal to the cardioesophageal junction. The penetration measures 8 cm. It passes a course backwards and to the right slightly caudad to the esophageal axis and there is extensive hemorrhage in this area. The anterior and right antero-lateral aspect of the aorta is torn with the superior mesenteric artery being severed. The right renal artery shows destruction and hemorrhage along the cephalad portion. The right renal vein is torn and the tear involves the inferior vena cava, the dorsal surface. It courses through the upper pole of the right kidney along the anterior surface causing a jagged and irregular laceration covering a distance of  $5 \times 2$  cm. with penetration into the calyces. It becomes perforated in the horizontal pouch and there is a jagged and irregular laceration of the liver covering a distance of  $9.5 \times 2 \times 3$  cm. From the liver it penetrates the diaphragm posteriorly on the right side. It then passes adjacent to the lung in the pleural space and the right lung is not penetrated. The eleventh rib to the right of the midline is irregularly fractured and an exit type of wound in this region and in the cost tissue along the posterior axillary line right side there is an incised wound and fragmentation of the rib.

**HEART ORGANS:** The neck organs are examined. They are not remarkable. The thyroid is intact. No evidence of injury is noted. The thyroid gland is not remarkable grossly.

**LUNGS:** The trachea and bronchi are not remarkable. The right lung is quite well aerated. The left lung is atelectatic. The peribronchial tissue is not remarkable, however, there is hemorrhage in the posterior mediastinum.

**HEART:** Examination of the right atrium as well as the right ventricle and a pulmonary artery shows frothing bubbles. The epicardium is markedly congested with petechial hemorrhages, none noted over the left ventricular portion. The heart weighs 330 gm. There are a few subendocardial petechial hemorrhages. Along the anterior right ventricular surface there is a single suture. This is in the epicardial fat. The right ventricle measures  $2 \frac{1}{2}$  to 3 cm., the left  $1.2$  to  $1.3$  cm. The valvular circumferences are as follows: aortic valve - 7 cm., mitral valve -  $10.5$  cm., tricuspid valve -  $11.5$  cm., and pulmonary valve - 7 cm. The coronary arteries are in the normal location. The coronary arteries are examined in situ, found to be thin, delicate, of normal distribution and free of occlusions. There are left ventricular myocardial hemorrhages.

**LIVER:** The liver weighs 1250 gm. The penetration of the liver has previously been described.

**GALLBLADDER & BILIARY TREE:** Not remarkable.

**PERITONEAL CAVITY:** Examination of the peritoneal cavity is made. There is frothing blood in the peritoneal cavity. Extensive hemorrhage is noted to surround this, particularly in the region of the pancreas.

**PANCREAS:** The pancreas is surrounded by hemorrhage. The peripancreas of the pancreas is not penetrated and the ductal system is not remarkable.

**SPLEEN:** The spleen weighs 200 gm. The penetration of the spleen has previously been described.

**DIAPHRAGM:** The penetrations of the diaphragm have previously been described.

**PERICARDIUM & PERICARDIAL TISSUE:** There is massive hemorrhage.

**OSTIAL VESSELS:** The penetration of the aorta has previously been described. The aorta is otherwise smooth and elastic. There is extensive pericardial hemorrhage which extends above the diaphragm in the posterior mediastinal tissue.

**KIDNEYS:** The kidneys weigh 890 gm. The destruction to the right kidney has previously been described. The capsule strips with slight difficulty. The cortical surfaces are smooth and pale. The corticomedullary junction is indistinct. The cortices measure 5 to 7 cm. There is hemorrhage into the perinephros with destruction of the right kidney as previously described. The penetration of the calyces has also been described. About the pelvis of the right kidney there is extensive hemorrhage. The pelvis and ureters are otherwise not remarkable. The bladder contains bloody urine. The prostate is grossly not remarkable.

**ADRENALS:** The adrenals are both surrounded by hemorrhage, however, both are intact.

**INTESTINAL TRACT:** The small and large bowel are examined. They are free of penetrations. The appendix is identified. The large bowel contains some formed stool. Two penetrations of the stomach have previously been described and there is blood in the stomach. The rugal pattern is not remarkable. The duodenum is not remarkable.

**THYROID:** The thyroid weighs approximately 15 gm., is quite fibrotic.

**SKULL, EAR, ORBITAL CAVITY & EYES:** Not remarkable. No evidence of injury is noted.

**BRAIN:** The brain weighs 1450 gm. The brain is symmetrical. The external surface of the brain is not remarkable. Configuration is normal. Multiple sections through the brain are taken and fail to reveal any abnormalities. The ventricular system is symmetrical. No abnormalities are encountered. The vascular system is not remarkable and the vessels are thin and delicate. The calvarium is not remarkable. The cervical vertebrae and olecranon are not remarkable.

# MICROSCOPIC:

**Aorta:** There is disruption with fresh hemorrhage. No inflammation or organization.

**Heart:** There are hemorrhages in the epicardial fat, mild interstitial edema and focal fragmentation of the muscle fibers.

**Lung:** Areas of atelectasis and focal alveolar hemorrhagic extravasations.

**Liver:** Disruption with fresh hemorrhages, otherwise non-contributory.

**Bowel:** There are disruptions of the stomach with hemorrhages adjacent. The remainder of the bowel sections are non-contributory.

**Spleen:** There is disruption along one margin, otherwise non-contributory.

**Thyroid:** Non-contributory.

**Pancreas:** Non-contributory.

**Gallbladder:** Non-contributory.

**Prostate:** Non-contributory.

**Lymph Nodes:** Non-contributory.

**Adrenals:** There is extensive fresh hemorrhage adjacent, otherwise non-contributory.

**Skin:** Section through the entrance wound shows disruption with fresh hemorrhages. There is no organization or inflammation. Some amorphous debris and fibers in the depths of the wound.

**Kidney:** Sections show disruption of the right kidney with hemorrhages which are marked in the pelvic fat and perirenal tissues.

**Central Nervous System:** Multiple sections are examined and they are non-contributory.

# FINDINGS:

Chest, left, gunshot wound.

Penetration of the spleen, stomach, aorta, kidney, liver and diaphragm.

Massive retroperitoneal hemorrhage.

Massive peritoneal hemorrhage.

Right and left hemithorax.

Heart, left ventricular epicardial and myocardial hemorrhages.

Atrium, right; ventricle, right; pulmonary artery, - air.

Lung, left, atelectasis.

Chest, left, thorotomy.

Abdomen, laparotomy incision.

Arm, left; arm, right; axilla, right; axilla, left - cut-down incisions.

Chest, right, incised wound.

Kidney, right, pericapsular hematoma.

Pericardial fat lip, abrasion.

Left wrist and left arm, scars.

# CAUSE OF DEATH:

Hemorrhage, secondary to gunshot wound of the chest.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3002—Continued

Carl F. Rice, M. D.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3002—Continued

DALLAS COUNTY HOSPITAL DISTRICT  
(Parkland Memorial Hospital)

Date 11/26/63

TOXICOLOGICAL REPORT

Case of Lee Harvey Oswald Autopsy No. ML63-356

Autopsy by Dr. Rose On 11/24/63

Examined for Alcohol and barbiturate.

Organs submitted Blood (see also report on skin, below).

RESULTS OF ANALYSIS:

Poisonous Gases -

Volatile Poisons Negative.

Acid-Other soluble poisons Negative.

Alkaline-Other soluble poisons -

Ammonia-Ether or Perm.-Chloroform soluble poisons -

Metallic Poisons -

Mineral acids and alkalis -

Halogens and their salts -

Salts of Oxy-acids -

Poisons isolated by special methods -

REMARKS: Blood type = "A"

No nitrates were detected around the bullet hole in the specimen of skin and specimen of ligament submitted.

*W. J. R. W.*  
Toxicologist, Dallas County Hospital  
District

DALLAS COUNTY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION LABORATORY  
(Parkland Memorial Hospital)  
Dallas, Texas  
BLOOD AND BODILY FLUIDS

Case of ML63-356 Referred by Medical Staff

Blood drawn by ALL At Parkland Hospital

Date Time ALL Antiseptic used

Officers, identification, etc.:

Specimen received from: ALL

☐ Dallas P.D. Lock Box at ALL Date  By

☐ E.C. Lab. Lock Box at 1:15 AM Date 11/25/63 By W. Patterson

☒ Other (Describe): From ice box.

Specimen transferred to W. J. R. W. (Analyst).

Time 1:50 AM Date 11/25/63 By W. Patterson

Specimen container: One test tube stoppered with rubber stopper.

Information from:

Analytical

Specimen: Whole Blood Date and time of analysis 11/25/63 2:00 AM

☒ Whole Blood

☐ Plasma or serum

Analyst: W. J. R. W.

Date (Micro-Greenberg Method):

U1 = 2.82 U2 = 2.78

U2 = 2.82 U2 = 2.78

Av. = 2.82 U av. = 2.78

S1 = 2.86 S1 = 0.19

S2 = 2.86 S2 = 0.19

Av. = 2.86

Gas chromatogram

☐ Yes

☒ No

Calculation:

Negative for alcohol.

Result: Alcohol content Negative

*W. J. R. W.*  
Dallas City-County Criminal  
Investigation Laboratory

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963Date 12/10/63

On December 4, 1963, HARRY BOSHES, 50th On The Lake Motel, Chicago, Illinois, furnished information that he had operated the French Casino on North Clark Street in Chicago until about 1949. During this time the French Casino was a strip joint and he denied knowing or employing JACK RUBY at the French Casino, in any capacity whatsoever. He denied knowing RUBY to frequent the French Casino and in addition stated, "RUBY was a nothing, if he had been anybody on the north side I'd have known him."

BOSHES said that Mc Govern's Liberty Inn on North Clark Street in Chicago has been open since prohibition days and has changed hands a number of times. BOSHES said that Mc Govern's Liberty Inn has always been a strip joint and he has never known it to have been a bookie joint. He said that Mc Govern's Liberty Inn at one time was owned by one JACK RUBIN, who was last known to be in the Miami, Florida area, however, he does not know what type of business RUBIN may be in at this time. He furnished the opinion that some individuals may be confusing JACK RUDIN with JACK RUBY. He said that through television and newspaper photographs he is positive that the JACK RUBIN he knows is not the same individual as JACK RUBY.

BOSHES was unable to furnish any additional information, however, he stated that if any pertinent information comes to his attention he will immediately notify the FBI in Chicago.

On 12/4/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-465

SAs MICHAEL C. SIMON and  
by WILLIAM R. BRCDERICK/cmb

Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3003

On December 9, 1963, BERNADINE COLEMAN, 65 West Maple Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, advised SA DONALD D. DENNY as follows:

Her former husband, HARRY RUBINSTEIN, not related to JACK RUBY, had formerly operated a bar and night club in the Olympic Hotel, 1015 North Clark Street, Chicago. The Olympic Hotel is geographically situated about one block from Delaware Street and State Street, the former location of the Torch Club. This club was torn down several years ago. The owner and operator of the club was one EDDIE STORCH (phonetic) who moved out of Chicago to an unknown address. This individual, EDDIE STORCH, vaguely resembles pictures she had seen in the newspapers of JACK RUBY but STORCH was much older than JACK RUBY. There was never any other Storch Club in Chicago to the best of her recollection.

BERNADINE COLEMAN added that she is acquainted with almost all of the night club operators in the near north side of Chicago and felt certain JACK RUBY never operated a bar or night club in Chicago.

It was previously reported that the Torch Club was located on the northwest corner of Walton Street and Clark Street.

On December 9, 1963, it was ascertained from personal observation by SA DENNY that Walton Street ends on the east side of Clark Street and therefore there is no northwest corner of Clark and Walton Streets. On the northeast corner of Walton Street and Clark Street is situated the Newberry Library and across the street from that is Washington Square, a park, commonly referred to as "Bughouse Square" which is often frequented by habitués of Chicago's north Clark Street "Skid Row".

On 12/9/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-845

by SA DONALD D. DENNY/mm

Date dictated 12/9/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3004

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/26/63

Mrs. CORINNE BURGESS, 813 N. Railroad Avenue, Morgan City, Louisiana, advised she is the clerk at the Newport Motel, owned and operated by PETE GUARISCO at Morgan City, Louisiana. She stated that on November 14, 1963 at about 1:00 PM a man came into the motel and said he was on his way to Dallas, Texas. He did not indicate from where he had come. This man told Mrs. BURGESS he was an old friend of PETE GUARISCO and he had not seen him in years. Mrs. BURGESS said she remembered the date because she told the man that Mr. GUARISCO was at a luncheon in the Hub Club in Morgan City. She said she was busy and did not recall the man's name. He appeared to be very friendly and asked about the growth of Morgan City. She described the man as dark complexioned, age 50, height 5'8", weight 200 lbs., color of hair unknown, but temples of his head were bald.

Mrs. BURGESS said she saw the picture of JACK RUBY on the television and in the newspaper. She felt that the man who appeared at the motel on November 14, 1963 was JACK RUBY.

DL 44-1639  
HJO/gm

HAROLD ANTON SWANSON, 921 North Fitzhugh, Dallas, Texas, on November 26, 1963, advised SA HENRY J. OLIVER that he usually has coffee daily at the Mayflower Coffee Shop located at Ervay and Elm Streets, Dallas. He always sits in the first section of this coffee shop where the waitress is WANDA (LNU). About six or seven months ago, he was having coffee at the Mayflower Coffee Shop and was sitting next to a man reading a New York Times newspaper. This man was reading about the racial strife in the South and became very angry at government officials over their participation in the racial matter. He specifically was very angry at President KENNEDY and Attorney General KENNEDY. This man made many derogatory statements about the KENNEDYS, but he cannot recall the exact statements other than he believes that the man stated that the KENNEDYS should be shot. This man continued after making this statement and stated that they could be shot easily with a rifle. He has seen this man in the coffee shop about once a month since this statement was made, but he has not now seen him in about six weeks. He believes that the waitress WANDA will know who the man is and stated he seems to recall that she on one occasion called him FRANK.

He stated he has seen a photograph of JACK RUBY on television, and he resembles this man very much. He stated the reason he wanted to bring this to the attention of the FBI was that he thought this man might be RUBY since RUBY now claims that he killed OSWALD because he thought so much of KENNEDY, and if he is the man he talked to, this could not be true. He described this man as a white male, about 40-48, 5'9", 200 pounds, dark hair, but could not see top of head as he always wore a hat. This man was always well dressed in a business suit.

WANDA CATINA, waitress, Mayflower Coffee Shop, Ervay and Elm Streets, Dallas, Texas, on November 27, 1963, advised SA HENRY J. OLIVER that she knows JACK RUBY when she sees him and stated he does not frequent the Mayflower Coffee Shop. She knows nothing about the background or activities of RUBY and only knows him as she has seen him several times in some of the clubs. She advised there is a man who daily frequents the coffee shop who is always complaining about the integration situation. She stated this man fits the description of the person referred to by SWANSON and undoubtedly is the same man. She does not know this man's name and cannot furnish any further identifying information.

On 11/26/63 at Morgan City, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064

by SA LELAND A. LYNN /bal Date dictated 11/26/63



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DL 44-1639

1.

Date November 26, 1963

about him. She stated she has heard him make many general remarks to the effect he does not like integration but stated she definitely had never heard him make any statements about shooting President KENNEDY or anyone else. This man is definitely not identical with RUBY.

Mrs. NONA GRAY, 211 Argo, San Antonio, Texas, who is employed as a waitress at the Chuck Wagon Restaurant at Joske's of Texas Department Store, San Antonio, furnished the following information:

Mrs. GRAY said that in about 1955 she married a man by the name of PAXTON HAROLD GRAY and that sometime before they were married she learned that PAXTON HAROLD GRAY was acquainted with a man known to her as BEN RUBY, whom she understood was connected with a private bottle club in Dallas, Texas, which was known as the University Club.

Mrs. GRAY stated that she had seen on television pictures of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, the alleged killer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mrs. GRAY said that PAXTON HAROLD GRAY got a divorce from her in the State of Indiana in 1958 or 1959, and she believes that he is at this time living in Dallas, Texas, where he is an independent oil operator and she also believes that he has remarried his former wife, EUNICE.

Mrs. GRAY said she had no further information as to the extent of association by PAXTON HAROLD GRAY and the individual known to her as BEN RUBY nor was she certain that the individual known to her as BEN RUBY is identical with JACK RUBY, the alleged killer of LEE HARVEY OSWALD but that she thought that they resembled each other.

On 11/24/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 44-748  
by SAs HAROLD LEO FABRIZ & JOHN RUSSELL GRAHAM/dte 11/26/63  
Date dictated

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3005—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3005—Continued



1  
DL 100-10461  
AEC:mvs

On December 19, 1963, Special Agent DEL D. DRAKE, Jr. interviewed JAMES DOUGLAS WATSON at Paris, Texas and Mr. WATSON advised that he believed on one occasion while living in Dallas, Texas that he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD having coffee at a restaurant which would have been either the Clifton Hotel, the El Fenix Cafe or the Beckley Cafe.

On December 31, 1963, SA's ARTHUR E. CARTER and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN contacted Mrs. FLO CLEMENTS, manager of the El Fenix Cafe at 120 East Colorado, Dallas, Texas, and she advised that the El Fenix Cafe is open from 11:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily. She said she was familiar with LEE HARVEY OSWALD's appearance through recent publicity on TV and in the Dallas newspapers, but she had no recollection of ever having seen him in the El Fenix Cafe. She made inquiry of other regular employees and was unable to determine that any of them had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time.

Mrs. CLEMENTS said she recalled JACK RUBY had been in the restaurant on a very few occasions, some four or more years ago, but he had not been in to her knowledge in recent years. She said she knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On December 31, 1963, Mr. Z. B. OWEN and his wife, MARY, who operate the Colorado Towers Coffee Shop, formerly known as the Clifton Hotel Cafe, at 214 West Colorado, telephone number WH. 6-0040, Dallas, Texas, each advised that they had never observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY in the cafe at any time. They contacted their other employees who advised them that they had never seen either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY in the cafe. Mr. and Mrs. OWEN said they had no knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never been acquainted with JACK RUBY, and knew of no connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

On January 6, 1964, J. D. KELLY, owner, Beckley Cafe, 113 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, advised SA's CARTER and GRIFFIN that he had no knowledge concerning LEE HARVEY

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DL 100-10461  
AEC:mvs

and was unable to recall that OSWALD had ever been a patron of his cafe. He said one customer, whose identity he was unable to recall, had said shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been in the cafe on one occasion and that OSWALD moved when this customer attempted to engage him in conversation.

Mr. KELLY questioned his waiters and waitresses and said that none of them recalled OSWALD or JACK RUBY ever having been in the cafe. He said he had no knowledge of either OSWALD or RUBY and knew of no association between them.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3006—Continued

Date December 17, 1963

Mr. TRAVIS KIRK, former attorney at Dallas, Texas, for twenty-three years and who has been residing in San Francisco since August, 1963, was interviewed near his place of employment in the Financial District of San Francisco. Mr. KIRK stated he is presently employed by the Bank of California, 400 California Street, in the Vault Department dealing with securities and negotiable instruments in a bank training program. He advised that he resides at the Washington Manor Apartments, 2480 Washington Street, San Francisco, Apartment 305, telephone number WAlnut 1-1559.

Mr. KIRK stated he has been greatly disturbed regarding the recent Dallas murders of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and President KENNEDY's assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He has formulated rather definite opinions regarding the circumstances surrounding the killing of OSWALD, these based on his personal contacts over the years with law enforcement officials, attorneys, and judges in Dallas. He stated he also has had some association with individuals considered by him to be at least in the fringe of the Dallas underworld. He pointed out he has defended persons in Dallas courts charged with felonies and involving cases investigated by the Dallas Police Department.

Mr. KIRK states he is acquainted with Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department. He states he also knows JACK RUBY by reputation and has been in Dallas night clubs operated by this individual. He does not recall ever having engaged in conversation with RUBY. Mr. KIRK was asked specifically if he knows of any instance that would dramatize a close friendship or association between RUBY and FRITZ. Mr. KIRK could not recall any specific occasion when he has seen these persons together. He could not recall any occasion when he, KIRK, has seen RUBY in the Dallas Police Department. However, Mr. KIRK states it is inconceivable that FRITZ did not know RUBY. He described FRITZ as a domineering, dictatorial officer possessing a photographic memory and a thorough knowledge of the Dallas underworld. In light of RUBY's reputation and notoriety in Dallas prior to the murder of OSWALD, and FRITZ's long-time control of the most important segment of the Dallas Police Department, Mr. KIRK considers it utterly ridiculous that

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On 12/16/63 at San Francisco, California. File # SP 44-494  
by SA WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR., and  
SA GERALD JAMES NORTON:ams Date dictated 12/17/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3006—Continued

1

Date December 6, 1963

SAM MILKIE, 922 North Marsalis (Oak Cliff Section), Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. MILKIE is the proprietor of the Cliff Sanitary Grocery, 897 Lancaster Avenue, Oak Cliff. The Cliff Sanitary Grocery is located approximately eleven blocks from the residence of JACK RUBY, from the Bing Street residence of JACK RUBY and is on the route that RUBY could take while commuting to and from his residence in downtown Dallas.

MILKIE has known RUBY for approximately a year as RUBY on the average has made two or three purchases a month at the Cliff Sanitary Grocery. RUBY generally stopped at the Cliff Sanitary Grocery to purchase steaks which MILKIE presumed that RUBY cooked at home since he was a bachelor. On each occasion RUBY always asked MILKIE for bones for his dogs. According to MILKIE, RUBY spoke of his dogs "as though they were human beings." RUBY made purchases in the Cliff Sanitary Grocery on approximately three occasions in November. The last time that RUBY stopped at the Cliff Sanitary Grocery was but a few days prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MILKIE recalled that in approximately mid-November RUBY while in the store, purchasing meat mentioned to MILKIE that he, RUBY, was on a diet and that he was taking pills. RUBY said that before going on the diet before using the pills, he felt lazy, sluggish and never felt that he wanted to talk to anybody. Upon going on the diet and taking the pills, that had been prescribed to him by a doctor, he has felt energized and full of vigor and enjoys talking to people. RUBY gave MILKIE three of the pills and suggested that MILKIE take them as RUBY felt that MILKIE was also too heavy and should lose some weight. RUBY told MILKIE that he, RUBY, took a pill each day upon awakening in the morning.

MILKIE took one of the pills but he became upset and nervous and did not use the additional two that RUBY had given him. The next time that RUBY came into the store which was the last time that MILKIE has seen RUBY, MILKIE asked RUBY what type of pill it was that RUBY had given him. RUBY told MILKIE that the pill was a preludin pill.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by PAUL L. SCOTT & 89-43  
S. JAMES S. WEIR:BL Date dictated 12/6/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3006—Continued

89-43  
DL 44-1639

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MILKIE advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had also been a customer of his at the Sanitary Grocery from late October and November, 1963. MILKIE stated that OSWALD's residence on Beckley was but a short distance from the Cliff Sanitary Grocery Store. To the best of MILKIE's recollection, OSWALD made purchases at his store on approximately three or four occasions and he feels that the last time that OSWALD was in the store was approximately a week before the assassination of the President. MILKIE said it is possible that it could have been on the 18th or even possibly the 19th of November, which are Monday and Tuesday of the week that the President was shot. He is definite in stating that OSWALD was not in the store as late as the 20th or the 21st of November, 1963.

OSWALD, in making his purchases in the store, generally bought a loaf of bread, lunch meat and milk. He specifically recalls OSWALD from the method in which OSWALD purchased lunch meat from him. He can recall OSWALD methodically thinking the amount of food he would need for a specific period perhaps for a week, and then in selecting the lunch meat OSWALD always asked MILKIE to remove the top slice of the stack as he did not want the top slice. MILKIE stated that OSWALD impressed him as a person who was very conscientious of his money and was living very frugally. MILKIE stated that at no time during the period that OSWALD made purchases at his store were OSWALD and RUBY ever in the store at the same time, and to his knowledge RUBY and OSWALD were not acquainted. MILKIE stated that he had no information pertaining to RUBY's personal life and his only association with RUBY was on those occasions when RUBY stopped at the store.

Date December 7, 1963

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Mr. DOUGLAS LEAKE, 1159 North Madison, Apartment 9, advised he is employed with the Dobbs House at 1221 North Beckley presently on a shift from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. He noted that during the period of time leading up to President KENNEDY's assassination on November 22, 1963, that he had been working on a 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. shift. He said that he recalled JACK RUBY as a customer in this restaurant but that RUBY to the best of his recollection had not been seen by him in the restaurant for a year or more prior to November 22, 1963. He stated that when RUBY would come in, he would either be alone or in company with a girl from the club where RUBY worked. He said he presumed that any of the girls that RUBY had in his company would have been possibly employees of the Carousel Club in downtown Dallas. He stated the time of RUBY's coming to the restaurant was about 1:30 to 3:00 a.m., and it was his belief this was after RUBY had closed the club for the night. He noted that a uniformed police officer of the Dallas Police Department told him on one occasion that JACK RUBY was connected with the Carousel. He recalled that whenever any officers or detectives of the Dallas Police Department were in the restaurant and RUBY happened to be there as well, RUBY would pay their checks. He said RUBY would have him, LEAKE, tell the officers that their checks were being taken care of by RUBY. He said that as best he could recall, RUBY was possibly on a special diet when last he knew RUBY to be coming into the Dobbs House and that he believed RUBY may have been attempting to control his weight.

LEAKE stated he never knew of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by name until OSWALD received publicity as the result of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said he then recognized OSWALD as having been a customer in the Dobbs House about two times in days prior to that incident. He stated to the best of his recollection OSWALD came to the restaurant alone. He advised that he knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY and that he never had seen the two of them together.

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on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent KENNETH B. JACKSON/gm Date dictated 12/7/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 25, 1963

Mr. L. H. JONES, Manager, Skillern's Drug Store, Number 14, 3500 Lemmon Avenue, advised that he has been managing that drug store for about four months and during that time has seen JACK RUBY who has an interest in the Vegas Club located two doors from Skillern's Drug Store, on several occasions. RUBY occasionally comes into the drug store to buy ice cream which he normally eats in the drug store, stands around for a few minutes, then leaves. To the best of his recollection, RUBY has always been alone when he came into the drug store. He has never had any discussions with RUBY other than merely to speak to him as a customer.

After observing a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he stated that he has never seen OSWALD in the company of JACK RUBY.

DL 100-10461

KBJ:cv

1

By letter dated November 28, 1963, ARMOUR E. KREISCHER, 9922 Hurley Way, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas Office of the FBI regarding some information which had come to his attention with regard to the investigation of the actions of LEE OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the assault upon Governor CONNALLY. In this letter he stated that Mrs. DAN H. FOLEY, 902 Cedar Hill, Dallas, informed her daughter KATHY, who relayed the information to her class in government, Bishop Dunne High School, Dallas, that she knew a woman, a close friend (unidentified by KATHY), who did actually operate a boarding house where OSWALD was in residence, and that the woman had confided that OSWALD, at that time, was known to have been employed (exact capacity unknown) as a man of all work for one JACK RUBINSTEIN, alias Ruby.

On December 9, 1963, KATHLEEN ANN FOLEY, student, Bishop Dunne High School, 3900 Eugged Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that she had no firsthand information but that she believed it was a man who repaired her family's automobile at the Pittman Street Garage who had indicated he knew of someone, possibly who works at that garage or who is a customer, who had made the statement that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had lived in a boarding house and that OSWALD's landlady at that boarding house had made inference that OSWALD worked for RUBY. Miss FOLEY was rather vague about the matter.

On December 9, 1963, Mrs. D. H. FOLEY, 902 Cedar Hill, mother of KATHLEEN ANN FOLEY, advised SA KENNETH B. JACKSON that her daughter KATHLEEN had received the information referred to above from her and that she had received it from neighbors who live on the street behind her house and that these neighbors are named Mr. and Mrs. HAPPY BROCKMAN. Mrs. FOLEY telephonically contacted Mrs. BROCKMAN who advised her that this information had originally started with an employee of a Humble service station in about the 1000 or 1100 block of Zange Street.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON  
GEORGE W. H. CARLSON Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3006—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3007



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New YORK, New York  
July 31, 1964

Jack Rubenstein Who Allegedly  
Attended Camp Unity, Kingston,  
New York in 1947

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter dated July 16, 1964, requested a reinterview of Mr. Jack Rubenstein, 99 University Place, New York, New York, concerning the possibility that he attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York in 1947, and was mistaken for Jack L. Ruby by Mrs. Thelma Marks.

The Commission also requested a review of subversive activities files to determine the identity of the person identified by Mrs. Marks as attending Camp Unity. The Commission also desired any information as to whether or not Camp Unity was attended by persons identified by Roy William Fehrenbach as having been active in Communist Party activities in Muncie, Indiana.

Jack Rubenstein, Vice President of the Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, New York, on July 21, 1964, said he did not attend Camp Unity, Kingston, New York in 1947 or at any other time.

There is no information in the files of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflecting that anyone named Jack Rubenstein attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York.

There is no identifiable information in the files of the New York Office of the FBI reflecting that any of the following persons attended Camp Unity, Kingston, New York, at any time:

Jack Rubenstein Who Allegedly  
Attended Camp Unity, Kingston,  
New York in 1947

Sam Jaffe  
Charlotte Chazin  
Seymour Chazin  
Marlin Friczker  
Max Friczker  
Rosalyn Berke  
Irwin Berke  
Phillip Jaffe  
Lanson Jaffe  
Harry Pazol  
Herbert Pazol  
Morton Pazol  
Morton Standt

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3008—Continued



Date 7/29/641

Mr. ELMO SLEIGHT, 501 South Oak Cliff Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the former owner of Sleight's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 3-6155. He related he is currently retired after having sold the Sleight's Speed Wash on August 28, 1963, to Mr. ARTHUR JOHN RENO, 2514 Emmett, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. SLEIGHT stated that during his ownership of the above-mentioned speed wash his customers numbered approximately 400 per week and of these customers he could not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY patronizing his place of business.

He related he has no knowledge concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, OSWALD, RUBY, or any connection between RUBY and OSWALD, other than what he has seen on television or read in the local newspapers.

Mr. SLEIGHT advised Mr. JOHNSON was employed by him as a janitor at Sleight's Speed Wash and continued to work at the speed wash after its purchase by Mr. RENO. He continued that he believes Mr. RENO also employed a MARIE KOVAR as an attendant; however, he could not state whether she is presently working for Mr. RENO.

on 7/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3009

Date 7/29/641

Mr. ARTHUR JOHN RENO, 2514 Emmett, Dallas, Texas, advised he is the owner of Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, which was formerly owned by ELMO SLEIGHT and operated under the name of Sleight's Speed Wash. He stated he purchased the speed wash sometime in the latter part of August, 1963.

Mr. RENO stated that, since becoming the owner of the above-mentioned speed wash, to his knowledge he has not seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY in the speed wash located at 1101 North Beckley, or at any other location. He advised he could furnish no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, or OSWALD, RUBY, or any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

He related that at the present time he has no employees working at the speed wash. He stated MARIE SISK, who also goes by the name of MARIE KOVAR, was employed by him as an attendant at the speed wash from September, 1963 to December, 1963. He advised MARIE SISK formerly resided at 1032 North Beckley, Dallas, but he did not know her present whereabouts. Mr. RENO further related JOE JOHNSON was employed by him as a janitor at his speed wash from September, 1963 to May, 1964. Mr. RENO stated JOHNSON also worked at Southern Methodist University as a janitor and, to his knowledge, JOHNSON is still gainfully employed in this capacity. Mr. RENO related that possibly JOHNSON or SISK could furnish information relating to RUBY or OSWALD.

on 7/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3009—Continued



Date 7/29/64Date 7/30/641

Mrs. MARIE KOVAR, 1032 North Beckley, Apartment G, Dallas, Texas, advised she was formerly employed by Mr. ARTHUR RENO as an attendant at Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, from August, 1963 to December, 1963. She related that her duty hours while working at the speed wash were from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Mrs. KOVAR related she cannot recall ever having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK L. RUBY in Reno's Speed Wash. She further related she has no knowledge of any connection between OSWALD and RUBY or of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Mrs. KOVAR stated that on the day RUBY's trial commenced in the late afternoon she was having a soft drink at the Gulf Station located on the corner of Zangs and North Beckley when a "woman" entered the Gulf Station, purchased a soft drink, thereafter approached her, Mrs. KOVAR, and introduced herself as Mrs. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mrs. KOVAR advised that "this woman" claimed she had been at JACK RUBY's trial and had taken a taxi to "Mrs. JOHNSON's rooming house" to determine how long it would have taken LEE HARVEY OSWALD to have traveled from downtown Dallas to his room. The woman further claimed she could not locate Mrs. JOHNSON; therefore, she came to the Gulf Station to have a soft drink.

Mrs. KOVAR stated "the woman" claimed "she was writing a book" and thereafter left. She related she could not say whether "this woman" was actually Mrs. OSWALD, the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as she had claimed.

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Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, 12015 Hoblitzelle Drive, Richardson, Texas, telephone number AD. 1-1765, advised he was formerly employed by Mr. ELMO SLEIGHT from approximately March, 1960 to September, 1963, at which time Mr. SLEIGHT sold Sleight's Speed Wash to Mr. ARTHUR RENO. He related that he continued working at the speed wash for Mr. RENO as janitor until approximately March, 1964, at which time he terminated his employment.

Mr. JOHNSON advised his working hours while employed at the speed wash located at 1101 North Beckley were from 7:00 PM to 12:00 midnight. He related that on the evening of November 20 or 21, 1963, he recalls seeing an individual he later determined from photographs in local newspapers to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD washing laundry at Reno's Speed Wash. He stated OSWALD did not converse with anyone and, in fact, sat reading magazines until 12:00 midnight, at which time the merchant patrolman, name unrecalled, requested him to leave as the speed wash was closing. Mr. JOHNSON stated OSWALD did not immediately leave, but remained sitting and continued to read magazines for approximately an additional five minutes, at which time he picked up his laundry and left. Mr. JOHNSON advised this was the only time he recalls seeing OSWALD at Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

He related he has never seen JACK L. RUBY at Reno's Speed Wash or at any other location and could furnish no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or regarding OSWALD, RUBY or any connections between OSWALD and RUBY.

Mr. JOHNSON stated he recalls Mr. RENO having a "day attendant" employed at the speed wash; however, he could not recall her name, but remarked she may possibly be able to furnish information about OSWALD or RUBY.

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on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/30/64

on 7/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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DL 44-1639  
JWS:eah

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Date 7/29/64

Mr. D. L. PATRICK, 708 North Lancaster, Dallas, Texas, advised SA JAMES W. SWINFORD on July 29, 1964, he is the manager of an apartment house located at the above address.

Mr. PATRICK stated rental receipt books for the above apartment house reveal that H. A. LOGAN was a tenant at the apartment house, having rented Unit No. 6 from October 12, 1963 to November 15, 1963.

Mr. PATRICK related he cannot recall what Mr. LOGAN did for a living; however, he recalls LOGAN, upon leaving, stated he was returning to California, specific city unknown.

Mr. W. C. CAUGHRAN, 809 Elabeth Street, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 2-0496, advised he has been employed with the Smith Detective Agency, Dallas, Texas, telephone number RI. 1-1011, in the capacity of a Merchant Patrolman since June 28, 1963. He related his duty hours are from 7:00 PM to 5:00 AM and, during the performance of his duties, he makes periodic checks of Reno's Speed Wash, 1101 North Beckley.

Mr. CAUGHRAN related that during these periodic checks of Reno's Speed Wash he saw an individual in this establishment whom he later identified as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the accused assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He advised he is unable to recall the specific dates or times he saw OSWALD in Reno's Speed Wash; however, he does recall that on each occasion OSWALD was always reading a magazine and was never speaking to anyone.

Mr. CAUGHRAN stated that he has no knowledge concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, nor has he any knowledge or information of OSWALD and RUBY having any connection, other than what he has seen on television or read in the local newspapers.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3009—Continued

on 7/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/28/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3009—Continued

1  
DL 44-1639  
JWS:esh

Mr. SAM ROGERS, 2316 Eagle, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE. 1-4872, advised SA JAMES W. SWINFORD, on July 27, 1964, he is the lessee of the Dobbs House Restaurant located at 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROGERS related the following list of individuals were employed by him at the Dobbs House during 1963:

DOLORES HARRISON  
DOUGLAS LEAKE  
BRENDA SIMMONS  
HENRY A. LOGAN  
EDITH POLLARD  
MARY ADA DOWLING

He stated BRENDA SIMMONS, listed above, is his daughter-in-law and explained that she worked at the Dobbs House periodically on a part-time basis. He advised she no longer lives in Dallas, explaining she moved to Wichita Falls, Texas, where her address is 1509 11th Street, Apartment B.

Mr. ROGERS stated HENRY A. LOGAN, listed above, was a "transit" and only worked at the Dobbs House for two days, which he believed were November 14 - 15, 1963.

Date 7/30/64

1

Mrs. DOLORES HARRISON, 3219 San Jacinto, Apartment No. 208, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been employed as a waitress at the Dobbs House for approximately six years.

She stated that during the latter months of 1963, specific dates unrecalled, LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the Dobbs House numerous times. Mrs. HARRISON related that on November 21, 1963, she recalls OSWALD having been in the Dobbs House for breakfast, specific time unrecalled. She stated she recalls this particular occasion, inasmuch as OSWALD had ordered "eggs over light" and, when served, made a complaint that the eggs were "cooked too hard." Mrs. HARRISON advised she prepared OSWALD's eggs and MARY DOWLING, a waitress, served same to him. She related that, although OSWALD complained of the eggs, he accepted them.

Mrs. HARRISON stated that when seeing OSWALD at the Dobbs House she recalls he "did not talk much and was always reading magazines or books."

She related although she saw OSWALD at the Dobbs House a number of times she did not know his identity until seeing his picture in the newspapers as being the accused assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mrs. HARRISON advised she has never seen JACK L. RUBY at the Dobbs House or at any other location; she has no knowledge of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, or of any connection between RUBY and OSWALD.

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on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/esh Date dictated 7/30/64

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1Date 7/30/64

Miss EDITH EVELYN POLLARD, 312 North Bishop, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH. 3-9842, advised she was formerly employed at the Dobbs House, 1101 North Beckley, Dallas, on a "part-time basis" from August, 1963 to May, 1964. She explained she worked on Fridays and Saturdays as a waitress at the Dobbs House during the above indicated period, during which time she could not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY at the Dobbs House or at any other location.

She related she could not furnish any information regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, of OSWALD or RUBY, and/or any connection between OSWALD and RUBY.

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on 7/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. SWINFORD/eah Date dictated 7/30/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3009—Continued

1Date 12/2/63

HAROLD ZIDELL, Zidell Construction Company, 1317 Grand, residence address, 7810 Royal Lane, Dallas, advised he formerly lived in Apartment 108, 4727 Homer, in the same area where JACK RUBY resided. He occasionally saw RUBY and talked to him in the swimming pool area. He was not a personal friend of RUBY and had no contact with him whatsoever, outside of the occasional contact at the pool. RUBY invited him on different occasions to visit the Vegas Club or the Carousel Club and, to the best of his recollection, he did go to these clubs on one or two occasions.

Mr. ZIDELL believes that RUBY was possibly living in an apartment nearby for one or two years at the 4727 Homer address. He does not recall having seen RUBY in the past three years. Mr. ZIDELL examined a photograph of OSWALD and stated he does not recall ever having seen OSWALD.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent RAILY E. RAWLINS & EDMOND C. HARDIN/eah Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 7, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 11611 Farrar Street.

She was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY. MARINA said she did not know RUBY and to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD had not known RUBY or ever been in contact with him.

on 12/6/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WALLACE E. HEITMAN and  
ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV /gmf Date dictated 12/7/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/17/63

Mrs. MARY BLEDSOE, 621 North Marealis, advised that during the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD had resided at her residence, she actually knew of no friends that he had and specifically stated she had never heard him speak of JACK RUBY, nor did she know of any association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 341 Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agent RICHARD E. HARRISON /cjr Date dictated 12/17/63

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1Date 12/17/63

JIM W. GEORGE, 6769 Inverness Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the owner of the house at 214 Mesley, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD formerly resided. He noted his contact with OSWALD was very limited, stated that he did not know of any association between OSWALD and JACK RUBY, and that he did not know JACK RUBY at all.

on 12/17/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent LOUIS M. KELLEY: man Date dictated 12/17/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued

1Date December 21, 1963

Mrs. WILLIAM MARTIN JUREK, 9211 Hatheway, was re-contacted to determine whether she and her husband have any knowledge as to the acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. It is noted that she and her husband had been contacted at their home on November 23, 1963. It is further noted that they own the apartments at 602 and 604 Elsbeth where LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife and child resided in Apartment 2 there, from approximately November 3, 1962 until approximately March 1, 1963.

Mrs. JUREK stated that she and her husband did not know JACK RUBY and knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD. Mrs. JUREK said she is positive her husband does not know RUBY since they have discussed this matter after RUBY shot OSWALD.

on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent JACK B. PEDEN: in Date dictated 12/21/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 21, 1963

Mr. MAHLON F. TOBIAS, SR., 602 Elsiebeth, Apartment 7, was recontacted to determine if he has any knowledge as to any acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. It is noted that Mr. TOBIAS and his wife, Mrs. TOBIAS, manage the Apartment House at 602 and 604 Elsiebeth and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided in this Apartment House from approximately November 3, 1962 until approximately March 1, 1963.

Mr. TOBIAS advised that he did not know RUBY prior to the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY and knows of no association or relationship between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 JACK B. PEDEN & JR.  
 by Special Agent EDWARD J. MARRY, Jr. Date dictated 12/21/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date December 21, 1963

Mrs. MAHLON F. TOBIAS, SR., 602 Elsiebeth, Apartment 7, was recontacted to determine if she has any knowledge as to any acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. It is noted that Mrs. TOBIAS and her husband, Mr. TOBIAS, manage the Apartment House at 602 and 604 Elsiebeth and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided in this Apartment House from approximately November 3, 1962 until approximately March 1, 1963.

Mrs. TOBIAS advised that she did not know RUBY prior to the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY and knows of no association or relationship between RUBY and OSWALD.

on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 JACK B. PEDEN & JR.  
 by Special Agent EDWARD J. MARRY, Jr. Date dictated 12/21/63

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1Date 12/26/63

Mr. W. WALDO GEORGE, 6769 Inverness, advised he rented an apartment to OSWALD in a duplex owned by him and had seen OSWALD on only three or four occasions.

Mr. GEORGE advised he did not know of any acquaintanceship or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

on 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN - LAC Date dictated 12/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010—Continued

1Date 12/26/63

CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, 2511 Cochran Street, was recontacted to determine if he had any knowledge of association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

GIVENS advised he was employed at the Texas School Book Depository and knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD as LEE. GIVENS advised that he did not know of any association between OSWALD and JACK RUBY and did not know if they were acquainted.

on 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN - LAC Date dictated 12/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 1/3/64Date 12/21/63

GENEVA L. HINE, 2305 Oakdale Road, Dallas, Texas, employed as Clerk, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, was re-contacted to determine if she had any knowledge as to acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mrs. HINE stated she was not acquainted with JACK RUBY and had no knowledge of any association between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

JAMES A. JACKSON, 2301 South Ervay, advised that he resides 5107 Junius and has no home telephone. He said he was employed at American Bakery Co., 2301 South Ervay, as a "mixer" and has been so employed since August, 1960. He states his Social Security No. is 405-54-6914, and noted that he formerly used Social Security No. 405-50-6016, until he was advised by the Social Security Administrator that he should not use 50 as it was assigned to another person. This misapprehension occurred while he was in the Armed Forces or shortly after he got out, when he first went to work for American Bakery Co. He advised he has never known any person named LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN. He said he had heard of these names since the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. JACKSON said he first lived at 1204 McKee for about a year, then he moved to 214 West Neely, where he and his wife lived for about nine months, and thereafter moved to 701 North Boulevard Terrace until July, 1963, when he and his wife separated. Her name is SALLY ANN JACKSON, nee Bryer. She now resides at 830 Sabine, Dallas, Texas.

JACKSON states that his mother, Mrs. GUY ALEXANDER, resides 1845 Denton Drive in Carrollton, Texas, and she is the person listed on his employment record as the person to notify in case of death or accident. Mr. JACKSON said his immediate supervisor is Mr. OMAR CURTIS at the American Bakery Co., 2301 South Ervay.

JACKSON said he had no idea how LEE HARVEY OSWALD might have come in possession of a paycheck stub which apparently belonged to him, JACKSON, but that it was possible he might have accidentally dropped this checkstub on the street and someone could have picked it up, but he did not recall ever losing one.

on 1/2/64 at Dallas, Texas DL File # 44-1639  
by Special Agent PAUL L. SCOTT :lp Date dictated 1/3/64

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on 12/21/63 at Dallas, Texas DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER/tjd Date dictated 12/21/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date Dec. 21, 1963Date December 24, 19631

ALEXANDER KLEINLERER, 3542 Kent, who is employed at Loma Industries, Highway 81 South, was re-contacted to determine if he had any knowledge as to acquaintanceship, and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. KLEINLERER stated he had been acquainted with OSWALD, having met him through ELENA HALL. KLEINLERER stated that he has no knowledge of OSWALD'S having been acquainted, or associated, with RUBY. Further, he does not know, nor has he met JACK RUBY.

MICHAEL R. PAINE, 2515 W. Fifth, advised that he does not know JACK RUBY and has never heard of RUBY being in contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. PAINE was an acquaintance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

on 12/19/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-16396  
by Special Agent MALON L. JENNINGS:mjs Date dictated 12/23/63

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on 12/19/63 at Irving, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES P. HOSTY, JR./csh/LAC Date dictated 12/20/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/26/63

Mrs. PENNY PEARSON, 7317 Davenport Street, former neighbor of ROBERT L. OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was recontacted to determine if she had any knowledge as to the acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. Mrs. PEARSON stated that she had only seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the period of time he stayed with his brother next door, which was just after OSWALD's return from Russia. She said that she knew of no association between OSWALD and RUBY. She said further that she had never seen or heard of JACK RUBY until after LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot to death.

on 12/20/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT D. MADLAND - g1 Date dictated 12/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 26, 19631

EDDIE PIPER, 3402 Munger Street, employee Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, was interviewed concerning his being at the book store on November 22, 1963. He advised he came to work at his usual time, 10:00 A.M., November 22, 1963, and during the course of his morning employment had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a fellow employee, filling orders on the first floor. He did not recall the specific time he saw OSWALD, stating it was shortly after he got to work and stated this was the only time he saw OSWALD on that particular day.

Approximately 12:30 P.M., he was standing inside the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository looking out the window at the crowd of people who had gathered to view the Presidential Motorcade. While looking out the window, he heard what he believed to be three shots and saw people running, and later determined the President had been shot. He did not view the Presidential Motorcade itself inasmuch as the crowd was in his line of sight, and did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the shots were fired. He advised he never works beyond the fourth floor in the school book building and did not have an occasion on that date to go above the fourth floor, and, further, during his course of employment, he had never entered into any discussions of any kind with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised he knew nothing about OSWALD and did not know JACK RUBY, and could offer no pertinent information of value.

on 12-20-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WILLIAM O. JOHNSON Date dictated 12-20-63  
mvs

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/26/63

CHESTER ALLEN RIGGS, JR., Orbit Industries, 250 Carroll, home address 636 Edgefield, former landlord of LEE HARVEY OSWALD when this person resided at 2703 Mercedes Street, was recontacted to determine if he had any knowledge as to the acquaintanceship and/or association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. Mr. RIGGS advised that he actually knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD very slightly during the period of time that OSWALD resided at 2703 Mercedes. RIGGS said that he knew of no acquaintanceship or association between OSWALD and RUBY. He said further that he had never seen or heard of JACK RUBY until after LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot to death.

on 12/20/63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent ROBLEY E. MADLAND - K1 Date dictated 12/20/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/26/63

Mrs. EARLENE ROBERTS, 1026 North Beckley, was recontacted to determine if she had any knowledge of association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mrs. ROBERTS advised she was the housekeeper at the above residence, where LEE HARVEY OSWALD rented a room. Mrs. ROBERTS advised that OSWALD had no visitors while renting a room at the address and did not know if OSWALD or RUBY were acquainted or had any association.

on 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
 by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN - LAC Date dictated 12/24/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3010-Continued



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/15/641

FRANK BOERDER, 1211 Mountain Lake Road, telephone FE 1-3996, studio at 835 West 7th Street, telephone WH 1-5938, was interviewed at his studio.

He said he was present, at the request of JACK L. RUBY, at the Carousel Club, Dallas, on what he recalled was perhaps the Tuesday preceding Sunday, November 24, 1963, when RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD. A real estate woman recalled only as "BERTHA" was present at this meeting recalled to have been in the afternoon.

BOERDER said he had previously visited a location in Dallas with RUBY, who had in mind possibly obtaining a lease and opening a club. RUBY had explained to BOERDER he was going to try to interest "BERTHA" in investing some money in such club. He said RUBY was "very cagey" with "BERTHA" as to the location of the proposed site for a club and, in fact, called BOERDER later in the day to determine whether "BERTHA" may have called him in effort to determine the location. He said it was evident to him RUBY wanted him present to impress "BERTHA" that RUBY had big plans for a successful venture. RUBY had made him promise not to disclose the proposed site. BOERDER said the conversation in his presence was confined strictly to the proposed club and included no conversation on other matters of any nature. He said he, BOERDER, was not aware at the time of the forthcoming visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas and is certain there was no discussion of this in his presence. He said he had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963, and is positive OSWALD's name was not mentioned during the conversation of RUBY with "BERTHA" in his presence. He said there was no discussion of political matters of any sort and he had, in fact, never discussed politics of any nature with RUBY, although he had been in RUBY's presence many times.

on 7/15/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS/sah Date dictated 7/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3011



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Las Vegas, Nevada

June 11, 1964

JACK L. RUBY, ALSO KNOWN AS;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALSO  
KNOWN AS - VICTIM

On June 9, 1964, Mr. Vern Rogosch, Supervisor, Commercial Division, Central Telephone Company, Southern Nevada Division, Las Vegas, Nevada, made available toll records for the period September 26, 1963, through December 1, 1963, on calls made from Las Vegas telephone numbers 735-4303, 735-4111, 735-9910, 735-9828 and 735-9821. The above telephone company records were made available in response to a subpoena issued to Mr. Rogosch by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The subpoena commanded Mr. Rogosch to appear before the above Commission on June 1, 1964, at 9:00 AM in their Commission Room. Mr. Rogosch was advised by letter that satisfactory compliance would be obtained if he permitted Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine and copy from said records information which the Agents felt pertinent. The following is the result of the review of those records.

Toll tickets from Las Vegas, Nevada, telephone number 735-4303, subscriber Lewis J. Mc Willie, 3627 Eastern Avenue, Las Vegas, from September 26, 1963 through December 1, 1963.

DATE	TIME	TO - CITY AND NUMBER	LENGTH OF CALL	CALLER	CALLED	ORIGIN
9/27/63	10:32 AM	Reno, Nevada 329-4332	3N 3S*	Not Listed	Not Listed	Las Vegas

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3012

## JACK L. RUBY

DATE	TIME	TO - CITY AND NUMBER	LENGTH OF CALL	CALLER	CALLED	ORIGIN
9/27/63	8:20 PM	Reno, Nevada 329-4332	5M 2S	Not Listed	Not Listed	Las Vegas
10/2/63	4:28 PM	Reno, Nevada 329-7171	2M 27S	McWillie	Gibbs	Las Vegas
10/3/63	9:15 PM	San Francisco, California 752-3789	3M 29S	Not Listed	Not Listed	Las Vegas
10/13/63	12:00 Noon	Reno, Nevada 329-7171	2M 30S	Not Listed	Gibbs	Las Vegas
10/31/63	9:00 PM	Reno, Nevada 329-7301	2M 41S	Not Listed	Dr. Flanigan	Las Vegas
11/4/63	9:25 PM	Sunnyvale, California 736-7417	3M 31S	Not Listed	Ted C. Holmes, Jr.	Las Vegas
11/6/63	10:30 PM	Palo Alto, California 326-2865	13M 52S	McWillie	Not Listed	Las Vegas
11/8/63	10:27 PM	Memphis, Tennessee 276-6502	2M 43S	Not Listed	Frank Casone 3904 Birch Leaf	Las Vegas
11/10/63	5:09 PM	Palo Alto, California 323-6321	9M 21S	McWillie (Macquille)	Not Listed	Las Vegas
11/21/63	5:13 PM	Reno, Nevada 358-4735	7M 55S	L. J. McWillie	Warren Barlow	Las Vegas

\*NOTE: On Length of Call the M stands for minutes and the S stands for seconds.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3012-Continued

## JACK L. RUBY

Telephone number 735-4111 is the house phone of the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas. Toll records for the period of September 26, 1963 through December 1, 1963, were checked for any toll calls from that number to Dallas, Arlington, Ft. Worth, Texas. Only one such call was made from this number. The call was made on November 20, 1963, at 12:34 PM to Dallas, Texas, telephone number 821-1109, length one minute and thirty-two seconds, caller not listed, person called was Esibella Albright, 2635 Madair Street, and the origin of the call was Las Vegas.

The toll records for the period September 9, 1963 through December 1, 1963, on Las Vegas telephone numbers 735-9910, 735-9826 and 735-9821 were checked for any calls to the following numbers: Dallas, Texas, WH 1-3601, LA 6-6258, RI 7-2362, LA 8-4775, RI 1-0289 and Arlington, Texas, telephone numbers CR 5-5352 and CR 5-4891. The toll records for these numbers during pertinent period reflected no calls to the above Dallas and Arlington, Texas, numbers.

The above three listed Las Vegas telephones are pay phones located in the Thunderbird Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3012-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/27/63

ROBERT KERMIT PATTERSON, commonly known as BOB PATTERSON, appeared at the Dallas Field Division on November 26, 1963. PATTERSON advised that he resides in Room 511 at the YMCA located at 605 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas. PATTERSON advised that at the present time he is a student at the Metropolitan Technical Institute, 402 North Good-Latimer, Dallas, Texas.

According to PATTERSON, he was born on January 24, 1930, at Lincoln, Nebraska, and had the rating of RD-3 while in the U. S. Navy. His U. S. Navy Serial Number is 4278665.

PATTERSON informed that he is a homosexual and as such has access to the so-called "gay" bars and lounges in the City of Dallas, Texas. He said that although he has only been in Dallas for approximately two years he is acquainted with many of the "gay" people in Dallas.

PATTERSON stated that on the evening of November 26, 1963, he was at one of the "gay" spots in town, specifically The Villa-Fontana, 1315 Skiles. PATTERSON said that he was broke and prevailed upon JERRY, the bartender at the Villa-Fontana, to set up some beer for him. While at the bar drinking, JERRY, the bartender, introduced him to another chap named JERRY, who was also sitting at the bar. JERRY, the bartender, who is a member of the "gay" set in Dallas, vouched for PATTERSON's standing with the "gay" set to the other JERRY, and the conversation thereupon flowed freely. During the conversation, the unknown JERRY, the customer, whom PATTERSON described as about 33 years old, heavy set, approximately 5 feet 7 inches, dark hair and round face, made the statement that he is the former lover of JACK RUBY. PATTERSON also heard one of the other of the JERRYS mention that GEORGE SENATOR, roommate of JACK RUBY's at the time of RUBY's arrest, was also a "gay" person.

PATTERSON likewise stated that he heard it mentioned at the Villa-Fontana on November 26, 1963, that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been seen at the Holiday Bar and also in Gene's Music Bar, both of which PATTERSON described as hangouts for the "gay" crowd.

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DL 44-1639  
89-43

Although he did not hear the full context of the conversation between JERRY, the bartender, and JERRY, the customer, PATTERSON said he heard them say something to the effect that five "big people" were involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said to the best of his recollection, the five "big people" were described as being one from Dallas, two from Chicago and two from Kansas City. PATTERSON stressed that he did not overhear the full conversation concerning this matter and was merely trying to repeat that portion which he had heard. He said he did not understand the full significance of it.

In this connection, PATTERSON stated that he, himself, did not know GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY to be members of the "gay" set but pointed out that he would not necessarily be aware of their being members of the "gay" set due to the fact that they did undoubtedly travel in different circles.

According to PATTERSON, an individual whom he merely knows as "LS", the owner of the Lavender Lounge, located at Main and Carroll Streets, Dallas, Texas, is acquainted with most of the "gay" people in Dallas, although he is not believed to be "gay" himself. PATTERSON said that "LS" is crippled and uses crutches at all times.

PATTERSON further related that an (FNU) KELTY, a member of the Chance-Vought Company or of the Link-Belt Company, commented to him on the preceding evening, that JACK RUBY formerly resided at the YMCA approximately twelve years ago. PATTERSON said that he did not know KELTY to be a member of the "gay" set and said he has asked KELTY if he had known that JACK RUBY was a member of the "gay" set. KELTY said that he knew very little concerning RUBY, since they had lived at opposite ends of the building when JACK RUBY was then residing at the YMCA. PATTERSON said that Mr. KELTY still maintains a residence at the YMCA.

When questioned, PATTERSON said that the following could be considered the hangouts of the "gay" crowd in Dallas, Texas:

Gene's Music Bar

307 S. Akard

The proprietor of this bar discourages the presence of the female members of the "gay" set.

on 11/27/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
89-43  
by Special Agent JOHN J. FLANAGAN / JCF/csh Date dictated 11/27/63

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The Villa-Fontana  
1315 Skiles  
A popular hangout of the female members of the "gay" set.

The Mercy Mary  
Described by PATTERSON as a new coffee house located at the corner of Murray and Canton Streets, across the street from the Murray Cotton Gin. This coffee house has a one-way mirror in the door.

Holiday Bar  
1212 A Main Street  
Hangout of the rougher element.

The Century Room  
Lamar and Lemon Streets  
PATTERSON describes this as one of the newer joints.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Commission Exhibit No. 3014

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
June 29, 1964

RE: JACK L. RUBY;  
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM (Deceased)

GEORGE SENATOR

Mrs. Shirley Wexler, 1419 Country Club Prado, Coral Gables, Florida, advised on June 29, 1964, that she had previously been married to George Senator; that during their marital relationship George Senator had at no time demonstrated any homosexual proclivities nor did she possess any information which would indicate that George Senator is or has been a homosexual.

Mrs. Wexler also stated that during her marriage to Senator, Senator to her knowledge had not engaged in any communist activities and did not have a communist background. Mrs. Wexler stated that she possessed no information concerning Senator's activities since the termination of their marriage.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3014

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3013—Continued

FD-302 (R. v. 3-3-59)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/11/641

Mr. H. H. ANDERSON, Managing Director for the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, advised that on November 22, 1963, shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY he telephonically contacted BRECK WALL and JOE PETERSON who were residing in the hotel and told them the Century Room would be closed on Friday and Saturday nights. JOE PETERSON and BRECK WALL were producers and starred in the show "Bottoms Up" and had a contract with the hotel for shows from April 20, 1963, to August 3, 1963, and from September 28, 1963, to January 4, 1964. Mr. ANDERSON advised the Century Room is never open on Sunday nights.

Mr. ANDERSON advised he did not have any contact with JACK RUBY, RALPH PAUL, GEORGE SENATOR, or EVA GRANT from November 22 to November 24, 1963.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:vm Date dictated 6/11/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3015

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/11/641

CHRIS ELSON, owner and operator of the Kings Club and the Burgundy Room, Adolphus Hotel, advised the Burgundy Room located on the lobby floor and the Kings Club located on the sixth floor of the Adolphus Hotel are owned and operated by him. Neither of the clubs opens until noon. ELSON advised that immediately after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, he contacted the manager of the Adolphus Hotel and found that the Century Room would not open on November 22 and 23, 1963, and he immediately contacted all of his employees who work in the Burgundy Room and Kings Club and advised them that neither would be opened until Monday, November 25, 1963. ELSON advised that on November 28, 1963, GEORGE SENATOR contacted him personally at the Kings Club and stated he had a complaint to make against the piano player in the Burgundy Room. On the evening of November 28, 1963, the piano player allegedly made a remark about JACK RUBY and ELSON contacted all employees and it was determined that none of the employees had seen JACK RUBY, RALPH PAUL, GEORGE SENATOR, or EVA GRANT from November 22 to November 28, 1963. The employees of the Burgundy Room advised they were reading the headlines of a newspaper regarding JACK RUBY and this was the basis for the complaint by GEORGE SENATOR.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:vm Date dictated 6/11/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3015-Continued

1

Date 6/15/64

WILLIAM T. DOWNEY, 1424 Plowman, Dallas, Texas, advised that on the day of President ~~KENNEDY's~~ assassination, he arrived back in Dallas from a two week trip in connection with his work. On that morning, November 22, 1963, he parked his automobile near the Westfall Annex of the Post Office to transact some business there. Because the Presidential parade route was going to pass near the Post Office, DOWNEY went to the corner of Houston and Main Streets, about one block south of the Texas School Book Depository Building, where he watched the Presidential car drive by. Shortly after the car had passed the corner on which he stood, DOWNEY heard one or more explosions, which he thought were firecrackers. Suddenly the crowd started surging in the direction of the School Depository, and he saw the Presidential automobile drive away from the corner of Houston and Elm Streets in a hurry, at about the time he heard someone in the crowd say the President had been shot. He stayed in the area for about an hour, and then left. DOWNEY said he did not see GEORGE SENATOR that day.

On Saturday, November 23, 1963, DOWNEY was at home all day, going out only in the evening for a brief period to take his wife, from whom he is now divorced, to dinner. He advised he did not see SENATOR that day.

On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, GEORGE SENATOR called DOWNEY by phone at his home, about thirty to forty-five minutes before the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. SENATOR said he was calling from his apartment, that he was alone there, and he asked if he could come to DOWNEY's house and cook breakfast for DOWNEY and his wife. DOWNEY said that he and his wife had just arisen and he asked SENATOR not to come. SENATOR either told him then that he would go for breakfast at the Eatwell Cafe or the Waffle Shop at Bryan and Fitzhugh Streets in Dallas, or else he told him later that day that he had gone to one of those places for breakfast.

on 6/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 6/12/64

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DL 44-1639

From thirty to forty-five minutes after SENATOR's call, DOWNEY heard a radio announcement that OSWALD had been shot by JACK RUBY, and, knowing that SENATOR and RUBY lived together, DOWNEY then attempted to reach SENATOR by telephone at the residence of attorney JIM MARTIN, where SENATOR had mentioned he had been staying.

Mrs. MARTIN told DOWNEY that SENATOR and JIM MARTIN had left the house to go to the Police Department, to volunteer to answer any questions SENATOR might be able to answer about RUBY. DOWNEY said he then called a mutual friend of his and SENATOR's, MIKE BARCLAY, an attorney. BARCLAY told him that SENATOR had nothing to worry about if he were not involved in the shooting, had done the right thing by going to the police, and there was nothing either BARCLAY or DOWNEY could do for SENATOR at that point.

DOWNEY said he stayed home all day November 24, 1963, and watched television. Sometime around 6:00 or 7:00 P.M., he received a telephone call from GEORGE SENATOR asking DOWNEY to meet SENATOR and MIKE BARCLAY at Dee's Lounge, a bar located at 3220 North Fitzhugh, Dallas. DOWNEY said he assumed SENATOR suggested this place because both of them had been there before and were familiar with the place. DOWNEY also recalled that the Burgundy Room of the Hotel Adolphus, where he and SENATOR frequently saw each other, was closed down after the assassination of the President, from Friday through Sunday, not re-opening until Monday evening, November 25, 1963.

Around 7:00 P.M. on November 24, 1963, in response to SENATOR's telephone call, DOWNEY went to Dee's Lounge, where he met SENATOR and MIKE BARCLAY. SENATOR was completely sober at the time, and apparently wanted to get together with him merely to talk about the interrogation he had undergone that day at police headquarters. He mentioned some of the questions he had been asked and told of his answers. He was naturally concerned about JACK RUBY, his roommate, and seemed completely surprised at RUBY's actions.

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They stayed at Dee's Lounge perhaps forty-five minutes, having about one drink during this period, after which DOWNEY drove SENATOR to downtown Dallas, where the latter got into his Volkswagen truck, presumably to drive home.

DOWNEY recalls that SENATOR seemed very reluctant to return to the apartment he and RUBY shared, fearing some action might be taken against him by people angered at the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. He said that sometime during the following week, exact days not recalled, SENATOR stayed overnight at DOWNEY's apartment because of his reluctance to stay at his own place.

DOWNEY said he has known GEORGE SENATOR for four or five years and originally got acquainted with him through the fact that both were then engaged in the sale of women's sports wear.

DOWNEY said he was acquainted with JACK RUBY, but had not seen him for a long time before the assassination, and did not see him in the period following the assassination.

He said GEORGE SENATOR had never discussed with him the incident concerning RUBY's having taken SENATOR at night to look at an "Impesch Earl Warren" sign.

He said he does not know RALPH PAUL, may have met him at some time, but has no recollection of having done so.

DOWNEY said he does not know BRECK WALL or JOE PETERSON, and never knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MALCOLM JAMES BARCLAY, commonly known as MIKE BARCLAY, Davis Building, 1309 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he had been at the County Court House prior to the time the late President KENNEDY was due to parade in that vicinity, that he had left the Court House to watch the procession, and did watch the Presidential procession pass the corner of Main and Houston Streets, about one block south of the Texas School Book Depository, scene of the assassination. Shortly after the car bearing the President passed the place where BARCLAY was standing, BARCLAY turned to re-enter the Court House, at which time he heard one or more loud reports which he identified in his own mind as rifle shots. He turned and the crowd seemed to be surging toward the Depository area. He did not see the Presidential automobile at that time, and it apparently left the area immediately. He stayed in that area for about one hour, then returned to his office. He does not remember having seen GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY on November 22, 1963.

BARCLAY said he had known GEORGE SENATOR for about one and one-half years, and believes he met SENATOR through attorney JIM MARTIN, a long-time friend and business associate. He never knew just what SENATOR did for a living, but does remember that at one time he had a Volkswagen truck and was doing some kind of selling from this truck. BARCLAY said he used to frequently visit the Burgundy Room at the Adolphus Hotel after work, for a beer or two, perhaps two or three times a week, and frequently saw GEORGE SENATOR at that place.

BARCLAY said he had known JACK RUBY for many years and believes that either he or GEORGE SENATOR had mentioned at one time that they were roommates.

BARCLAY said he has no recollection whatsoever of having seen GEORGE SENATOR on Saturday, November 23, 1963. BARCLAY said he remembers purposely avoiding going to City Hall or the Court House on that date because of the confusion he

on 6/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 6/11/64

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thought would probably exist there.

On Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, his mother called him and told him LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been shot. He turned on his television set and saw a replay of the shooting. He remembers that he stayed at home virtually all that day. He said he remembers BILL DOWNEY having called him by telephone that day, worrying about GEORGE SENATOR, whom DOWNEY had helped out from time to time when SENATOR was "down on his luck." It is BARCLAY's recollection that he told DOWNEY not to worry, that there was no reason to believe SENATOR was involved in either the assassination of the President or the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

To the best of BARCLAY's current recollection, sometime in the late afternoon or early evening of Sunday, November 24, 1963, he left home and went downtown, to either his office or to the Court House. It is his further recollection that after he transacted whatever business he had to transact, which may have involved a burglar then confined to jail, whom he was defending, he went to the Eatwell Cafe for a cup of coffee. There, he saw GEORGE SENATOR.

He told SENATOR that his friend, BILL DOWNEY, had been calling inquiring about him, and was worried about him. During the course of his conversation he got the feeling, probably expressed by SENATOR, that the latter was afraid to return to the apartment he shared with RUBY, because he was afraid some action might be taken against him by persons angered at the OSWALD shooting by RUBY. He believes that GEORGE SENATOR had called BILL DOWNEY from the Eatwell Cafe, and the three of them arranged to meet at Dea's Lounge, 3220 North Fitzhugh, Dallas. He and SENATOR proceeded to Dea's in BARCLAY's automobile, where they did meet DOWNEY. They talked generally about the assassination and of RUBY's shooting of OSWALD. He remembers that SENATOR was sober, and that he seemed somewhat pleased at the spotlight which had been focused on him as a

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result of his acquaintance with RUBY. BARCLAY got the impression that SENATOR was a man to whom nothing important had ever happened, a man who had never been held in particularly high esteem by anyone. SENATOR talked at this time about how nice everyone had been to him during the day, and of the questions which had been asked him by the police and acquaintances.

Sometime during his conversation with SENATOR, although he cannot remember whether it was on this or some other occasion, SENATOR told BARCLAY that he and JACK RUBY were concerned about a full-page advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" which they considered defamatory to President KENNEDY. BARCLAY is certain that SENATOR never mentioned having gone with RUBY to look at an "Impeach Earl Warren" sign, because he remembers being surprised at this when he read about it in the newspapers sometime after the assassination and the killing of OSWALD.

It is BARCLAY's recollection that they were at Dea's only a short time, after which he, BARCLAY, went on home, and BILL DOWNEY was to drive SENATOR back downtown to get his Volkswagen.

BARCLAY said he does not remember having seen JACK RUBY during the period November 22 through 24, 1963. He said that on the night of November 23, 1963, he, BARCLAY, was at the Court House in Dallas to see a burglar he was defending, and it is entirely possible he saw RUBY that night, but he has no specific recollection of having done so.

BARCLAY said he does not know RALPH PAUL but had heard in that past that he was JACK RUBY's "angel." BARCLAY said he never knew BRECK WALL or JOE PETERSON.

BARCLAY said he used to share a law office with JIM MARTIN and they have been close friends for years. He said he is certain he did not meet at the Eatwell Cafe in Dallas with GEORGE SENATOR, JIM MARTIN and EVA GRANT during the few days

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following the shooting of OSWALD. He recalled that some months ago, EVA GRANT, whom he had not met before, called his office and told him she was sending a friend who had been arrested for automobile theft, to see BARCLAY. This friend thereafter called at BARCLAY's office, BARCLAY offered to represent him if he could raise the fee, but this individual never returned. Shortly thereafter, EVA GRANT called BARCLAY on the telephone and gave him a severe tongue-lashing because he had not represented her friend for nothing.

For that reason, BARCLAY feels certain he would remember any meeting he might have had which would have included EVA GRANT. He said that during the pertinent period, MARTIN had an office in the same building as BARCLAY, and that they had coffee together at the Estwell almost every morning. He also said that GEORGE SENATOR was in MARTIN's office almost every day during this time, and it is entirely possible the three of them drank coffee together at the Estwell on November 25, 1963, but he has no specific recollection of this particular incident. He feels certain that under the circumstances, he did discuss the RUBY case with both MARTIN and SENATOR during this time. However, he said that by this time, some ten attorneys had been mentioned publicly as prospective attorneys for JACK RUBY, that he had no interest whatsoever in getting involved in something that was becoming such a "hassle," and that he was never approached to act as RUBY's attorney.

He said he recalls that after the shooting of OSWALD, SENATOR did indicate a normal anxiety about JACK RUBY, with whom he had shared an apartment, but that his greatest concern immediately following the shooting had been his fear for himself and the possibility that someone might take some violent action against him because of his association with RUBY.

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CLIFF ROBERTS, Investigator, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, 410 N. Walnut, furnished the following information:

In the Spring of 1963, ROBERTS was working as a private investigator in partnership with BILL KEESTER, a former member of the Oklahoma City Police Department. ROBERTS and KEESTER had done some insurance work for the law firm of CLYDE J. WATTS, who is one of the attorneys representing former General EDWIN WALKER, in Dallas, Texas.

A short time after the attempted shooting of General WALKER in the Spring of 1963, WATTS hired ROBERTS and KEESTER to go to Dallas to investigate the shooting incident. BILL DUFF, a former employee of General WALKER, had been developed as a suspect in this shooting and had been questioned by the Dallas Police Department. DUFF had been alleged to have remarked to some one that he was the person who shot WALKER. General WALKER was convinced that DUFF was guilty of the shooting and instructed ROBERTS and KEESTER to attempt to prove DUFF's guilt. ROBERTS and KEESTER were convinced that DUFF had nothing to do with the shooting but to satisfy WALKER they worked on the case for a period of about nine days.

ROBERTS and KEESTER made contact with DUFF in an undercover capacity and indicated to him they were working on a plan to shoot WALKER. They offered DUFF \$5,000.00, to participate in this shooting and DUFF indicated he was willing to participate. During the discussions with DUFF relative to this plan DUFF never made any admissions reflecting he was guilty of the previous shooting attempt. DUFF would pretend to have some knowledge of the previous shooting, but ROBERTS considered this was merely an act on DUFF's part to impress ROBERTS and KEESTER.

ROBERTS considered DUFF to be a complete phoney in every respect and was convinced DUFF went along with ROBERTS and KEESTER merely in an attempt to get some money out of them.

Commission Exhibit 3016

On 1-16-64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 105-783  
by SA J. A. GRIMES TK 1-21-64  
Date dictated

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ROBERTS and KEESTER made a tape recording of their last discussion with DUFF concerning the plan to shoot WALKER, and turned this recording over to the Dallas Police Department.

ROBERTS has not seen or heard from DUFF since the investigation in Dallas in the Spring of 1963, and has no knowledge of his present whereabouts. He stated DUFF probably learned from the Dallas Police Department subsequent to the investigation that ROBERTS and KEESTER were private investigators and he has no reason to believe DUFF will ever attempt to contact either of them. ROBERTS continues to maintain contact with BILL KEESTER and knows that KEESTER has no knowledge of DUFF's current whereabouts.

ROBERTS advised he has no information indicating DUFF was acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

To: Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols & Johnson

Re: Investigation of William Duff  
of Dallas, Texas

#### Narrative Statement of Facts:

This assignment was received May 28, 1963. Upon arrival in Dallas this investigator contacted Mrs. Keneht and was advised by her that she had received an anonymous telephone call from a woman who advised that a conversation had been overheard wherein the subject Duff admitted that he had been the one that had attempted to assassinate General Walker. The caller wouldn't explain the conversation any further and would not identify herself.

This investigator then located the subject Duff living at the Hidden Hills Apts. at 5420 Lewis St., Dallas, Texas, Apt. 123. At this time an apt. was rented by this investigator at the Hidden Hills Apts. and a friendship was struck up between the investigator and subject Duff. After several drinking sprees with the subject the conversation got around to the attempted assassination of General Walker. The subject Duff knew several pertinent facts about the shooting, however, never admitted to the investigator any participation in the shooting, but expressed a great dislike for General Walker and stated that he had heard that there was some money to be made by assassinating General Walker, and that if he knew how to make contact for this money he would assassinate General Walker. At this time the investigator advised the subject Duff that this investigator had contacts with a party who could make the arrangements for the money if the subject would assassinate General Walker. The subject Duff stated he would commit the assassination and then proceeded to direct the investigator to General Walker's home and lay out a plan for the actual assassination of General Walker. At this time the investigator contacted General Walker and Mr. Watts and it was decided that another investigator would be sent to Dallas to pose as the party for the money connection.

Page 2.

The second investigator arrived in Dallas on June 3, 1963. After making connection with the first investigator, he was introduced to subject Duff. On June 4, 1963, both investigators discussed the assassination of Gen. Walker with subject Duff, and agreed to pay Duff \$5,000.00 to assassinate Gen. Walker. At this time both investigators and the subject Duff drove to the area of Walker's home and plans were discussed for the actual assassination, the escape route, the weapon to be used, and method in which the subject Duff would leave the country after the assassination. All of the conversation in regards to the assassination that was discussed with the subject Duff was recorded on a Mohawk Midgetape.

The tape recording was played to Gen. Walker on June 5, 1963. On June 6, 1963, Gen. Walker and Mr. Watts decided that they would contact the local police and advise them of the happenings and leave any further investigation to them.

On June 7, 1963, both investigators were advised to meet with Lt. Cunningham and advise him of the happenings. Upon meeting Lt. Cunningham the investigators accompanied him to Police Headquarters where the events were discussed at length with Lt. Cunningham, Capt. Jones and the Chief of Sect., and the recordings were played for those concerned. The results of this meeting were that the Police Dept. would continue the investigation. The recording was left in the custody of the Police Dept. at the instructions of Gen. Walker.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3017—Continued

WJ:VM  
DL 44-1639

Files of the Dallas FBI Office reflect Mr. R. L. ADAMS, President of Plastelite, 920 Foch Street, Fort Worth, Texas, was interviewed by SA FRANK J. HUDSON in 1952 in connection with an official investigation. He advised his company was formed on April 1, 1941, with ADAMS as President. At that time it appeared Plastelite was engaged at least in part in the manufacture of certain aircraft parts.

Files reflect SA EARLE HALEY interviewed RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, 3521 Dorothy Lane, South, Fort Worth, Texas, President of Plastelite (reported as Pastelite) Engineering Company, 920 Foch Street, Fort Worth, on December 9, 1963, in connection with this investigation. Mr. ADAMS informed his firm in August or September, 1963, began the manufacture of a small item called the "twist board" used by dancers in performing "the twist." He informed that in the latter part of September, 1963, he received a telephone call from JACK RUBY and had additional contacts with RUBY thereafter in connection with the sale and promotion of the "twist board."

In interview on November 24, 1963, JACK RUBY advised SA C. RAY HALL he had recently been trying to sell an item known as the "twist board" which is manufactured by Plasti-Lite Products, Incorporated, owned by LLOYD ADAMS of Fort Worth, Texas. The notation "Plaste-Lite, Inc., R. L. Adams, 920 Foch, Fort Worth, ED 5-1266," appeared among numerous items removed from RUBY's person by Dallas Police Department on November 24, 1963. Previous investigation has established that a number of telephone calls were made by RUBY to telephone ED 5-1266 during the period September 26, 1963, through November 22, 1963.



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Records of Dun and Bradstreet at Fort Worth, Texas, as checked by SA B. TOM CARTER on April 21, 1964, reflect that the Plastelite Engineering Company (Incorporated), is located at 920 Foch Street, Fort Worth, Texas. The officers are RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, President; Mrs. LLOYD (MARIE S.) ADAMS, Vice President; MILLARD M. PANNILL, Vice President and Secretary, and JOHN L. ABBOTT, Vice President. The Directors are listed as the officers.

SUMMARY: Debt heavy. Worth primarily in fixed assets. Trade slowness continuing. Seven Federal Tax liens of record, also three judgments.

This company manufactures fabricated veneer products, including plastic table and counter tops which account for 35% of its business. It also manufactures oil field specialty items such as plastic compressor valve plates, flange installation, pipe fittings, rod padding, piston rings, and valves which account for 65% of the business. The company's sales are approximately \$100,000 per year. It employs 25 people. It owns a one-story concrete block building with about 10,000 square feet. This building is located in the industrial area of Fort Worth at 920 Foch Street.

The company was chartered under Texas laws on June 28, 1950, and provided for 2,500 shares at \$10 per share. In 1954 the capitalization was increased to \$50,000.

ADAMS, who is the President and principal owner, was born in 1900, is married, and is a native of Missouri. ADAMS was employed for several years by a life insurance company in Kansas City, Missouri, and he later worked for a wholesale house as a salesman until 1940. In 1940 he bought a one-half interest in a business then operated by the sole owner, JOHN L. ABBOTT. In 1954 he bought out ABBOTT's interest.

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DL 44-1639

The following investigation was conducted at Fort Worth, Texas, on April 21, 1964, by IC JAMES VON WHITE:

Mr. DAVID PLUMLEY, Identification Division, Sheriff's Office; F. M. ALEXANDER, Identification Division, Police Department, and Mrs. BARBARA LEE, Records Bureau, Police Department, all Fort Worth, Texas, stated they have no record on Mrs. RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, MILLARD M. PANNILL, or JOHN L. ABBOTT. Mr. PLUMLEY and Mr. ALEXANDER had no record for RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS. However, Mrs. BARBARA LEE, Records Bureau, Police Department, stated her records reflected that RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, white male, age 59, born October 17, 1903, at Forney, Texas, was arrested at 5300 Camp Bowie Boulevard, Fort Worth, on September 20, 1963, at 3:45 a.m., on a charge of disturbing the peace and using abusive language. Her records reflected he was released on the same day after he put up a cash bond in the amount of \$40. No disposition was shown.

On April 21, 1964, Operator 96, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, stated their records reflected that RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, wife MARIE S., Post Office Box 412, resides at 3521 Dorothy Lane in Fort Worth. He has been part owner and Vice President since 1938 of the Plastelite Engineering Company. He owes several past due accounts and his credit rating is not satisfactory.

On April 21, 1964, Operator 96, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, stated she had no record on JOHN L. ABBOTT.

On April 21, 1964, Operator 105, Retail Merchants Credit Association, stated that MILLARD M. PANNILL, wife JOYCE, resides at 6609 Sheridan Road. He is listed as Secretary and Treasurer of the Plastelite Engineering Company. He has been in their files since May 21, 1947, and has a satisfactory credit rating.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 10, 1963

1

RICHARD LLOYD ADAMS, 3521 Dorothy Lane South, President of Pastelitic Engineering Company, 920 Foch St., furnished the following information:

In August or September of 1963, his firm started manufacturing a small item called "the twist board". This board was used by dancers in performing "the twist". During the latter part of September, 1963, ADAMS received a phone call from a man by the name of JACK RUBY from Dallas. RUBY was interested in talking to ADAMS about the sale and promotion of this twist board. RUBY came to Fort Worth during the last few days of September of 1963 and visited with ADAMS in the office of ADAMS. RUBY was by himself. They discussed the idea of selling and promoting this twist board. They did not arrive at any definite decision regarding this business transaction.

Approximately three or four days later, RUBY called ADAMS on the phone and invited him to come to Dallas. ADAMS did go to Dallas and met RUBY in the lobby of the Statler-Hilton Hotel. There were two newspaper men around RUBY at that time; one was from the "Dallas News" and one was from the "Dallas Times-Herald". ADAMS does not recall their names and does not know if RUBY had them there for this particular purpose or if he happened to meet them in the hotel. They talked for a few minutes with the newspaper men present and then ADAMS and RUBY had lunch at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. After lunch, they drove down Commerce Street to the Carousel Club. All during the time that ADAMS was with RUBY, he seemed to know a great number of people in Dallas and he spoke to every uniformed officer on the street and he believes that RUBY called these officers by their names. They talked a short time at the Carousel Club and RUBY agreed to handle some of these twist boards for ADAMS. At this time RUBY asked ADAMS to bring his wife for a visit to the Carousel Club.

One night about a week later, ADAMS and his wife did go over to Dallas and visited the Carousel Club and saw the show that night. They did not discuss any transaction with RUBY on this occasion.

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Approximately three weeks later, ADAMS was in Dallas for another business transaction and he dropped in at the Carousel Club and talked to RUBY for a very short time.

ADAMS agreed to send some of these twist boards to RUBY and RUBY was going to sell them in and around Dallas. RUBY talked in big terms and asked to be made the distributor for the Southwest and other parts of the United States. ADAMS recalled shipping three or four dozen of these twist boards to RUBY and he advised that RUBY had never paid for any of these twist boards.

RUBY appeared to be very popular in Dallas, talked fluently, and made a good impression on ADAMS from a business standpoint. They never discussed any politics and at no time during their conversation did RUBY indicate any disloyalty to the Government or the President of the United States.

ADAMS stated that he was completely stunned when he heard that RUBY had shot GEMWALD as he did not impress him as being this type of an individual. ADAMS did not know any of the associates of RUBY and was unable to furnish any further information concerning RUBY.

on 12-9-63 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent EARLE HALEY Date dictated 12-10-63  
ms

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Date 12/6/631

GERALD L. JENSEN, 9834 Twin Creek Drive, Dallas, Texas, Assistant Executive, Downtown YMCA, 605 North Ervay, stated JACK RUBY had been a member of their Health Club until about two months ago, when his membership lapsed. He stated that RUBY had lived at the "Y" approximately ten or twelve years ago when he first came from Chicago. He said he did not know either OSWALD or RUBY personally, but had seen RUBY working out with weights at the Health Club on a number of occasions. He stated he talked to RUBY at one time and he seemed personable enough, and when he learned RUBY had shot OSWALD he could not believe it because he did not believe that this was the sort of man that would have done such a thing.

He said that, according to the Resident Manager or Secretary, OSWALD had stayed at the "Y" on October 3, 1963. He said that he believed the Resident Manager had mentioned this to the FBI previously. He has never seen OSWALD and RUBY together, as far as he knew or could recall.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM & JAMES J. WARD Date dictated 12/2/63  
mvs/eah

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3020

Date 12/6/631

JOSEPH McREE, Resident Secretary, Downtown YMCA, 605 North Ervay, stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY personally but has seen JACK RUBY in the "Y" on a number of occasions, since he was a member of the Health Club and had been a resident at the "Y" about ten or twelve years ago when he first came from Chicago. He stated he has never seen OSWALD or RUBY together that he could recall.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent ROBERT E. BASHAM & JAMES J. WARD Date dictated 12/2/63  
eah

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3020—Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/25/63

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DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
REB:mvs

On December 2, 1963, the following investigation was conducted by SA's JAMES J. WARD and ROBERT E. BASHAM:

Chief GEORGE B. OWEN, U. S. Navy Recruiting, 1114 Commerce Street, advised that A. H. FERNANDEZ, 7th Floor, 912 Commerce Street, had lived in the YMCA but was presently living at 4821 Gaston, Apt. 102. He thought FERNANDEZ was there sometime in June of 1963. He advised that B. M. FERRIS, Medical Department, 7th Floor, 912 Commerce Street, was presently living at the YMCA.

Chief A. H. FERNANDEZ, U. S. Navy, Officer Procurement Section, 912 Commerce Street, present residence 4821 Gaston, Apt. 102, advised that he was at the YMCA from February 14, 1963 to June, 1963 when he moved to his present address, and that he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

He advised that he could not recall seeing either of these individuals either at the Health Club or while he was residing at the Y.

Captain W. P. GANNAWAY, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, reviewed all records and information in the files of the Special Services Bureau which contained any reference to, or information about JACK RUBY, known operator of the Club Vegas, 3508 Oak Lawn, and the Carousel Club, at 1312 1/2 Commerce Street, both Dallas. GANNAWAY made this review in the presence of SAS ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE and furnished the following information as a result of same.

RUBY came to Dallas in about 1947 from Chicago. He is known to have been associated with one JOE BONDS (believed now to be serving a prison sentence in the Texas State Penitentiary, Huntsville, Texas), and IRVING ALKANA, who in 1953, was residing at 2447 Northwest Highway.

RUBY used the name EARL ROBERT RUBY when he made application for a dance hall license in the Club Vegas, on July 17, 1953. At that time he gave residence address as 1719 1/2 South Ervay Street. On February 11, 1954, upon making application under the name JACK RUBY, residence 1717 South Ervay, he listed as his partner as IRVING ALKANA, 5706 Belmont, Dallas. He stated the club was owned under the name "Show-Biz Enterprises", which listed ALKANA as the president and treasurer and RUBY as the vice president.

On March 17, 1954, the application for the dance hall license carried only RUBY's name as owner and operator. It also listed the fact that RUBY had an interest in and was operating Bernardo's Hideaway, 6854 Greenville Avenue Dallas.

In the application for dance hall license dated February 29, 1956, RUBY listed his residence as 4130 Hawthorne, and stated that his full name was JACK LEON RUBY and was also known by the name JACK RUBENSTEIN. The application dated March 18, 1957, carried the same information but added that his home telephone number was LA 8-3248.

Following RUBY's submission of an application in March, 1957, the Police Department conducted a record check and ascertained the following arrests for RUBY in Dallas:

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents IVAN D. LEE & ROBERT M. BARRETT/cah Date dictated 11/25/63

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DL 44-1639

2/4/49 - Disturbing peace

7/26/53 - Carrying concealed weapon

5/1/54 - Carrying concealed weapon - pistol  
and peace bond

12/2/54 - Violation State liquor law, dismissed.

Captain GANNAWAY said that RUBY had subsequently been arrested on June 21, 1959, for violation of a dance hall ordinance which was dismissed and August 21, 1960, for violation of the dance hall ordinance for which RUBY was fined \$25.

Captain GANNAWAY advised that in March of each year, RUBY has made application for, and received a dance hall permit which is still in effect. These applications show that in 1958 and 1959, RUBY listed residence as 4956 Hawthorne. In 1960 and 61 and 62, RUBY listed residence as 4727 Homer, Apartment 105, telephone TA 7-9883. The application for 1961 also states that RUBY could be contacted at his business phone of LA 1-0203 and could also be contacted through RI 7-0025. RUBY is also the listed owner and operator of the Carousel Club, 1312 1/2 Commerce Street. The application states this club owned by the S & R Corporation which lists RALPH PAUL as president and RUBY as vice president, and also SAMUEL D. RUBY, 11616 Jamestown, Dallas, as the treasurer and secretary.

In these applications for beer licenses and dance permits, RUBY has stated that as of 1955 he was residing 1719 1/2 South Ervay and had been for the past two years. He claimed he had been operating as of that date, the Silver Spur at 1717 South Ervay Street for the past eight years. He listed a prior address of the YMCA, Dallas, for 1 1/2 years and was claimed to have resided at 3508 North Central Expressway for 1 1/2 years. He claimed his prior residence was in Chicago, where he was born, March 25, 1911.

He has listed as references, STANLEY M. KAUFMAN, 1320 Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, ALICE NICHOLS, 8707 Redondo Street, Dallas, HAL COLLINS, JR., 4510 Glenleigh, and JACK RUSSELL, Musicians Union, St. Paul Street, Dallas.

Captain GANNAWAY noted that the Carouael Club was formerly known as the Sovereign Club.

Captain GANNAWAY had information that in April, 1952, RUBY was working for HYMAN FADER as the manager of Bob Will's Ranch House, a dance hall (now known as The Longhorn), located at Corinth and Industrial Streets. The Police Department received information that FADER had dismissed RUBY because RUBY had "beated FADER out of several thousand dollars".

Captain GANNAWAY stated that as of November 24, 1963, RUBY was residing in the Marsalis Apartments on South Ewing Street, Apartment 207, where he had telephone WH 1-5601. RUBY's sister, EVA RUBIN, also known as EVA GRANT, resides at 3929 Rawlins, Apartment 1, where she has telephone LA 6-6258, which is listed in the name JACK RUBY.

Captain GANNAWAY advised that RUBY had purchased Hernando's Hideaway from W. I. BURNS in January, 1955, but had no information subsequent to that time that RUBY had any interest in this tavern. Captain GANNAWAY advised that the last address known for RUBY on February 12, 1963, at which time he was arrested for simple assault and claimed his age as 41, having been born March 25, 1921. This assault occurred in the Burgundy Room at the Adolphus Hotel. The complainant was listed as DON TAEON, 8546 Forest Hills, phone DA 1-2917 and a witness was listed as M. T. STINSON, 7717 Northhill, Richardson, Texas, telephone AD-5-7660. The complaint states that RUBY had a fight with a complainant and hit him several times with his fists. RUBY was found not guilty on February 27, 1963.

Captain GANNAWAY has information received from informants that RUBY is acquainted with JOE CAMPISI, JOHNNIE ROSS PATRONG and MARVIN RALPH PRESTRIDGE.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3021-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3021-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/26/63Date 11/25/631

Captain W. P. GANAWAY, Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that the name of JACK LEON RUBY does not appear in any records of the Police Department subversive files of the Intelligence Section.

GANAWAY stated that general records of his bureau indicate that RUBY is suspected of being a sex deviate.

GANAWAY added that RUBY currently holds a beer and dance hall license.

Mrs. MILDRED PITRELLO, Westshore Trailer Park, Lot A-20, 4802 South Westshore Boulevard, telephone number 838-9124, advised that her husband, CARME PITRELLO and PAUL SALOS, worked together as a comedy team, under the name of CARME and PAUL, and they are presently engaged for at least two weeks at Great Falls, Montana, where they are staying at the Park Hotel. She said she was not sure, but it is possible that they were playing their engagement at this hotel.

Mrs. PITRELLO advised that she first met JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, when her husband played an engagement at the Theater Lounge from September 4, 1962, until about January 28, 1963, and that she had met RUBY at the Carousel, which is located near the Theater Lounge, and she believed is owned by RUBY.

She went on to say that she and her husband traveled with Mr. and Mrs. SALOS during engagements nearly all the time until September, 1963. She said that after the above engagements at the Theater Lounge, CARME and PAUL had an engagement for about a month at Wichita, Kansas, followed by a series of short engagements for about a month, and thereafter went to Houston, Texas, where they had an engagement for a month at a night club on Texas Street, and thereafter, returned to Dallas, and the Theater Lounge, for a two month engagement.

Mrs. PITRELLO advised that her social contact with RUBY was limited to her and Mrs. SOLAS having gone to the Carousel with their husbands between shows at the Theater Lounge. She went on to say that RUBY visited at their home on several occasions, and that the PITRELLOS had been out socially with him several times. She advised that RUBY always conducted himself as a gentleman, and she never saw him lose his temper. She said RUBY wanted people to like him, and she had observed that during the times RUBY had been at their home, he was very gentle with the PITRELLO's child, and seemed to like children very much.

On 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT /wvm Date dictated 11/24/63

On 11/25/63 at Tampa, Florida File # TP 44-187  
by SAs ONNIE K. WALKER and JOHN D. MEDAGLIA /dk Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3022

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3021-Continued

She went on to say that the only information she had concerning RUBY's temper was hearsay information as related to her by her husband, and felt that if her husband were interviewed, he would cooperate fully in furnishing information about RUBY.

Mrs. PITRELLO advised that she had never heard RUBY discuss politics, nor anything concerning President JOHN F. KENNEDY, nor had she ever heard him discuss the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

As to LEE OSWALD, she advised that to the best of her recollection, she had never seen this individual nor had she ever heard RUBY mention him, nor had she ever seen OSWALD in the company of RUBY.

As to RUBY's associates, she could only name:

ABE WEINSTEIN, the owner of the Colony Club in Dallas;

BARNEY WEINSTEIN, the owner of the Theater Lounge;

LOU KATZ.

She then went on to say that RUBY was well acquainted with the owners of a delicatessen. She said that LOU KATZ, whom she considered to be a "con man" and known to RUBY, borrowed the PITRELLO's car in the spring of 1962, and prior to taking the car, KATZ drove her home, and on the way stopped at the delicatessen for coffee, during which time LOU talked to a man in the delicatessen, and discussed RUBY, all the way back to his, RUBY's, childhood, wherein there was mention of RUBY having been raised in a section of Chicago, and had to fight for what he got, and that subsequently he had raised himself to his present position, where he is able to realize monetary security.

Mrs. PITRELLO said that her husband had worked out with RUBY at the YMCA in Dallas several times while they were in Dallas, weightlifting, playing handball, etc. She said that according to her husband, RUBY was a wonderful person.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3022—Continued

Mrs. PITRELLO advised that during her visits to the Carousel Club, she had observed law enforcement officers in the club, both in uniform and in plain clothes, and that they usually stayed at the back of the club in an observant manner. She advised she never saw them taking a drink, and she did not know the identity of any of the officers.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3022—Continued



Date 6/12/64

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MILDRED POLLARD, 5319 Ash Lane, said she has been employed as a waitress at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, for some sixteen years. She gave the following statement in writing and signed it:

"Dallas, Texas  
June 9, 1964

"I, Mildred Pollard, 5319 Ash Lane, voluntarily give the following information to Kenneth C. Howe who has identified himself to me as an FBI agent. I work at the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street in Dallas as a waitress and have worked there for sixteen years. I knew George Senator as a rather regular customer of the restaurant for some 2-3 years. I was on duty at the Eatwell on the Sunday in November, 1963 when Lee Harvey Oswald was shot at the Dallas Police Station. There was a customer sitting at the counter on about the third stool toward the rear from the cash register. He had a transistor radio and we were all more or less listening to the broadcast about Oswald being moved from the police station, and all of a sudden the announcer said Oswald had been shot. A short time later he said the man who shot Oswald was a local night club operator by the name of Jack Ruby. This name meant nothing to me for I had no idea who Jack Ruby was. A short time after this news broke, George Senator came into the restaurant and sat down at the counter on the last stool in the first section toward the rear from the cash register, this being just one stool away from where the boy with the radio was sitting. He ordered a cup of coffee and I brought it to him. He noticed the excitement in the place and asked me what was going on and I said "Haven't you heard? Oswald's been shot." He asked who did it and I told him it was a night club operator named Jack Ruby. At this he said "You're kidding," and I told him I wasn't, that it had been announced on the radio. When I said this he jumped up off

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"his seat and said "My God!" He immediately rushed over to the pay phone on the wall and dialled. I don't know whether he got any answer or talked to anyone or not since the telephone is across the room from the counter where I was working that day and, besides, I didn't pay any attention to what he was doing. He then rushed back over to the counter where he had been sitting and gulped his coffee down. He tossed a dime on the counter and rushed out of the restaurant. He turned to his right (east) on Main St. & left the area, walking. I would judge he had not been in the restaurant over five minutes, possibly less. I had no conversation with him other than the above and did not know at the time he even knew Jack Ruby. I worked that day until about 2:30 or 3:00 PM and have no recollection of Senator coming back to the place any more that day up until the time I left. I saw him in the restaurant on other days later on, but never discussed the above with him. He seemed honestly shocked and surprised when I told him about Ruby shooting Oswald. He seemed no different than usual when he first came in. I don't remember the exact time Senator came into the Eatwell, but I do know it was just shortly after the announcement of the shooting of Oswald. I remember the later announcement that Oswald had died and Senator had left quite a while before this. I have read the above statement consisting of this and 3 other pages and it is true to my best recollection and believe

"/s/ MILDRED POLLARD

"Witnessed: KENNETH HOWE  
FBI Dallas  
6/9/64"

Mrs. POLLARD was unable to give any information which would serve to identify the customer who was at the counter of the restaurant with the transistor radio on the above occasion. She said SENATOR came into the restaurant alone, left alone, and did not, to her knowledge, talk to anyone else in the place.

on 6/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm Date dictated 6/12/64

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Date 6/15/64

Mrs. POLLARD could furnish no information as to the activities of GEORGE SENATOR on Saturday, November 23, 1963, or preceding days. She pointed out he came into the Eatwell frequently and could have been in on November 22 or 23, 1963, although she has nothing which would fix those dates in her mind with respect to him. She never heard him discuss anything about photographing any posters, and, as brought out in her statement, she did not even know SENATOR knew JACK RUBY until subsequent to the shooting of OSWALD. He was not in the habit of talking to any length with her on the occasions he came into the Eatwell, and their conversation on the ordinary occasion amounted only to a brief exchange of casual pleasantries.

On the Sunday in question, November 24, 1963, she was "working the counter," Mrs. POLLARD said, and "taking cash," i.e., taking the money from customers as they paid their checks upon leaving. She said it was her usual custom to do this on Sundays since Mr. JAMES GAMBULOS, the owner, had had an operation of some sort, and, although he was at the restaurant to her recollection, the operation had affected his mind to some extent and he did not handle the cash. On this Sunday there were several other customers in the restaurant, but Mrs. POLLARD cannot remember that any of them were individuals whose identities she knows except one party who was a friend of JAMES GAMBULOS and who has since died.

Mrs. POLLARD gave the above information freely, but said she does "not want to get involved," and consequently, requested her name not be made known outside official quarters.

GLORIA FREEMAN, 10333 Bel Aire, Dallas, Texas, said she started to work at the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, in September 1963, and has since left her work there because of health.

She was on duty on the Sunday in November when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, but had taken off on the preceding Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. FREEMAN did not know GEORGE SENATOR by name, but did recognize his picture when seen on television and in the newspapers, as that of a customer she had seen rather regularly in the Eatwell. She had never seen JACK RUBY before, although subsequently told by some of the others at the restaurant, that he occasionally also came into the place, but late at night.

There was a young man, Mrs. FREEMAN recalls, who came into the restaurant with a small transistor radio and sat at the counter listening to it. There were also two or three workmen from the construction job at the new First National Bank building, and perhaps four or five other people in the place when the news of the shooting came over the air, but Mrs. FREEMAN does not know the identity of any of these individuals.

Mrs. FREEMAN said the young man with the radio sat in the first section of the counter from the cash register at the front of the Eatwell, and some of the workmen were alongside him when the news broke. These individuals subsequently left, but who might have subsequently taken any of these seats Mrs. FREEMAN does not remember.

Except for the usual "time of day" with which Mrs. FREEMAN said she greeted all of her customers, she had never talked to GEORGE SENATOR and knew nothing about him. She has no recollection of having seen him in the Eatwell at any time during the Sunday in November 1963, on which OSWALD was shot.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3023-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3023-Continued

1Date 6/15/642

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She said if he did come in, he neither said nor did anything which came to her attention which would make the fact stick in her mind.

Mrs. FREEMAN said the only persons on duty in the restaurant on the above occasion to her best recollection were MILDRED POLLARD, PAULINE CHILDRESS, and herself as waitresses, with "Mr. JIMMIE" GAMBULOS being there, but just wandering around and not taking any special part in the operations. She said he had had an operation which had to some extent affected his mind, and although he came to the restaurant in a sort of supervisory capacity on Sunday mornings and on other days, he was not capable, really, of taking care of any business. Mrs. FREEMAN said MILDRED POLLARD "worked the counter" on the particular day here in question, and took care of the cash register. She worked the front station, and PAULINE CHILDRESS worked the rear.

PAULINE CHILDRESS, waitress, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, admitted she was on duty at the Eatwell on the Sunday in November 1963, when the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was announced. She said she was busy, though, and did not see or hear anything which went on around the restaurant. She said she does not know GEORGE SENATOR, either by name or by sight, and contended she would not "know him if I saw him." She said she did not recognize his picture when seen in the news subsequent to the shooting of OSWALD as that of anyone she had ever seen before, and has absolutely no knowledge as to whether he was in the Eatwell at any time on the Sunday of the shooting, or any other time.

At this juncture, CHILDRESS said she had not seen anything, had not heard anything, did not know anything about GEORGE SENATOR or JACK RUBY, and summarily terminated the interview, with the statement she did not "want to get involved in anything." Effort to continue the interview was fruitless.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. ROWE/ds Date dictated 6/12/64

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Date 6/12/641

An effort was made to interview JAMES C. GAMBULOS, 3137 Bryn Mawr Drive, at his place of business, the Eatwell Restaurant. Prior information had been received from relatives and employees of the restaurant to the effect Mr. GAMBULOS had had an operation on his head sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and this had affected his alertness and thinking processes. These individuals said he has continued to come to the restaurant, but takes little, if any, part in the business because of this condition.

The short interview with Mr. GAMBULOS established he does not appear alert, was extremely vague, and no information of value pertinent to the matter at hand could be obtained.

on 6/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3023-Continued

1Date 6/17/64

WILFRED JAMES MARTIN, better known as JIM MARTIN, attorney, formerly in the Davis Building, Dallas, but now having offices at Room 200, 706 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed on the three occasions indicated below in order that as full a resume as possible could be obtained of his contacts with GEORGE SENATOR and JACK RUBY on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963. Mr. MARTIN appeared completely sincere in his desire to be helpful, cooperated fully, but admittedly his recollection of some things has dimmed, and, with respect to others, there is some confusion in his mind as to just when they occurred. He asked for the repeated interviews so that he might have an opportunity to piece together his remembrance of his own activities during the pertinent dates in collaboration with his wife and daughters, who were involved in these. The following constitutes the information tendered by Mr. MARTIN as the best he can offer considering he, himself, was "stunned" by the assassination of President KENNEDY, with a consequent "blurring" of the events of the few days following this occurrence.

Up until the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Sunday, November 24, 1963, MARTIN had not seen, or had any contact with JACK RUBY since several days, at least, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. On November 24, 1963, he took GEORGE SENATOR to the Dallas Police Department as will be brought out later herein. This was sometime during the early afternoon of November 24, 1963, and while at the Police Department he talked briefly with JACK RUBY over the jail telephone, but did not have personal contact with him. He considers the exact detail of that conversation as privileged, but does feel free to state it consisted principally of his giving advice to RUBY as to his rights and cautioning him not to make any statements or talk to anyone about the affair without clearing through him.

MARTIN does not feel that any attorney-client relationship existed between him and GEORGE SENATOR, whom he has known for perhaps the past two to three years as a friend.

on 6/11,12, 16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds Date dictated 6/16/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3024

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SENATOR has visited at his home on frequent occasions in the past. He considers him an improvident-type individual who "has never been able to earn a living," but likable, accommodating, and not unpleasant to have around.

SENATOR is a good cook and on most of the occasions when he came to the MARTIN home it was for the purpose of preparing a meal for the MARTIN family. He prided himself on his ability along this line, and delighted in doing this. He lived, more or less, to MARTIN's best knowledge, on the largess of his friends, and made himself acceptable through things such as the foregoing. He worked for a time for JACK RUBY at the Carousel Club, but that did not work out and RUBY then got him a connection selling post cards and other novelty items. This latter endeavor was being neglected by SENATOR, and, in general, he just never seemed able to get ahead.

MARTIN feels SENATOR was used by RUBY as a sort of "Man Friday." He would order him around and have him do menial personal things for him. MARTIN is of the opinion RUBY had SENATOR around principally for this reason, and, on the other hand, SENATOR played his part willingly and without resentment in return for the favors and "support" RUBY tendered him.

MARTIN, on first interview, could evoke no positive recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR on either November 22 or 23, 1963. After discussion with his wife he then recalled SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on either the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, or Saturday, November 23, 1963. In an effort to be more enlightening on this point, MARTIN again went over personal events with his wife and daughters, and although none could state with certainty, it was their joint conclusion, based on an association of events, that SENATOR was at the MARTIN home on the evening of Friday, November 22, 1963, the day President KENNEDY was assassinated. He sat with them and watched television broadcasts concerned with the assassination, and became quite emotional with respect to the assassination. At one point it seemed tears came to his eyes, and he

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expressed deep sorrow this event had happened. MARTIN does not recall any discussion which encompassed a detailing of the exact feelings of SENATOR and/or RUBY to this, or the possible activities of either as a consequence of it or any preceding events.

With the above fixed on Friday, November 22, 1963, MARTIN has no recollection of having seen or talked to SENATOR again until around noon or shortly thereafter on November 24, 1963, the day of the OSWALD shooting, and can furnish no information relating to SENATOR's possible activities on November 23, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, he and Mrs. MARTIN had gone to church and it was on their way home from church they got the first news of the shooting on their radio. When they got home his daughter told him SENATOR had called, had left no number for a return call, but would call back.

Instead of calling back, SENATOR arrived shortly thereafter in person at the house. He was extremely excited and upset. His paramount concern was "what can be done about JACK?" He was not concerned for himself and said nothing to indicate he wanted, or had any reason to believe he needed, legal counsel or help for himself. He said he had heard the news of the shooting while at the Eatwell Restaurant in downtown Dallas, had tried to call MARTIN, and then had come on out to the house with the intention of waiting for him. He wanted to "do something for JACK," and felt MARTIN could advise him as to what he could or should do, and might also be able to help RUBY.

MARTIN knew the police would want to interrogate SENATOR, and his first advice was that SENATOR go to the police and make himself available immediately. They, thereupon, went almost at once to the Dallas Police Department, in SENATOR's truck, MARTIN believes, but is not sure.



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The conference at the house was very brief, and no effort was made to have a detailed discussion as to any possible motives which might have prompted RUBY's action. There was no mention made at that time of RUBY's feelings about the killing of President KENNEDY; his reaction to the full-page advertisement which had appeared in the local news over the name of BERNARD WEISSMAN; nor, was there any reference at all made to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster. MARTIN's first and foremost thought at the moment was to get SENATOR to the police, and, toward this end, he told him, as they proceeded to the Police Department, he should "marshal his thoughts" with respect to his association with and knowledge of JACK RUBY.

Upon arrival at the Dallas Police Department, around 1:00 P.M. to MARTIN's best recollection, SENATOR was "taken into custody" by two police officers and hurried into the Homicide Squad rooms on the third floor. MARTIN feels this action by the police was abrupt and uncalled for considering SENATOR was making himself voluntarily available and attempting to be helpful. His protests were to no avail, the officers telling him SENATOR would be back out in a short time. He did not again see SENATOR until around 5:00 or 6:00 P.M. He had tried to get to SENATOR but on each occasion was put off and told it would be just a little bit longer until he would be able to see him. MARTIN was considering starting action for a writ of habeas corpus when SENATOR finally appeared, for he knew of no reason why the police should be holding him. At this point SENATOR seemed to be eminently pleased and elated with all the attention he was getting, and the importance he appeared to have gained.

After SENATOR was released he gave permission to some news photographers to take pictures of the apartment where he and RUBY had lived, and, with MARTIN, he accompanied these men to the apartment. MARTIN and SENATOR then returned to the MARTIN home.

At the MARTIN home on the evening of November 24, 1963, MARTIN told SENATOR to detail to him what questions had been

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asked him by the police and others, and what he had told them. He did this in order to get some ideas as to how best to proceed with a defense for RUBY, and, also, in order that he, himself, might know about RUBY all that SENATOR knew about him and his activities. There then ensued a lengthy dissertation by SENATOR wherein he described what had gone on at the Police Department. It was in the course of this MARTIN first learned from SENATOR about RUBY's being incensed over and his emotional reaction to, the full-page advertisement of BERNARD WEISSMAN which had appeared in a local paper and which was derogatory to President KENNEDY; and, to the "Impeach Earl Warren" poster and RUBY's having photographed this poster. MARTIN has a vague recollection SENATOR said he was with RUBY when this picture was taken. MARTIN does not believe SENATOR would have had any opportunity to talk to RUBY while at the Police Department during the preceding afternoon, and SENATOR made no mention he had seen or talked to him.

SENATOR told of the poster incident in the course of recounting his experiences at the Police Department, and the interrogation of him by police and other authorities. MARTIN presumed it had been told by SENATOR to the police. Information of a privileged nature later available to MARTIN established the above to be factual, and it is his belief that if it were not told by SENATOR to his interrogators it was only through an oversight. MARTIN can discern no conceivable benefit SENATOR could have felt he would be realizing for either himself or RUBY by withholding this information, and he gave no impression he had.

By the late evening of November 24, 1963, the full significance of what had happened seemed to become more apparent to SENATOR and he approached a state where he was practically "overwhelmed with fear" for his own safety. Where at first he had felt "important" -- more so perhaps than he ever had before in his life -- he now considered that someone might attempt to harm him because of what RUBY had done since he had been so close to RUBY. Because of this he did not go to his apartment the night of November 24, 1963, but spent the night at the MARTIN

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1Date 6/15/646

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residence. MARTIN felt this feeling on the part of SENATOR was ridiculous, and he tried to "kid him out of it," but it persisted. MARTIN feels this feeling continued to haunt SENATOR and was one of the primary reasons he left the Dallas area after the RUBY trial and went to live with relatives outside the state.

SAM GAMBULOS, manager and one of the family which owns and operates the Eatwell Restaurant at 1404 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, said he has known GEORGE SENATOR as a regular customer of the restaurant for a number of years. In the past, SENATOR was an almost daily patron, but GAMBULOS has not seen him for the past couple of months, and does not know "what has happened to him."

GAMBULOS did not come to work on the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department until 2:00 P.M., and thus is not in a position to state whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the restaurant on the morning of that date. His father, JAMES GAMBULOS, would have been on duty during the morning hours.

GAMBULOS cannot state whether SENATOR was in the Eatwell at any time while he was on duty during the afternoon and evening of Saturday, November 23, 1963, since there is nothing about this date to fix it in his mind. He is certain he did not see SENATOR in the Eatwell at any time while on duty during the afternoon and evening of November 24, 1963.

GAMBULOS also knew JACK RUBY, as an occasional patron of the Eatwell; however, he cannot recall he knew at the time of the shooting of OSWALD that RUBY and SENATOR were living together, although he was aware they knew each other.

GAMBULOS said he could not recall exactly which waitresses were on duty on the day shift of November 24, 1963, but that ELSIE MATHEWS, cashier and bookkeeper, would be able to furnish this information.

GAMBULOS said SENATOR never discussed his activities with him, and never talked to him about his association with JACK RUBY. He has no knowledge of any photographs taken by RUBY and/or SENATOR, and neither ever displayed any photographs of any kind about the restaurant, to his knowledge. No conversation he ever had with either of them indicated any interest on their part in political affairs of any kind.

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE/ds Date dictated 6/12/64

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1Date 6/15/64

ELSIE E. MATHEWS, 5009 Lindsley, Dallas, Texas, Cashier and Bookkeeper, Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas, was interviewed at her place of business. She gave the following information:

She does not work on Sundays, and, consequently, was not on duty at the Eatwell on Sunday, November 24, 1963. She said she knows GEORGE SENATOR as a customer of the restaurant, but never does more than pass the time of day with him, and can furnish no information as to his activities. She does not know whether he was in the Eatwell on the day before OSWALD was shot (November 23, 1963), or on the day of the shooting (November 24, 1963).

Mrs. MATHEWS furnished the following from her records as the waitresses who were on duty at the Eatwell on November 24, 1963:

MILDRED POLLARD  
GLORIA FREEMAN  
PAULINE CHILDRESS

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:ds Date dictated 6/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3024—Continued

1

Date 6/16/64

CHARLES R. GAMBULOS, 3104 Amherst, was interviewed at the Innwood Restaurant, 5012 Sharp Street, another establishment owned and operated by the GAMBULOS family, owners and operators of the Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street. Mr. GAMBULOS said he works at both establishments since his father, JAMES C. GAMBULOS, has been largely incapacitated by an operation on his head which took place prior to November, 1963. He said his father still, as a figure-head more or less, manages the Eatwell, and is there practically every day, but he, himself, makes it a point to be there a good bit of the time because of the mentioned situation.

In three different sessions, and with the assistance of his wife, LILLIAN GAMBULOS, in recalling related incidents to refresh his memory, Mr. GAMBULOS gave the following information:

He had gone to the lake with his children on Sunday, November 24, 1963, thus, was not at the Eatwell Restaurant on that date, the day LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot at the Dallas Police Department, and has no firsthand information as to whether GEORGE SENATOR was in the place on that date. He has known SENATOR as a frequent patron of the Eatwell for a number of years, and knew he was a friend of JACK RUBY although not aware these two were living together until sometime after the OSWALD shooting. He believes he was at the Eatwell on Saturday, November 23, 1963, but, since he has seen SENATOR in the restaurant so frequently in the past he cannot state whether he came in on this particular date. He explained if he did there was certainly nothing said, and nothing occurred which would fix this fact in his mind. He similarly has no specific recollection as to whether he saw SENATOR in the restaurant on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, for the same reasons as just stated.

GAMBULOS did work at the Eatwell all day on Monday, November 25, 1963, the Innwood Restaurant being closed on that date. He does remember that SENATOR came into the Eatwell that day, and he believes this was sometime in the morning. He sat at the counter and recounted "his troubles." He said he had been having trouble with his truck, he had not been able to work, he was without funds, and was having a generally hard time. He attempted to borrow some money but was not

on 6/9-10-11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent KENNETH C. HOWE:vm Date dictated 6/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3024—Continued

2  
DL 44-1639

obliged in this regard.

SENATOR was ordinarily a quiet and rather reserved type individual, but on the above occasion he was disheveled in appearance and looked "as though he had been up all night." So far as his conversation with GAMBULOS was concerned, he did not dwell too much on the shooting of OSWALD by RUBY, but merely made a few general statements to the effect RUBY was the emotional type, inclined to do things on the spur of the moment, etc. He said nothing which would indicate he had any knowledge or premonition RUBY might do such a thing and made no effort to guess why RUBY had committed this act and this matter was not discussed. He seemed concerned more with his own problems, and, in addition, gave evidence of being "an extremely frightened man." He remarked to GAMBULOS, "This place has gone crazy," meaning Dallas, and expressed fear, even about going out to the apartment where he and RUBY lived to get his personal effects. He said he was fearful someone would try to shoot him, and GAMBULOS inferred from this he meant the general air of hysteria which he felt existed at the time in Dallas might lead someone to do him harm because he was so close to RUBY. He was not specific in this connection, did not make any effort to enlarge upon it, and GAMBULOS, being busy taking care of the cash register and other business, had no opportunity to pursue the subject.

At no point in the course of the above or at any other time to GAMBULOS did SENATOR make any mention of what either he or RUBY thought about the assassination of President KENNEDY, or what their reaction to this had been. He did not say anything about he and/or RUBY taking any pictures, and he did not show any to GAMBULOS. He seemed a thoroughly distraught individual, worried over what was now going to happen to him, and discouraged over what had occurred.

Shortly, SENATOR moved from the counter over to a nearby booth and asked for and was given permission to use the "free" telephone. GAMBULOS handed this over to him from behind the cash register counter. SENATOR then proceeded to make several telephone calls but GAMBULOS does not know whom he called, and overheard none of SENATOR's conversations. GAMBULOS has some recollection of having seen one MIKE BARCLAY, an attorney from the Davis Building across the street, come into the Eatwell, and talk some with SENATOR. He also has the same recollection he saw JIM MARTIN, another attorney from,

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DL 44-1639

Davis Building, come in and talk to SENATOR, and he believes it was also on this same day he saw a woman talking to SENATOR in the restaurant who was later identified to him as EVA GRANT, RUBY's sister, although of this he is not sure; it could have been at a later date. Whether these meetings were by design or chance, GAMBULOS cannot say. All these people, with the exception of EVA GRANT, had been regular customers of the restaurant for quite some time in the past, and all, again with the exception of EVA GRANT, were well known by sight and name to GAMBULOS. He has no way of knowing what any of the conversations between these parties might have been.

GAMBULOS cannot be unqualifiedly certain the above-mentioned meetings between SENATOR and MARTIN, and SENATOR and BARCLAY, actually took place on this particular Monday, although he feels they did. He explains this by pointing out that all these parties knew each other; it was not unusual for them to talk some with each other when they happened to be in the Eatwell at the same time for a cup of coffee, as he had seen them doing on occasions in the past; and it admittedly is possible he is confused on this point after the lapse of so lengthy a period of time.

GAMBULOS said he had known JACK RUBY for a number of years as an occasional patron of the Eatwell, but the last time he saw him was several days, at least, prior to the assassination.



Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C.

August 4, 1964

Honorable Earl Warren  
Chief Justice of the United States  
The Supreme Court  
Washington, D. C. 20543

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

In response to your letter of June 11, 1964, I would like to assure you that all information relating in any way to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in the possession of the Department of Justice has been referred to the President's Commission for appropriate review and investigation.

As you know, I am personally not aware of the detailed results of the extensive investigation in this matter which has been conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have, however, received periodic reports about the work of the Commission from you, Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach and Mr. Willens of the Department of Justice, who has worked with the Commission for the past several months. Based on these reports, I am confident that every effort is being made by the President's Commission to fulfill the objectives of Executive Order No. 11130 by conducting a thorough investigation into all the facts relating to the assassination.

In response to your specific inquiry, I would like to state definitely that I know of no credible evidence to support the allegations that the assassination of President Kennedy was caused by a domestic or foreign conspiracy. I have no suggestions to make at this time regarding any additional investigation which should be undertaken by the Commission prior to the publication of its report. In the event that the members of the Commission believe that I can contribute in any way to the investigation by appearing as a witness, I will be available to do so at your convenience.

Sincerely,

  
Attorney General

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3025

June 11, 1964

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy  
Attorney General of the United States  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear General:

Throughout the course of the investigation conducted by this Commission, the Department of Justice has been most helpful in forwarding information relevant to this Commission's inquiry.

The Commission is now in the process of completing its investigation. Prior to the publication of its report, the Commission would like to be advised whether you are aware of any additional information relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which has not been sent to the Commission. In view of the widely circulated allegations on this subject, the Commission would like to be informed in particular whether you have any information suggesting that the assassination of President Kennedy was caused by a domestic or foreign conspiracy. Needless to say, if you have any suggestions to make regarding the investigation of these allegations or any other phase of the Commission's work, we stand ready to act upon them.

On behalf of the Commission I wish to thank you and your representatives for the assistance you have provided to the Commission.

Sincerely,

SIGNED

Chairman

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3025-Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 7, 1964, requesting that the files of the FBI be examined with respect to Eva Grant, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce Ray Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman (Mrs. Harry N. Olsen) for any information therein indicating that these persons were possible members of the Communist Party or engaged in other subversive activities.

By letter dated June 1, 1964, the President's Commission previously requested a similar check of our files with respect to Ralph Paul, George Senator and Breck Wall and you were advised by my letter of June 15, 1964, that the files of this Bureau do not contain any information of a subversive nature or otherwise concerning these individuals other than information which has been furnished to the President's Commission in connection with the investigation regarding Jack L. Ruby.

With respect to Eva Grant, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce Ray Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman, a check of the files of this Bureau does not reveal any information identifiable with these persons which would indicate they have ever been members of the Communist Party or engaged in other subversive activities.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3026

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 541-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,  
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD S. BUSELL,  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER,  
NALE BOGGS,  
GERALD R. FORD,  
JOHN J. MCCLOY,  
ALLEN W. DULLES

## MEMORANDUM

September 22, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

FROM: Burt W. Griffin

RE: Telephone interview with George Senator.

At approximately 10:00 a.m. Tuesday, September 22, 1964, I talked by telephone with Mr. George Senator at the Bristol Hotel in New York City.

In response to questions about his own political activities and those of Jack Ruby, Mr. Senator stated that he (Senator) had never campaigned for any political campaign, had never belonged to any political organization and had engaged in no political activities whatsoever other than voting.

Senator also said that to his knowledge Jack Ruby had never campaigned for any person or engaged in any other political activities.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3027



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 12, 1964  
BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of February 7, 1964, advising you that an Agent of this Bureau displayed a photograph of an individual to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963. Mr. Howard Willens called and asked if we could make arrangements to have a copy of the photograph shown to Mrs. Oswald displayed to the Commission.

This will confirm that on February 11, 1964, a copy of the photograph requested was delivered to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3028

Date 11/26/63

1

HAROLD GORDON ALDERMAN, 6232 Delord Street, Tulane University Graduate Student, advised that in the past he has participated in Fair Play for Cuba activities in New York City, Washington, D. C., and Seattle, Washington. He said he has never been a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee but that during the approximate time of the Bay of Pigs Invasion he picked up literature from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee Office in New York City, and a lapel button with the words "Hands Off Cuba." Also, at the approximate time he participated in a picket line sponsored by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in the area of Central Intelligence Agency Office Building in Washington, D.C. Later, he was in a Fair Play for Cuba Committee picket line which picketed former President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Seattle, Washington.

ALDERMAN said that he has engaged in no activity in New Orleans in furtherance of the aims of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, with the possible exception of the stand he took in a debate at Tulane University with writer ALEXANDER RORKE in October, 1962. He said that he is in sympathy with the aims of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee but was disappointed with the people who constituted the membership. He said that in the main, in his opinion they are motivated emotionally rather than politically. He said he knows of no Fair Play for Cuba Committee organized activity in the New Orleans area, now or in the past.

ALDERMAN said that in the summer of 1963, possibly in July, 1963, a graduate student at Tulane, HUGH MURRAY, mentioned to him that he had picked up a Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill being handed out on the Tulane campus, possibly in the library. ALDERMAN informed MURRAY that he would like to see the literature and later shortly thereafter, MURRAY gave it to him.

ALDERMAN said that he tacked the handbill on a door in his apartment and was surprised when the name A. J. RIDELL figured in the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. He said that this name, which he learned from the newspapers was an alias of LEE H. OSWALD, was stamped on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature which he had in his possession. Also, the address "P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana",

On 11/26/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 44-2064  
by SA JOHN W. SMITH  
SA DEAN S. LITTLE *SDS* Date dictated 11/26/63  
NO 88-69

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3029



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NO 89-69; NO 44-2064:jas

appeared on the handbill. He said that when he read about this in the New Orleans newspaper, he called the local FBI Office and volunteered to furnish the handbill but was advised that the FBI Office already had this handbill and did not want his copy.

ALDERMAN said that he did not follow up receipt of the literature with the contact of OSWALD and he knows no one who did. He said that he doubts that there is any organized Fair Play for Cuba Committee activity in New Orleans at this particular time. He does not know JACK RUBY, LEE H. OSWALD, or O. H. LEE.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Commission Exhibit No. 3030

215 U. S. Post Office Building  
P. O. Box 1111  
Little Rock, Arkansas, 72203  
May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lt. JAMES RANDOLPH OSWALD, AF 70450A, 340th Bomb Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and BERTRAM RASKIN, of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI), on May 21, 1964, that he is not related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. OSWALD advised that he was assigned in the Dallas - Fort Worth area during November of 1963 but that he had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sport Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, to have a telescopic sight mounted. Lt. OSWALD further advised that he did not at that time nor does he presently own a firearm of any type.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD, Airman Second Class, Air Force No. 18 637 186, 97th Field Maintenance Squadron, Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, advised SA DONALD L. ANDERSON on May 21, 1964, of the following information:

He stated that a number of years ago, he recalled that he had read newspaper articles concerning the fact that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had gone to Russia and had renounced his United States citizenship. He stated that at the time an aunt of his named ELIZABETH OSWALD, who has since been married and may be named ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, had explained that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a second cousin to MICHAEL. He stated that he recalled that this conversation had taken place at McGregor, Texas.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD either prior to or since this conversation he had with his aunt, ELIZABETH. He further advised that to his recollection he had never met any of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3030

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

immediate family, nor to his recollection has any member of his immediate family been in contact with the immediate family of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD further advised that because of the fact that neither he nor any other member of his immediate family has been in any type of contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or members of his immediate family, he had absolutely no information which would be pertinent or shed any light in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD advised that United States Air Force (USAF) authorities had previously talked to him about his relationship with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that he had provided them information identical to that provided during this contact. He advised that he currently has a flight line clearance at Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base, which he had received during the last three months. He stated that he has been assigned at Blytheville Air Force Base since October 2, 1963.

The following description of MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD was obtained from observation and interview:

Name	MICHAEL DAVID OSWALD
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	19
Date of birth	August 26, 1944
Place of birth	Waco, Texas
Height	5'10"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Residence	808 Van Duren, McGregor, Texas
Relatives	Mother - MARIE OSWALD, 806 Van Duren, McGregor, Texas. Sister - LINDA OSWALD, 806 Van Duren, McGregor, Texas Brothers - JOE DON OSWALD, 806 Van Duren, McGregor, Texas; DUDLEY OSWALD, General Delivery, Gatesville, Texas; TOMMY OSWALD, Box 4, McGregor, Texas



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
February 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALBERT GUY BOGARD was interviewed with the use of the polygraph, on February 24, 1964, at the office of the FBI in Dallas, Texas, by SA C. RAY HALL, with SA ARTHUR E. CARTER present during the interview.

BOGARD is a white male, born December 30, 1924, at Coushatta, Louisiana, who advised he completed high school and served in the U. S. Navy from April 24, 1944, to November 22, 1947. He lives at 304 Brighton Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

During the interview BOGARD was asked questions relating to his report that a man who gave his name as LEE OSWALD came to the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury showroom at Dallas, Texas, on November 9, 1963, looked at cars there, and drove one of the automobiles during a demonstration ride. BOGARD was also asked questions regarding his identification of the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being identical with the person who appeared at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury on November 9, 1963, as he reported.

No significant emotional responses were recorded by the polygraph, when BOGARD was asked relevant questions concerning his report. The responses recorded were those normally expected of a person telling the truth.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3031

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It was, therefore, concluded that after BOGARD viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BOGARD believed that this was a photograph of a person who had been at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury showroom in Dallas looking at the automobiles there, and had driven a car during a demonstration ride.

1

Date 11/30/63

MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ, also known as MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ ENRIQUEZ, was interviewed at his place of residence, Apartment C, 2526 Mazant, home telephone 943-0082. He stated that on August 9, 1963, he was visiting a friend, CARLOS J. BRINGUIER, at a clothing store operated by BRINGUIER. He said that they were joined by a mutual friend, CELSO M. HERNANDEZ, who said that he had observed an individual passing out leaflets on behalf of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, in the 700 block of Canal Street.

He continued that all three thereafter went in search of this individual, later determined to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CRUZ said that they found OSWALD in the 700 block of Canal, and that he was wearing a sign fixed to his chest, which stated "Viva Fidel." CRUZ said that he had also taken a sign with him when departing from the store and at this point exhibited it. He said it read "Danger only 90 miles from U.S.." He informed that the sign bore additional statements, now unrecalled.

On arrival, BRINGUIER recognized OSWALD as a person who had come to the clothing store a few days previously to offer his assistance in working in the Anti-Castro movement. At this point, CRUZ advised that BRINGUIER is a member of the Cuban Student Directorate. CRUZ said that BRINGUIER called OSWALD a traitor to his country and there was thereafter an exchange of heated remarks. He said that he did not readily understand all of the comments passed due to his limited knowledge of the English language. He continued that during the arguments, a crowd gathered and someone pushed OSWALD, who dropped leaflets he was carrying. He said OSWALD placed his hands behind his back and told BRINGUIER to hit him. He said BRINGUIER refused and that it was approximately at this point that the New Orleans Police arrived on the scene.

- 2 -

On 11/29/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69by SA ROBERT M. WHOMSLEY /mb Date dictated 11/30/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3031-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3032



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

300 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 343-1400

J. LEE RANKIN  
General Counsel

## MEMORANDUM

EARL WARREN, Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE B. GORR  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DOLLE

September 21, 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 22, 1964, wherein you requested a letter advising whether or not, prior to November 24, 1963, there was any information in the files of this Bureau concerning any subversive activities of Jack L. Ruby.

Please refer to my letter dated April 7, 1964, wherein you were advised that a thorough search had been made of all FBI records prior to November 23, 1963, wherein any mention was made of Ruby. As a result of this search, all records relating to Jack L. Ruby prior to November 23, 1963, were furnished to you at that time.

Sincerely yours,

TO: J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

FROM: Burt W. Griffin

I have personally examined all reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the Dallas and Fort Worth area pertaining to subversive activities during 1963 and have found no reports identifiable with Jack Ruby or any of his known associates.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3034

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3033

Dallas, Texas  
September 23, 1964

I, Roy S. TRULLY, do hereby furnish the voluntary statement to Richard J. Bennett who has identified himself to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am the Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository located at 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

On the above date and just as President Kennedy's motorcade passed in front of my building, I entered the building with a Dallas police officer after some shots had been heard coming from the general vicinity.

The officer and I proceeded to the stairway located in the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building in order to proceed to the upper part of the building to see if we could see who had fired the shots.

I was heading the way up the stairs and the police officer was following me. After I was starting to ascend the stairs towards the third floor from the second floor, I noticed that the police

officer was talking to someone in the lunch room located on the second floor.

I then went to the lunch room where I saw the officer facing Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was by himself in the lunch room. There was no one else in the vicinity of the lunch room on the second floor other than Oswald, the police officer and myself.

I identified Oswald to the police officer as an employee of the Texas School Book Depository.

I have read the statement consisting of three pages and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection.

R. S. Trully  
Roy S. Trully

Witnesses

Richard J. Bennett, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 9/23/64.

William H. Shilly 1262 Tatum Dallas 11, Tex 9-226

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3035—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 29, 1963

ARTURO VOLPE NAVA, also known as Yoyo, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised on November 29, 1963, that he operates some gambling in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and recalls that around the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and after assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD was killed by JACK RUBY someone stated that a lot of bandits and gamblers come to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, from Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, and wondered if maybe JACK RUBY had possibly been gambling in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and NAVA stated that he had never heard of the name of JACK RUBY or RUBENSTEIN before this person shot OSWALD and that RUBY has never gambled in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to his knowledge.

Records of Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, checked from July 15, 1963, to November 22, 1963, failed to disclose any record of JACK RUBY or RUBENSTEIN having entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo.

A Confidential Informant NO T-7, who is familiar with Cuban activities in the New Orleans area, advised on September 9, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to informant.

FRANK BARTES, 1608 Mason-Smith Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, who is a delegate to the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, advised on September 10, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to him.

A Confidential Informant NO T-8, who is acquainted with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on October 1, 1963, that OSWALD was unknown to the informant.

On 11/29/63 at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico File # SA 44-748  
by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/dte Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3037

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3036



Date 12-2-63

1

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Files DATE: September 22, 1964  
FROM: S. R. Pollak

The Commission is in receipt of a letter from Francis Adams Cherry, Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board dated January 9, 1964, which reads in part as follows:

\*January 9, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
Room 401, Veterans of Foreign Wars Building  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I have received a letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren dated January 2nd, 1964, requesting that we send to you all information that we have relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, as well as any other information which we believe may be relevant to your investigation.

A careful search of our files reveals that we have no information relating to either Lee Harvey Oswald to Jack L. Ruby.

• • • • •

I assure you that should any pertinent information develop in the future which relates to these principals or the assassination, it will immediately be directed to you.

You have our very best wishes for success in your undertaking.

Sincerely,

~~/a/~~  
~~/t/~~ Francis A. Cherry

WESTLEY ARTHUR WISE, 10026 Lake Dale Drive, was interviewed at his residence, at which time he was advised that he did not have to make a statement and that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law. He was advised of his right to consult with an attorney. Mr. WISE stated that he would be glad to volunteer any information in his possession to the interviewing Agents of the FBI and stated his willingness to cooperate with the FBI in any way that he could.

WISE stated that he is employed as a sports announcer for Station KRLD Radio and TV, Channel 4, Dallas, Texas, and as such handles news assignments out of the KRLD News Department in addition to sports assignments.

In the afternoon on the day following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 23, 1963, WISE was assigned by the News Director of Station KRLD, EDDIE BARKER, to conduct a motion picture camera survey of the route taken by LEE OSWALD from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository to the place of his subsequent arrest by authorities on the day of the assassination. In connection with this assignment, WISE drove to the Texas School Book Depository in the Station KRLD station wagon news unit. WISE endeavored at the door of the Texas School Book Depository to enter the building for the purpose of going to the sixth floor where it was his understanding the assassin had stood at a window with the weapon which killed the President. WISE was confronted at the back doorway on the north side of the building by a Secret Service Agent whom he could not identify who advised him that no one was being authorized to go to the sixth floor. WISE thereupon returned to the KRLD news unit which he had parked previously across the street from the building and was in the process of radioing to Station KRLD to contact JIM UNDERWOOD, KRLD newsman, to have UNDERWOOD make an effort to obtain permission for WISE to take pictures on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. WISE estimated the time as approximately 3:00 P.M. when he observed a man in a navy blue suit approaching

12-1-63                  Dallas, Texas                  DL 44-1639

on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ File # \_\_\_\_\_  
WILLIAM G. BROOKHART & GEORGE T.  
by Special Agent BINNEY/bjd: md. Date dictated 12-2-63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3038

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3039

the KRLD TV unit from the rear of the Texas School Book Depository along Houston Street on the east side of the building.

When this man came to the door of the station wagon, WISE recognized him as JACK RUBY, however, WISE at that moment had the window of the station wagon rolled up so that this person could not hear his radio transmission to station KRLD. Upon rolling down the window following this radio transmission, RUBY introduced himself, stating, "Hi Wes, I'm Jack Ruby, do you remember me?" engaging WISE in general conversation concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. They talked about how terrible the assassination was and RUBY volunteered how terrible it was for the President's wife and children. At this point, WISE noted that RUBY's eyes filled with tears and he appeared to be emotional regarding this particular point. WISE informed RUBY that he had gone to the Dallas Trade Mart that morning for the purpose of photographing the wrapped packages, gifts for the KENNEDY children, which were Western saddles to be presented to the President for the children.

WISE then informed RUBY that he had heard RUBY's name mentioned on the radio the night before and RUBY replied to the effect that he had furnished the information, however, he would have given it to him, WISE, or any other newsman.

WISE recalled that he had heard on the late news emanating from Station KLIF on the night of the President's assassination that KLIF had learned exclusively from a source which WISE could not definitely identify but believes was the Dallas District Attorney or the Chief of the Dallas Police Department, or possibly some other authority, that night club owner JACK RUBY had taken a newsman whose name WISE was not sure of, to the authorities with information that RUBY had obtained.

WISE commented that it was his distinct impression that at the time of his conversation on November 23, 1963, at approximately 3:00 pm with RUBY that RUBY was endeavoring to be interviewed by WISE and WISE paid no particular attention to his conversation with RUBY on that date and their conversation was very casual. WISE noted that from past experience he has determined that RUBY is the type of individual who welcomes newsmen and likes to receive publicity, and would endeavor to be interviewed by newsmen.

WISE noted that he has an acquaintance with RUBY as a local Dallas figure whom he has observed at various public functions such as prize fights and sports events. WISE has also been to RUBY's club, the Carousel Club, and on occasion has seen RUBY at the Dallas City Hall and present in the audience at trials in local Dallas courts. WISE stated that he did not consider it unusual to see RUBY at a location of news interest such as was the Texas School Book Depository Building on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that RUBY impressed him as the type of person who could be characterized as a "news hound". WISE further pointed out that there were numerous persons gathered in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository on the afternoon following the assassination of the President, and he assumed that RUBY was sightseeing that afternoon at the Texas School Book Depository Building vicinity.

Following his conversation with RUBY, WISE observed RUBY to return in the same direction from which he had previously come, as he walked down Houston Street on the East side of the Texas School Book Depository toward some railroad tracks that WISE knows to be located in the rear of the building. WISE stated that he could not understand why RUBY would walk toward the back of the building unless he had parked his car in a parking space located in that area.

WISE stated that he had not seen RUBY on any other

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occasion prior to the time that LEE OSWALD was shot. He noted that on the morning of November 24, 1963, he was assigned to go to the Dallas County Jail with the KRLD news unit for the purpose of covering the transfer of LEE OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the County Jail. On the way to the jail, WISE dropped GEORGE PHENIX, KRLD cameraman, off at the Dallas City Jail. He and PHENIX went in the Main Street entrance on the North side of the City Jail and went into the basement of the building. In the basement of the Police Department, WISE noted there were ten or twelve persons gathered. He noted that they were newsmen and other people. He estimated the time as being approximately an hour and a half prior to the time that OSWALD was shot. He noted that BOB HUFFAKER, newsmen of KRLD, was present and he, HUFFAKER and PHENIX were the only newsmen that WISE could identify as being in the Police Department basement at the time that WISE was there.

WISE noted that in bringing GEORGE PHENIX to the City Jail, he had driven the news unit right into the basement of the Police Department and he was not checked or challenged in this regard by members of the Dallas Police Department. It did not appear to him that there were any security measures being taken at that time. He further advised that he could not recall observing any unauthorized persons present at the basement of the Police Department at the time that he was there. WISE proceeded to the Dallas County Jail where he was assigned with other newsmen to cover the OSWALD transfer. He noted that at the County Building the Dallas Police Department had taken measures to provide security around the entrance of the County Building by roping off the area across the street from the building. He noted further that there were police officers present as well as TV cameramen and other newsmen. The fact that OSWALD was to be moved was announced to the newsmen by BILL DECKER, Sheriff, Dallas County, who came to the door of the Dallas County Jail.

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A few minutes later, DECKER again came to the door at which time he announced that OSWALD had been shot. In the meantime, the newsmen had obtained the fact of OSWALD's being shot at the Dallas Police Department by viewing portable television monitors set up in the television news units.

WISE advised that the only associate of RUBY that he could suggest was RUBY's roommate whose name was unknown to WISE. WISE pointed out that he had recently talked to SAM CAMPISI, operator of the Egyptian Restaurant, Dallas, who advised WISE that JACK RUBY had following his arrest for the murder of LEE OSWALD asked to see JOE CAMPISI, SAM CAMPISI's brother and co-owner of the Egyptian Restaurant. On November 30, 1963, SAM CAMPISI told WISE that RUBY had told JOE CAMPISI in connection with his shooting of OSWALD "someone had to do it, so it might as well have been me."

WISE stated that he had heard from an unrecalled source that JACK RUBY at one time was associated with JOE BONDS, former operator of the Sky View Club in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas which is no longer in operation. WISE stated that BONDS approximately three years ago was charged with and arrested for a sex offense in Dallas and might now be in custody at the penitentiary in Huntsville, Texas.

WISE stated that he had never heard of or seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD before, was not acquainted with OSWALD and had no information as to his activities prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WISE stated further that from his past knowledge of JACK RUBY he has determined that RUBY is rather an emotional type of man as evidenced by WISE's observations of RUBY following prize fights when RUBY disagreed violently with the decision of the judges as to the winner of the contest and

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would behave in a very angry and overly emotional manner. He stated that it was RUBY's general nature to want to be in on activities that were going on in Dallas and WISE has observed him in the past at many sports events. WISE pointed out that on the occasion of WISE's transfer from TV Channel 6 to TV Channel 4, he was given a going away party which was held at the Carousel Club. On this occasion, WISE was given a bottle of champagne for having won first prize in a twist contest at the club. A man took the bottle of champagne and RUBY observed him take it and became very angry with the man and actually was violent in his reaction to the man having taken the champagne. WISE thought at the time that RUBY was going to strike this man and WISE interceded in an effort to calm RUBY down.

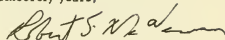
Honorable Earl Warren  
Chairman, President's Commission  
on the Assassination of  
President Kennedy  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your letter of September 10, 1964, attached is my affidavit that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

There is also attached a copy of a report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which does not appear to have been previously furnished the Commission. Otherwise, all known information that the Department of Defense has that relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been sent to the Commission. The Department of Defense does not have any information suggesting that the assassination of President Kennedy was caused by a domestic or foreign conspiracy.

Sincerely yours,



Enclosures

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3040

15

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3039—Continued

AFFIDAVIT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON

This certifies that Lee Harvey Oswald was  
never an informant or agent of any intelligence  
agency under the jurisdiction of the Department  
of Defense.

*[Signature]*  
Secretary of Defense

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

21 Sept 1964

*[Signature]*  
Notary Public

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_ My Commission Expires May 10, 1956

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3040—Continued

JOHN L. McLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN  
SEN. J. W. ALDRICH, WASH.  
SEN. J. A. MOHR, N. Y.  
SEN. J. C. HATCH, UTAH  
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SEN. J. C. HATCH, UTAH  
SEN. J. H. HARRIS, ALABAMA  
SEN. W. A. ROBERTS, ARIZONA

Commission Exhibit No. 3041

SEN. J. W. ALDRICH, WASH.  
SEN. J. A. MOHR, N. Y.  
SEN. J. C. HATCH, UTAH  
SEN. J. H. HARRIS, ALABAMA  
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United States Senate

WALTER L. REYNOLDS  
CHIEF CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE ON  
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS  
SENATE PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE  
ON INVESTIGATIONS  
(Pursuant to S. RES. 10, 93rd Congress)

SEN. J. W. ALDRICH, WASH.  
SEN. J. A. MOHR, N. Y.  
SEN. J. C. HATCH, UTAH  
SEN. J. H. HARRIS, ALABAMA  
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SEN. J. C. HATCH, UTAH  
SEN. J. H. HARRIS, ALABAMA  
SEN. W. A. ROBERTS, ARIZONA

January 8, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
Room 401  
Veterans of Foreign Wars Building  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to a request from Chairman Earl Warren of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, I wish to inform you that the indices of this office contain no reference to or record of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby. In the event any information pertaining to these individuals comes to our attention in the near future it will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
John L. McClellan  
Chairman

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3041

Under date of February 4, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office under date of January 30, 1964:

Specimens received: January 31, 1964

Resubmission of Q348

One Russian Language book on cooking and other useful information with green and blue binding, in which book was found the WALKER letter written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Q452 One gold box containing a silver-colored bracelet with the word "MARINA" engraved thereon

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the handwritten notation inside the front cover of Q348 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K3 and K4 in this case.

The bracelet Q452 was examined for cavities of possible use in espionage and none were found.

The inscription "Japan" was found stamped on the inside surface of one of the links of the bracelet. It was not possible to determine whether the bracelet was sold in the United States or a foreign country.

Under date of January 23, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on January 3, 1964:

Specimens received: 1/6/64

OSWALD's possessions from RUTH PAINE's residence, 2515 W. Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and from 1026 N. Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas:

Q354	Item A1	Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment
Q355	Item A2	Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim
Q356	Item A3	Pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand
Q357	Item A4	Pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand
Q358	Item A5	Pair of men's shoes "Thongs style"
Q359	Item A6	Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)
Q360	Item A7	Pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 591998, bearing the legend GNT, with brown case with strap
Q361	Item A8	Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle
Q362	Item A9	Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks
Q363	Item A10	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design
Q364	Item A11	Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern
Q365	Item A12	Pair of men's white elastic top socks
Q366	Item A13	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves



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Q367 Item A14 Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper

Q368 Item A15 Pair of men's gray cotton slacks "Farah" brand - ripped

Q369 Item A16 Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionale by Euro"

Q370 Item A17 Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top

Q371 Item A18 Two white washcloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand

Q372 Item A19 Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frayed edges

Q373 Item A20 Two bath towels with white and pink stripes

Q374 Item A21 One white cloth, unlabeled

Q375 Item A22 One pillowcase with green top and flowered design

Q376 Item A23 One men's "EVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)

Q377 Item A24 One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40

Q378 Item A25 One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 38

Q379 Item A26 One men's white undershirt

Q380 Item A27 One pair of men's white shorts with name L. H. OSWALD; torn in back

Q381 Item A28 Two men's white handkerchiefs

Q382 Item A29 One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes

Q383 Item A30 One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper

Q384 Item A31 One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Pentide "400"

Q385 Item A32 One bar pink "Lux" soap

Q386 Item A33 One small plastic box containing three lima bean shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton

F1

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3

Q387 Item A34 One single blade brown pocketknife

Q388 Item A35 One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew

Q389 Item A36 Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton

Q390 Item A37 Small plastic box, empty

Q391 Item A38 Mirror in green folding case

Q392 Item A39 One can "Tidy" deodorant powder

Q393 Item A40 One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade

Q394 Item A41 One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty

Q395 Item A42 One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant

Q396 Item A43 Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand

Q397 Item A44 Small cake, used, pink soap

Q398 Item A45 Small green plastic hand brush

Q399 Item A46 Green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen

Q400 Item A47 Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"

Q401 Item A48 Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette Super Blue Blade"

Q402 Item A49 Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses

Q403 Item A50 "Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen

Q404 Item A51 Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand

Q405 Item A52 Nail clipper, "Trim" brand

Q406 Item A53 Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LALUZ, S. A., Mexico, D. F." (Laluz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.)

Q407 Item A54 White plastic cup

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Q408 Item A55 Partial tube "Foilie"  
 Q409 Item A56 Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand  
 Q410 Item A57 Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid  
 Q411 Item A58 Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing  
 Q412 Item A59 Four unused airmail envelopes  
 Q413 Item A60 One unused U. S. Post Office Change of Address card  
 Q414 Item A61 Four onionskin blank sheets of paper  
 Q415 Item A62 One "Pearl" beer bottle opener  
 Q416 Item A63 One small red soft plastic open container  
 Q417 Item A64 One "Venus Forum" pencil  
 Q418 Item A65 One yellow "Yellowtone" pencil  
 Q419 Item A66 One brown "E-Z Note" pencil  
 Q420 Item A70 One padlock key on key chain  
 Q421 Item A71 One black, small crayon pencil  
 Q422 Item A72 Two large paper clips  
 Q423 Item A73 One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips  
 Q424 Item A74 One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks  
 Q425 Item A75 One brush with hollow tin handle  
 Q426 Item A76 Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes  
 Q427 Item A77 Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" torn  
 Q428 Item A78 One silver-colored men's cuff link

13

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3042-Continued

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5

Q429 Item A79 Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked  
 Q430 Item A80 Steel index cardbox, "Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand  
 Q431 Item A81 31 6 x 4 lined index cards, blank  
 Q432 Item A82 Two small padlocks with keys  
 Q433 Item A83 One Fair Play For Cuba positive film strip  
 Q434 Item A84 Tie bar  
 Q435 Item A85 BB and eyelet

## Results of examination:

Nothing was noted during the examination of specimens Q384, Q385, Q386, Q392, Q394, Q395, Q397, Q405, Q408 through Q414, Q417, Q418, Q419, Q421, Q429, and Q431 which would indicate that these specimens would be particularly useful in the field of espionage. The specimens were found to be as purported. The unlabeled bottles in specimen Q410 contain hair oil and shampoo. The liquid in specimen Q411 was identified as an alcoholic beverage.

Q354 through Q435 were examined for microdots, but none were found. These specimens were examined for concealed cavities, but none were found.

14

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3042-Continued

Under date of January 30, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows; concerning a cryptanalysis examination requested by the Dallas Office on January 6, 1964:

Specimens received: January 7, 1964

- Q439 Paperback edition of University of Chicago, Spanish-English, English-Spanish Dictionary, Pocket Book Edition 6138
- Q440 Paperback edition of Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary (of the English language)
- Q441 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TORRE LATINO-LATIN TOWER MEXICO, D. F."
- Q442 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION MEXICO, D. F."
- Q443 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "MONUMENTO DE LA REVOLUCION VISTA PANORAMICA MEXICO, D. F."
- Q444 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "VISTA PANORAMICA VIEW MEXICO, D. F."
- Q445 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TORROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO"
- Q446 Color picture postcard bearing printed description on back "TORROS EN MEXICO BULL FIGHT IN MEXICO" and printing on front of card "TORROS EN MEXICO"

Result of examination:

Specimens Q439 through Q446 were examined cryptanalytically. While submitted specimens or any similar material could conceivably involve code or cipher, on the basis of material and information available for analysis no valid coded message can be established as being present or was there any indication that the dictionaries were being used for coding purposes.

13 T. R. APPLE,  
14 a witness called by the Defendant, being first duly sworn,  
15 testified on his oath as follows:  
16 DIRECT EXAMINATION  
17 BY MR. TONAHILL:  
18 Q State your name, age, occupation, place of residence;  
19 if you will to the jury.  
20 A My name is T. R. Apple; my age is forty-one; I am a  
21 pilot for American Airlines; I reside in the City of Dallas.  
22 Q How long have you been flying for American?  
23 A Thirteen years.  
24 Q And before that, what did you do?  
25 A I was a jewelry engraver in the City.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3043

Q And before that?

A Before that I was a student at SMU. And was in the Air Force before that.

Q That was World War II?

A Yes.

Q Where were you stationed?

A Overseas, in England, with the Eighth Air Force.

Q What were you flying B-24's?

A Yes.

Q Do you know the Defendant, Jack Ruby?

A Not personally.

Q Did you meet him November 23rd with Mr. Bellocchio?

A I did.

Q In the afternoon of November 23rd?

A I did.

Q Did you have a conversation with him or were you present when he had a conversation with Mr. Bellocchio?

A I had a few words with him myself, in the presence of Mr. Bellocchio.

Q What was Mr. Ruby's condition, did he appear to be calm, normal or abnormal, upset, emotional or what?

A Perhaps agitated.

Q Agitated about what?

A There seemed to be some problem arising from a picket sign on a place of business here in this City, that Mr. Ruby

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3043—Continued

1 had a picture of.

2 Q That sign said "Impeach Earl Warren, Chief Justice, of  
3 the Supreme Court", didn't it?

4 A It did.

5 Q Did that upset Mr. Ruby?

6 A I assume that it did.

7 Q I see. There was some discussion about the sign, about  
8 the assassination of the President, of President Kennedy,  
9 and connecting the assassination of the President with those  
10 behind the sign, I take it, is that right?

11 A No sir. There was some discussion about the sign.  
12 There was absolutely no discussion in my presence about the  
13 assassination of the President.

14 Q Was there any discussion in your presence about an ad  
15 that appeared the previous day in the Dallas Morning News?

16 A Not between Mr. Ruby and myself.

17 Q Well, was there one between he and Mr. Bellocchio?

18 A Not in my presence.

19 Q Did you see the photograph of "Impeach Earl Warren"  
20 sign?

21 A I did.

22 Q Did you hear him say he was going to turn it over to  
23 the authorities for investigation?

24 A I don't believe I heard the word authorities.

25 Q What did he say?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3043—Continued

1 A To the best of my knowledge he said, "I know who to  
2 give this to. I want it to be a scoop."

3 MR. WADE: What was that, "scoop"?

4 A A scoop.

5 Q A scoop. Did he mention his friend, Gordon McLendon,  
6 of Radio Station KLIF?

7 A Not to my knowledge.

8 Q Did he make any threats on the life of Lee Harvey  
9 Oswald?

10 A No sir.

11 Q Was Lee Harvey Oswald's name mentioned or discussed?

12 A No.

13 Q The only thing that he was concerned with, so far as  
14 you recall then, is the "Impeach Earl Warren sign", is that  
15 right, Mr. Apple?

16 A That was the entire extent of our conversation.

17 MR. TONAHILL: I believe that is all, thank  
18 you sir.

19 CROSS EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. WADE:

21 Q Mr. Apple, you were interviewed by the FBI, weren't  
22 you?

23 A Yes sir.

24 Q I believe they asked you about his emotional condition,  
25 and your answer was "slightly agitated, not extremely emotional,

1 not more than other people that afternoon," is that right?

2 A Yes sir.

3 Q I guess everybody was somewhat upset that day, but you  
4 didn't see any more emotionalism in him than you did in Mr.  
5 Frank Bellocchio, whatever his name was, you know who I am  
6 talking about?

7 A Yes sir, I do. May I answer you this way.

8 I had never met Mr. Ruby, I didn't know who he was.

9 I have really no way of comparing whether his behavior on this  
10 particular day would be different from his behavior before or  
11 not. He did seem slightly agitated to me. Of course, as I  
12 said, on this day most people were.

13 Q Most people, including yourself?

14 A Yes.

15 Q You were somewhat agitated yourself, is that right?

16 A Yes.

17 Q You didn't see him carrying a pistol there, did you?

18 A No sir.

19 Q As far as you know, he didn't have one?

20 A No sir. I had no way of knowing at all.

21 MR. WADE: That is all.

22 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. TONAHILL:

24 Q Did you hear a lot of people say that Lee Harvey Oswald  
25 ought to be killed --

1 MR. BOWIE: To which we object, Your Honor.  
 2 Q -- at 2:00?  
 3 MR. WADE: We object to that.  
 4 THE COURT: Sustain the objection.  
 5 MR. TONAHILL: That is all.  
 6 MR. WADE: That is all.  
 7 - - -  
 8 THE COURT: Would you all like to take about  
 9 a ten or fifteen minute recess. Sheriff, would you  
 10 retire the Jury.  
 11 (Thereupon, a short recess was had, after which  
 12 proceedings were resumed in open court, as  
 13 follows:)  
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3043--Continued

10-1

1 MR. TONAHILL: We have some tape we might  
 2 qualify while the jury is out.  
 3 THE COURT: What tape?  
 4 MR. TONAHILL: We have some interview tape to  
 5 offer and we could play it now and get it determined.  
 6 THE COURT: I don't know what you're talking  
 7 about.  
 8 MR. BURLESON: Judge, we have a tape to offer  
 9 in evidence, but we have to play it first outside the  
 10 presence of the jury.  
 11 THE COURT: By whom?  
 12 MR. BURLESON: Henry Wade.  
 13 THE COURT: To whom?  
 14 MR. TONAHILL: The one when Ruby was supposed  
 15 to be present.  
 16 MR. WADE: Judge, anything said on tape by me  
 17 is inadmissible in this trial, and we object to it.  
 18 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection  
 19 to it. It was made prior to November 24th.  
 20 MR. TONAHILL: They've been putting all that  
 21 evidence in about him being down in the station that  
 22 night --  
 23 MR. WADE: This thing dealt with Oswald.  
 24 MR. TONAHILL: Yes and conceiving the idea and  
 25 so forth and now we want to put it on and see what  
 or

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3043--Continued



10-2

1 it was.

2 MR. BURLINSON: There's been a lot of testimony

3 about the Fair Play situation. This is the same tape

4 we were talking about, Your Honor. There's a lot of

5 evidence in about it, and we would like to hear just

6 what Mr. Wade did say. It goes to make up Jack Ruby's

7 mental processes on the days from the 22nd to the 24th.

8 It's all relevant.

9 MR. TONAHILL: It's the best evidence.

10 THE COURT: The Court sustained the State's

11 objection to it. Take your exception, gentlemen.

12 MR. TONAHILL: You ought to let us see it, Judge.

13 MR. WADE: It's not admissible.

14 MR. TONAHILL: Well, we want to make an offer of

15 proof now as to the admissibility of it, Judge.

16 MR. BURLINSON: Let the court reporter take down

17 what it says for our Bill of Exceptions.

18 THE COURT: Let the record show that the Court

19 refused it.

20 MR. BURLINSON: The Court refused to let us

21 perfect our Bill?

22 THE COURT: Yes.

23 MR. BURLINSON: The Court refuses to allow us to

24 make an offer of proof?

10-3

1 MR. WADE: They can hear it if they want to, on

2 appeal.

3 THE COURT: Who will be your next witness?

4 MR. TONAHILL: Mr. Stanley Kaufman.

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 6, 19631

TOM APPLE, 2124 Forrest Oaks, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. APPLE is employed as a co-pilot for American Airlines. On the afternoon of November 23, 1963, Mr. APPLE and Mr. FRANK BELLOCCHIO, 9832 San Lea Drive, Dallas, met at Sol's Turf Bar, Commerce Street. Mr. APPLE and Mr. BELLOCCHIO sat discussing the death of President KENNEDY which had happened the day before. BELLOCCHIO got up from the bar and walked to the rear of the bar. A short time later BELLOCCHIO returned to the bar where APPLE was sitting and displayed to him a polaroid camera photograph showing a sign which read, "Impeach EARL WARREN." It is Mr. APPLE's recollection that the sign "Impeach EARL WARREN" had been nailed to a board similar to a picket sign and had been stuffed behind a business plaque presumably on the side of the building which read Potter Art Iron Works. When BELLOCCHIO displayed the photograph to TOM APPLE, BELLOCCHIO was in the company of JACK RUBY, whom APPLE had never met before. APPLE stated that he asked RUBY if POTTER, of the Potter Art Iron Works Company, was aware that the sign had been placed on POTTER's business sign, and it was APPLE's recollection that RUBY stated that POTTER probably was not aware of it. APPLE stated that BELLOCCHIO had asked RUBY for the photograph but RUBY refused to give it to him. It is APPLE's recollection that RUBY had remarked that he had some plans for the photograph and in giving a reason, he had used the word "scoop." APPLE is unable to recall or explain what RUBY meant; however, APPLE speculated that he may have planned to furnish it to a newspaper. APPLE stated that shortly thereafter, RUBY departed Sol's Turf Bar alone. Mr. APPLE had never known RUBY before this meeting and had no other information concerning him. Mr. APPLE stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor did he have any information of any acquaintanceship between OSWALD and RUBY.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

30 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 343-1400

J. LEE RANKIN  
General Counsel

AUG 28, 1964

EARL WARREN  
Chairman  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER  
HALE ROGER  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to page 640 et seq. of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; page 18 et seq. of the report of Special Agent O'Connor, dated December 31, 1963 at Miami, Florida; and to page 553 of the report of Special Agent Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, which concern the allegations of Mrs. Silvia Odio of Dallas, Texas that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October 1963. I also refer to your letterhead memorandum, dated July 30, 1964 at Miami and August 5, 1964 at Dallas concerning the same subject. I enclose transcript of the testimony Mrs. Odio gave to Mr. Wesley J. Liebel of our staff in Dallas on July 22, 1964 as well as a letter to me from James J. Rowley of the United States Secret Service, dated May 5, 1964 and the memoranda covered by Secret Service Control Numbers 3670, 1426 and 1476, all of which relate to the above subject.

It is a matter of some importance to the Commission that Mrs. Odio's allegations either be proved or disproved. It appears from the report of Special Agent O'Connor mentioned above that at approximately the time Mrs. Odio said she saw Oswald in Dallas there was considerable activity in that area on the part of "DRE" another organization composed of anti-Castro Cubans. It is possible that Mrs. Odio has confused "JURE" and "DRE" and that the representatives she saw allegedly in the company of Oswald were from "DRE", or from some other anti-Castro organization. It is also possible that they were in fact pro-Castro individuals attempting to infiltrate the anti-Castro groups in Dallas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3045

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agent JAMES S. WEIR:BL Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3044

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Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to determine who it was that Mrs. Odio saw in or about late September or early October 1963. Reference is made in particular to "Guillermo Othos," a "DRE" delegate present in Dallas at or about that time, referred to on page 26 of the report of Special Agent O'Connor. We also note that Mrs. Odio's description of one of the men allegedly with Oswald corresponds to some extent with the description given by Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez of a man who was allegedly with Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans in August of 1963, in that both of them had a bald spot on the forehead of their hairline. In that connection we note your letterhead memorandum dated July 31, 1964 at New Orleans and we enclose a transcript of the testimony of Mr. Rodriguez.

We also note that the report of Special Agent Heitman dated March 13, 1964 refers to an Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino. He should be interviewed on the possibility that Mrs. Odio may have confused his name with that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We are also concerned about the possibility that Oswald may have left New Orleans on September 24, 1963 instead of September 25, 1963 as has been previously thought. In that connection Marina Oswald has recently advised us that her husband told her he intended to leave New Orleans the very next day following her departure on September 23, 1963. She also indicated that he told her an unemployment check would be forwarded to Mrs. Ruth Paine's address in Irving from his post office box in New Orleans. We also have testimony that Oswald left his apartment on the evening of September 24, 1963 carrying two suitcases. It also seems improbable to us that Oswald would have gone all the way back to the Wynn-Dixie store at 4303 Magazine Street to cash the unemployment check which he supposedly picked up at the Lafayette branch of the post office when he could have cashed it at Martin's Restaurant, where he had previously cashed many of his Reily checks and one unemployment check. That is particularly true if he received the check on September 25, 1963, as previously thought, and had left his apartment with his suitcases the evening before.

On the possibility that Oswald may have stayed in New Orleans on the night of September 24, 1963 at some place other than at his apartment, would you please check the guest lists of inexpensive hotels in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus depots, the Lafayette branch of the post office and such other

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areas in the City of New Orleans that you deem appropriate to determine whether or not Oswald stayed in any of them on the night of September 24-25, 1963.

The above investigation seems indicated to check Mrs. Odio's story that Oswald was in her apartment in late September of 1963. Since he was with his wife in New Orleans until she left on September 23, 1963 and was in Mexico after September 26, 1963, the only time he could have been in Odio's apartment appears to be the nights of September 24 or 25, 1963, most likely the latter.

In that connection we note that the Continental Trailways bus that left Dallas at 11:00 p.m. on September 25, 1963 for Laredo, Texas, made a connection in Alice, Texas with the Trailways bus that left Houston, Texas at 2:35 a.m. on September 26, 1963, also bound for Laredo. True, Oswald could have been in Dallas on the night of September 25, 1963 and still have been on the bus on which he was seen by Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, according to your letterhead memorandum on Oswald dated December 23, 1963 at Washington, D. C.

Would you please determine whether or not any tickets were sold in Dallas on September 24-25, 1963 covering transportation on Continental Trailways buslines from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

Please conduct whatever additional investigation you deem appropriate to determine the possible validity of Mrs. Odio's testimony. We think it might be in order to determine Mrs. Odio's veracity in other areas by checking on some of the testimony she gave concerning her background. We note that she claims to be acquainted with Manolo Rey, (Tr. 364), an anti-Castro leader in Puerto Rico, and that her father is a political prisoner of Fidel Castro.

In connection with the above, in addition to the reports mentioned above, we note, among others, the reports of Special Agent Callendar dated December 24, 1963 at New Orleans, Special Agent Fultz dated December 11, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964 at Houston, Special Agent Callendar dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Special Agent Kemmy dated December 23, 1963 at San Antonio, and Special Agent Callendar dated April 16, 1964 at New Orleans, and your letterhead memorandum dated April 15, 1964 at New Orleans.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3045—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3045—Continued

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Date 6/13/64

Would you please keep Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff generally advised of your investigation as it proceeds. In view of our time schedule we would appreciate receiving a report as soon as possible.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)

Transcript of Testimony (Mrs. Odio)  
USSS ltr, dated May 5, 1964  
Memoranda (SSC Nos. 3670, 1426, 1476)  
Transcript of Testimony (Mr. Rodriguez)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3045—Continued

IVAN T. MUNDY, Manager, Metal Products Company, 2326 Topeka Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he was at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, and recalled the following event:

MUNDY stated FRANK BELLOCCHIO, a jeweler, was seated nearby and was displaying a full-page advertisement from a Dallas newspaper to several individuals in the bar. This advertisement said something such as "Welcome, President KENNEDY, to Dallas, but we would like answers to the following questions." The advertisement then listed about twelve questions, and at the bottom was the notation that the advertisement was paid for by BERNARD WEISMAN with a Post Office Box number. MUNDY said he, BELLOCCHIO, and several other persons at the bar were discussing this advertisement when an unknown individual entered the bar and barged into the conversation. This man, who MUNDY later learned was JACK RUBY, said, "I've checked that out," and proceeded to tell all within hearing distance that the Post Office Box was a dummy box. MUNDY assumed at this point that RUBY was a newspaperman because of his apparent knowledge and interest in the advertisement.

MUNDY said RUBY did not appear overly excited, was coherent in his conversation, but definitely displayed more than usual interest in the newspaper advertisement. RUBY stated that the advertisement was "wrong" and expressed disapproval of the contents of the advertisement. MUNDY said BELLOCCHIO then put the advertisement in his pocket and he (MUNDY) can recall no further conversation regarding this advertisement.

MUNDY recalled that at this time JACK RUBY produced two Polaroid pictures showing a sign which read "Impeach EARL WARREN." RUBY was indignant over this sign and expressed displeasure of this sign. MUNDY stated that BELLOCCHIO asked RUBY for one of the photographs, but RUBY refused and made a remark to the effect that he could get an "exclusive" with

on 6/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT J. ANDERSON/ds Date dictated 6/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3046

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DL 44-1639

these photographs. MUNDY then told RUBY that signs such as in the photographs were prominently displayed all over Dallas and were even used as car stickers. RUBY was not aware of this and MUNDY recalled that RUBY put the two photographs back in his pocket and disappeared.

MUNDY recalled that after RUBY left, he (MUNDY) asked if anyone knew that man and somebody said that was JACK RUBY. MUNDY said he associated the name RUBY with a night club in Dallas. He said this was his only association with JACK RUBY.

# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3046--Continued

## X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO OSWALD

### (A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

The White House at Washington, D. C., received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL VERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON, who reportedly was in

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERNON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERNON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERNON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERNON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERNON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047-Continued

On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3047-Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 3048

KBOX Audio reel 1 . Item 33  
Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963

NEWS REPORT FROM DALLAS

A rifle found in a staircase on the fifth floor of the building on which the assassin is believed to have shot the President of the United States. Sheriff's deputies identify the weapon as a 7.65 Mauser, a German-made Army rifle with a telescopic sight. It had one shell in the chamber. Three spent shells were found nearby.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3048



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 21, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated August 31, 1964, you requested information as to the extent of the firearms identification examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory to determine whether cartridge cases found at various locations in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, were fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766, Commission Exhibit 139.

Thirteen hundred thirty-six rifle cartridge cases, other than the three rifle cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building, have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Eighty of them were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. The sources of these cartridge cases, the dates on which they came into possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the results of the Laboratory examinations made on them and where this information is recorded in investigative reports are being furnished to you in summary form in the attached list.

The rifle cartridge cases listed are the only ones received in the FBI Laboratory for examination in this case with the exception of the three rifle cartridge cases recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Only those three cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building were identified as having been fired in the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3049

9/21/64

## Specimens C61-C70

Description: Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber.

Source: FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner of Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (PC-78361 BX) (Pages 351-352 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

## Specimens C71-C136

Description: Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, along with two boxes containing 1183 miscellaneous cartridge cases of other than 6.5 mm caliber.

Source: FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (PC-78360 BX) (Page 355 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3049—Continued

9/21/64

## Specimens C149-C151

Description: Three 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.

Source: Inspector TOM KELLEY, U. S. Secret Service, who stated cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, by U. S. Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/3/63, by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and SA JAMES J. WARD (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/10/63, (PC-78426 BX) (Page 176 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

## Specimen C152

Description: One 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case.

Source: Mrs. LOVELL T. PENN, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas (Pages 267-270 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/4/63, by SA DAVID H. BARRY (Page 269 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/9/63, (PC-78441 BX) (Page 182 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

## Specimens C153-C156

Description: Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from the Irving, Texas, Police Department.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3049-Continued

9/21/64

Source: Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/11/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/16/63, (PC-78516 BX) (Page 194 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

## Specimens C157-C160

Description: Four 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.

Source: Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 115 to 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/18/63, (PC-78515 BX) (Page 49 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

## Specimens C161-C225

Description: 65 cartridge cases from Gun Range, Dallas, Texas. (Two of which were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases).

Source: Dr. DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3049-Continued

9/21/64

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/23/63, (PC-78545 BX) (Page 51 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

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DL 100-10461  
RPG/ds

On April 29, 1964, Mr. FELIX PARKER, 10225 Lake Gardens Drive, Dallas 18, Texas, telephone DA 7-3408, who operates a Martinizing dry cleaning establishment, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that he had been shown a large photograph, approximately eight by ten, depicting President KENNEDY in his motorcade, and that such picture also depicted bystanders very clearly.

Mr. PARKER stated that the above-described photograph had been exhibited to him by Mrs. WANDA SCHAFER, who operates Hurst Reweaving, 2722 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He stated that Mrs. SCHAFER did not state from whom she had received this photograph, and Mr. PARKER states he does not know the actual location reflected in the photograph. Mr. PARKER stated, however, that one of the bystanders depicted in the photograph resembles JACK RUBY.

Mr. PARKER stated that he felt Mrs. SCHAFER would be most happy to make such photograph available for any purpose it might serve in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and for this reason was making the above information available.

DL 100-10461  
EFP/ds

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EUGENE F. PETRAKIS and A. RAYMOND SWITZER on May 5, 1964:

Mrs. C. D. (WANDA) SCHAFER, proprietor and sole owner, Hurst Reaveing Shop, 2722 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, Texas, residence 5545 Vickery Boulevard, Dallas, was contacted at her place of business regarding a photograph in her possession allegedly depicting an individual resembling JACK RUBY viewing the Presidential Motorcade. Mrs. SCHAFER exhibited a blown-up black and white photograph, 8½" by 10½" in size, taken of the Presidential car carrying President JOHN F. KENNEDY and party by a group of spectators. In the upper right-hand corner of this photograph stands an individual wearing a fedora hat, whom Mrs. SCHAFER pointed out resembled to her a photograph she had observed of JACK RUBY.

Mrs. SCHAFER advised that her husband, CHARLES DAVID SCHAFER, is employed as a cutter at the Egan Printing Company on Ross Avenue in Dallas, and that sometime during the middle of December 1963 her husband brought home this blown-up photograph, which he stated he had obtained from an employee of Egan Printing Company.

Mrs. SCHAFER was unable to advise who had taken the photograph or the location where the photograph was taken.

Mrs. SCHAFER advised she felt there were numerous other copies of the photograph in her husband's possession which could be obtained at the Egan Printing Company.

Mr. CHARLES DAVID SCHAFER was contacted at his place of employment, Egan Printing Company, 912 Ross Avenue, Dallas, regarding circumstances surrounding his obtaining the photograph depicting the passing Presidential Motorcade. SCHAFER advised a copy of this photograph had been furnished him by a fellow employee, Mr. AARON FOSTER, Foreman of the Cutting Department, at

DL 100 10461

Egan Printing Company, and that it was his impression that FOSTER had made a large number of copies of this photograph for the benefit of all the employees who desired a copy.

SCHAFER was unable to advise who took the original photograph or the location where the photograph was taken.

AARON FOSTER, Foreman, Egan Printing Company, advised that sometime during the middle of December 1963, an employee at Egan Printing Company, one P. V. BEARDEN, came to work one day with a blown-up copy of a photograph of a portion of the Presidential Motorcade, and that FOSTER borrowed the photograph from BEARDEN and had the Photo Processing Department in the plant reproduce approximately fifty copies of this photograph, to be distributed to fellow employees who desired a copy.

FOSTER stated that BEARDEN told him he had purchased this picture from an unknown Negro male who was selling these photographs on Forest Avenue in Dallas for \$1.00. BEARDEN told FOSTER, however, he did not know the identity of this Negro, nor did he know from what location the photograph was taken.

Mr. FOSTER made available a copy of his photograph to interviewing Agents.

A review of previous investigation conducted in case captioned "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", reveals a like photograph was submitted to the Dallas Office on January 9, 1964, by a Mr. MORRIS WEINKRANTZ of 5508 Forest Lane, Dallas. WEINKRANTZ advised that several days following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he purchased an enlarged photograph of President KENNEDY and the Presidential party from a Negro, identity unknown now, who was selling these photographs on Forest Lane in Dallas. WEINKRANTZ stated the Negro told him the photograph had been taken of President KENNEDY in his automobile as it was turning from Houston onto Elm Street and that JACK RUBY was standing in the background when this photograph was taken. Mr. WEINKRANTZ said the man with the hat, standing in the

Date 5/8/6413

DL 100-10461

upper right of the photograph behind the man with the camera in his hand, had been pointed out to him as JACK RUBY, and WEINKRANTZ stated he thought this photograph might be of some value to this Bureau.

SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, who had previously interviewed JACK RUBY over a period of some three and one-half hours on December 21, 1963, viewed the photograph on January 10, 1964, previously submitted by WEINKRANTZ, and advised the photograph does not, in his opinion, include anyone closely resembling JACK RUBY.

A comparison of the photograph submitted by Mr. WEINKRANTZ and the photograph in possession of Mrs. SCHAFER, as well as employees of Egan Printing Company, reveals these photographs are identical in every way and were obviously enlarged from the same negative.

It is further noted that previous investigation as reported in case captioned "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", reveals the following employees of the "Dallas Morning News", interviewed December 4, 1963, have asserted that JACK RUBY was present in the advertising office of that newspaper from at least 12:00 Noon to 1:30 P.M., November 22, 1963, and that JACK RUBY could not, therefore, have observed the Presidential Motorcade as it passed the corner of Elm and Houston Streets:

GEORGIA MAYOR, secretary, Advertising Division, "Dallas Morning News", corner Young and Houston Streets, Dallas (observed RUBY 12:30 P.M., November 22, 1963)  
DON J. CAMPBELL, advertising salesman (observed RUBY from 12:00 Noon to 12:25 P.M., November 22, 1963)  
BILLIE A. RAY, advertising salesman (observed RUBY from 12:40 P.M. to 1:30 P.M., November 22, 1963)

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Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was contacted and shown an article appearing in the May 17, 1964, issue of the "National Enquirer." This article was captioned "Washington Insiders Rocked By Report of a Fantastic Letter Link Ruby & Oswald Shocked Officials Near: U. S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying. Washington Insiders Are Talking About a Fantastic Story Calling...Ruby & Oswald Pals." This article was written by JOHN BENSCHAW, Enquirer Washington Bureau Chief. This article was datelined Washington. Chief CURRY read this article in its entirety and stated that (1) he and his Department had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963; (2) that the Dallas Police Department had conducted a thorough investigation concerning the attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER but that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been considered as a suspect. (3) Chief CURRY stated he had no information linking RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the plot to assassinate General EDWIN A. WALKER. (4) Chief CURRY very emphatically and categorically stated he had never received or heard of a letter to his Department from the Department of Justice regarding a request not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. (5) He stated he had never been requested by any official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation not to arrest LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

Chief CURRY concluded by stating there was absolutely no truth whatsoever in the allegations made in the article and termed them sheer fantasy and a figment of somebody's imagination.

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on 5/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and SA VINCENT E. J. DEAN:ym  
Date dictated 5/8/64

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Date December 2, 1963

1

GLYNN RAYE SNIDER, 4420 North Eighth Avenue, apartment 12, Phoenix, Arizona, a booking agent for the Forrell Talent Agency, 4443 North 24th Street, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information:

SNIDER advised he had entertained at PAT MORGAN's Club, now the Momarte, 212 1/2 East Browder, Dallas, Texas, for about two weeks in about April, 1962 and again for about three weeks in October, 1962. SNIDER said his act consisted of two males and RITA TANNER, a vocalist.

SNIDER stated that PAT MORGAN, owner of the previously-mentioned club of the same name, who is now in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, introduced him to JACK RUBY. RUBY subsequently persuaded SNIDER's trio to play one night at the Carousel Club in Dallas, which club was operated by RUBY. Following his introduction to RUBY, SNIDER said he frequently visited the Carousel Club, saw, and was entertained by RUBY almost every day while he was in Dallas. However, SNIDER said that he has not seen RUBY for about eight months.

SNIDER stated that RUBY was usually accompanied by GEORGE ZENATOR (sic), who appeared to be RUBY's only close friend.

SNIDER stated that RUBY seemed to him to be an emotional person and he had heard that RUBY has a quick temper. SNIDER said he never witnessed RUBY lose his temper and he considered RUBY to be a very nice person.

SNIDER said he recalls RUBY stating he was very fond of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and he assumed from this that RUBY was a member of the Democrat political party. SNIDER stated that he knows of no clubs or fraternal organizations to which RUBY belonged. SNIDER said that other than RUBY's high regard for the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he had no recollection of anything indicating RUBY's possible political affiliation.

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PX 44-213  
CER:SEH/btg

SNIDER said that until the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he had never heard the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he knows of absolutely no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SNIDER advised MILTON JOSEPH, a jeweler, Dallas, told him JACK RUBY had been known in Chicago, Illinois as "SPARKY" because of his quick temper. SNIDER said JOSEPH disliked RUBY and made derogatory comments regarding RUBY. SNIDER advised RUBY explained he had thrown JOSEPH out of the Carousel Club because JOSEPH was bothering the female entertainers.

SNIDER advised RITA TANNER, previously mentioned, who he understands is now entertaining at Scottsdale, Arizona, was also acquainted with JACK RUBY. SNIDER said RUBY was "a little attached" to TANNER, and he understood that JACK RUBY had proposed marriage to RITA TANNER. SNIDER said RUBY "liked girls", and he was "all man". He stated that RUBY definitely did not have homosexual tendencies. SNIDER said RUBY "has a slight lisp, and a lot of people accused him of being a fag because of it". SNIDER stated he is unable to recall who might have identified JACK RUBY to him as "queer", because of his slight speech defect. SNIDER stated JACK RUBY was very sensitive to any mention of his speech impediment.

On 11/29/63 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 44-213  
DL 44-1639  
by SAA CLIFFORD E. HEDRICK  
SA SIDNEY E. HOWE/btg Date dictated 11/30/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3052

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3052-Continued



FEDERAL BUREAU OF —Commission Exhibit No. 3053

11/29/63

Date

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LA 44-895

1

Mr. HERBERT EDEN, 3846 Beverly Ridge Drive, advised that he has resided at this residence just a few days having moved from 928 Clarke Street, Los Angeles, California. He advised that his former telephone was OL 2-3849 and is presently 789-3696.

Mr. EDEN advised that he is a comedian and is presently engaged in the Body Shop located at 8250 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California. During the end of October 1962 EDEN advised that he had a contract with the Colony Club in Dallas, Texas, next door to the Carousel Club owned by JACK RUBY. EDEN advised that he met RUBY on one of his first evenings in which he worked at the Colony Club. He advised that RUBY took him and EARL NORMAN, the comedian whose place he was taking at the Colony Club to breakfast. He advised that he associated on a social basis with RUBY and he would frequently go over to the Carousel when he was not entertaining to see the comedian or to visit with JACK RUBY. He advised that JACK RUBY did not get along with the owner of the Colony Club but was friendly with the employees and entertainers of the Colony Club as well as his own club, the Carousel. He advised that JACK RUBY asked him to work for him at the Carousel Club and that he originally turned RUBY's offer down because he was booked on tour and had prior commitments. He also advised that RUBY within the last two weeks telephoned him at his home asking him to come to work. EDEN advised, however, that RUBY is not able to pay him enough money and for this reason turned RUBY down.

EDEN advised he associated with RUBY for about 4 weeks during his first engagement at the Colony Club and was again associated with RUBY over a three week period during the end of December 1962, and part of January, 1963, when he was again booked at the Colony Club.

MAGID advised that he knows RUBY has a sister in Dallas, Texas, who manages the Club Vegas, a rock and roll club. He stated that RUBY apparently owns the Club Vegas and his sister

manages the club or possibly the two of them have some kind of partnership arrangement.

He advised that to his knowledge RUBY has no gangland connections and is not involved with any hoodlums. He stated that the Club is a legitimate business and is run "very clean." He further advised that he has no knowledge concerning any possible subversive activities or connections on the part of RUBY. He further stated that he had no knowledge of any connections RUBY might have had with the Fair Play for Cuba. EDEN further advised that the Dallas police officers whom he met through RUBY seemed very friendly to RUBY. He believed that RUBY knew everyone of importance on the Dallas Police Force. He stated this was due to the fact that RUBY is a very "outgoing guy" and because of his position as a club owner would come in contact with many police officers.

EDEN advised that prior to the President's assassination, as part of an act he did quite a bit of topical political type jokes in which he would poke fun at the present administration, the President JOHN F. KENNEDY and his wife JACQUELINE KENNEDY. He advised that JACK RUBY told him on one occasion that the jokes were funny but that only idiots would laugh at them. He stated that RUBY prohibited any of the entertainers from saying anything or using any material that would reflect adversely against "Negroes, Jews or the Kennedys." He commented to EDEN that he did not appreciate comedians "knocking the President or his wife JACQUELINE KENNEDY."

Mr. EDEN stated that from his acquaintance and knowledge of JACK RUBY he believes that his action in shooting HARVEY LEE OSWALD was the result of a "brooding sick man." He advised that RUBY was able to change moods in an instant and recalls one evening he was sitting in the back of the club with RUBY and they were having a very jovial conversation. During the conversation one of the waitresses came up to RUBY and told him that entertainer BILLY DEMARS, a ventriloquist, was getting a bad time from a customer who was calling DEMARS names. In a flash RUBY's attitude changed to a very rough gruff man and he immediately went to the customer and in very quick fashion removed him from the club. He advised that after this RUBY came back to the table

On 11/28/63 at Sherman Oaks, California File # LA 44-895  
by SA EUGENE T. TUOGUEY, JR.  
SA JOSEPH P. BACKUS/meh Date dictated 11/29/63

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LA 44-895

and resumed his jovial attitude. He advised that RUBY was the type of person who could change his manner in an instant.

He further advised that he possesses no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never heard of OSWALD until the news of the assassination was broadcast over the television. He advised that he knows of no connection between OSWALD or RUBY.



OFFICE  
ADDRESS: P. O. LOCK BOX NO.

2326

Commission Exhibit No. 3054

TO FILE NO. 66-2-34,030

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

FIELD FORCE

Miami, Florida

January 13, 1964

Special Agent in Charge  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
3915 Biscayne Blvd  
Miami, Florida

Re: Jack Ruby

Dear Sir:

This will confirm my telephone call this date to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Morgan of your office at which time he was informed that Mr. F. Y. Atterman, State Department, Security Division, Miami, Florida, advised this date that Jose Antonio Sarmas, Intelligence Unit, P.O., Miami, Florida, furnished information that Jack Ruby had gone to Cuba last year and that prior to the Cuban revolution he had operated a tourist agency on the main floor of the Casino in Havana, Cuba, with a United States citizen named John Marshall.

This information is furnished for your evaluation and will not be the subject of an inquiry by this office at this time.

Sincerely yours,

*John A. Marshall*  
John A. Marshall  
Special Agent in Charge  
Miami Office

JAM:oro

Chief: bcc

RECEIVED  
JAN 12 11 30 AM '64

RECORDED

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NY 44-974

"The Herald of Freedom", published biweekly in Staten Island, New York, in its issue of January 17, 1964, contained the following statements concerning JACK RUBY:

"Jack Leon Rubenstein, alias Jack Ruby, the murderer of Lee H. Oswald, was a notorious character who has been close to several people in Chicago who were murdered and to a big time narcotics distributor. He was involved in many rackets, including strip tease 'joints' and party girls and has had contacts in Havana. Rubenstein visited Havana within the past year in violation of State Department regulations. While there, he visited his friend Praskin who owns and operates a novelty store on the Prado in Havana across the street from the Hotel Seville. Praskin is a known long-time Castro collaborator. He is a native Cuban married to an American girl. Praskin is involved in strip tease and party girls as a side line. The above information was received from Havana by one of the best informed men in the United States on Soviet and Castro intelligence operations."

NY 44-974

"The Herald of Freedom" is a four page pamphlet, edited and published by FRANK A. CAPELL in Staten Island, New York. It is published biweekly. CAPELL has described his publication as being "devoted to combating Communism, Socialism, and un-American activities by pointing the whole truth in detail".

"The Staten Island Advance", a Staten Island, New York, daily community newspaper, in its issue of July 13, 1963, carried a front page article entitled "Island Pamphlet Triggers North Carolina Camp Race Riot". According to this article, "reports of integration, nudity, and free love", which were published by FRANK A. CAPELL in "The Herald of Freedom" "caused 400 armed Blue Ridge Bible Belt mountaineers to burn" Camp Summerlane's gymnasium at Rosman, North Carolina, and also shoot up one of their buses. This article reflected that CAPELL "said last night at his New Jersey home that he had published an account in the July 3 issue and that the Rosman Chamber of Commerce had ordered additional copies". This article also indicated that "The Herald of Freedom" was widely distributed among rural folk in the mountain area. This article in "The Staten Island Advance" stated that Sheriff C. R. MC CALL of Rosman told the Associated Press that the mountaineers were incensed because of camp activities published in the pamphlet.

now  
FRANCIS A. CAPELL, Editor of "The Herald of Freedom", was arrested September 21, 1943, at New York, New York, by agents of the FBI on a charge of bribery.

An indictment was filed April 10, 1944, in the Southern District of New York against FRANCIS A. CAPELL, charging him with conspiracy in the acceptance of a \$1,000.00 bribe intended to influence the decision of investigators of the War Production Board on September 21, 1943, in violation of Title 18, Section 207. A second indictment returned on the same date contained two counts

1.Date 1/28/64

NY 44-974

and charged CAPELL with the solicitation and acceptance of \$1,000.00 bribe and a \$400.00 bribe intended to influence the decision of investigators of the War Production Board in violation of Section 207, Title 18, United States Code.

CAPELL entered a plea of guilty on May 29, 1945, at the United States District Court, Southern District of New York (SDNY), and was sentenced to one year and one day on each count of a three count indictment, sentences to run concurrently. Execution of this sentence was suspended, and he was placed on probation for two years. He was fined \$2,000.00 on count one, and the fine was to be paid within one year. He was discharged from probation by order of the United States District Court, June 24, 1946. At that time his fine had been paid in full.

FRANCIS A. CAPELL in January, 1952, testified before a Subcommittee of the United States Senate Arms Services Committee relative to illegal hiring for work on overseas bases. CAPELL was then manager of Personnel Service Bureau, Incorporated, New York, New York. The Personnel Service Bureau was one of the few agencies in the New York area to hire men for overseas work.

FRANK A. CAPELL, 56 Bay Street, Staten Island, New York, advised that he is the editor of the biweekly publication, "The Herald of Freedom". He stated that this publication is devoted to fighting Communism and its entire contents are written by himself. CAPELL advised that his material is received from confidential sources and also from public source material.

CAPELL advised that with respect to the January 17, 1964, edition of his publication, which contained considerable information of a background nature on JACK RUEBY, also known as Jack Rubinstein, the data which concerned RUEBY's contacts in Havana, Cuba, was received in confidence from a reliable source in the newspaper industry. He advised that he had written that RUEBY had been in Havana in the past year, but that accurately speaking, it should have read, "a few years ago."

CAPELL stated that the information regarding RUEBY's contact in Havana with one "PRASKIN", was likewise received from the same source in the newspaper field.

He advised that in order to add further credence to his comments about RUEBY in Cuba, he added the comment that the information was received from Havana from one of the best informed men in the United States on Soviet Intelligence. CAPELL stated this individual was the original source of the information regarding RUEBY's trip to Havana and contact with "PRASKIN". He advised that this individual had furnished the information to his source in the newspaper field.

On 1/27/64 at 56 Bay Street, Staten Island, New York File # NY 44-974  
by SA VINCENT J. SAVADEL/aog Date dictated 1/27/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055-Continued

MM 44-1412  
JJO/neb

Inquiry concerning an alleged association between JACK RUBY and one (FNU) PRATKINS was predicated upon information received on January 13, 1964, from JOHN MARSHALL, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service Office at Miami. Mr. MARSHALL advised that Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, Security Agent, United States Department of State, Miami, had received information from JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Directorate) at Miami to the effect that LANUSA heard that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba last year, presumably 1963, by way of Mexico City. According to LANUSA, RUBY shared an office in a tourist agency on the main floor of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, Cuba, with an American whose name was (FNU) PRATKINS.

On January 23, 1964, JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA, 24 years of age, Intelligence Officer for the DRE at Miami, Florida, stated that his information concerning the association of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS was derived from two sources. The first source was a handbill-type newsletter dated December 24, 1963, at Havana, circulated by the clandestine anti-CASTRO organization in Cuba known as Accion Revolucionaria Anticomunista (ARAC) (Anti-Communist Revolutionary Action). This handbill had been sent by letter posted December 28, 1963, in Cuba, to the DRE, Post Office Box 168, Miami, Florida. The handbill, which was mimeographed, set forth the following sentence, as translated from the Spanish:

"The killer of the assassin of the deceased President KENNEDY, JACK RUBINSTEIN, has been proven the owner of a tourist office in the Sevilla Hotel, Havana."

LANUSA stated there was no evidence to support this statement; however, he regarded the allegation as true, since it appeared in the clandestine newssheet disseminated by the anti-CASTRO organization ARAC.

MM 44-1412

LANUSA stated that in addition to the information from ARAC, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, another officer in the DRE at Miami, had received a letter containing additional information pertaining to RUBY and PRATKINS. This letter had been sent from Cuba to an exiled Cuban attorney, (FNU) VALDES FAULI, who furnished it to SALVAT, according to LANUSA. LANUSA said this letter reported that JACK RUBINSTEIN was a habitual visitor to a souvenir store located across the street from the Sevilla Hotel on Prado Street, Havana, Cuba. The store belonged to a man by the name of (FNU) PRATKINS. RUBINSTEIN reportedly visited the store about a year ago, that is, about January, 1963, after flying to Cuba by way of Mexico City.

LANUSA stated that in the first part of January, 1964, on the occasion of a visit by him to the office of Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, State Department, Miami, Florida, he mentioned to Mr. WATTERSON the information that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba during 1963, and had been associated with the individual PRATKINS in a tourist business at the Sevilla Hotel, Havana.

On January 23, 1964, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, 25 years of age, also in the DRE, Miami, stated he had not actually received the letter from Attorney VALDES FAULI which is supposed to contain the information concerning the relationship of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS. He said the information was related to him by a contact of VALDES. SALVAT declined to furnish the identity of the contact, stating he had not obtained this party's consent to involve him.

On January 27, 1964, Mr. CARLOS VALDES FAULI, a Cuban exile living at 2000 S. W. 24th Street, Miami, Florida, stated that he had been an attorney in the Supreme Court system in Havana, Cuba, prior to the advent of FIDEL CASTRO to power in Cuba. He stated he had arrived in the United States as an exile in November, 1961, after spending seven months in jail on political charges.

1

Date February 7, 1964

EVIDIO BERNARDO PEREIRA ACOSTA was interviewed at his residence, 821 Southwest Second Street, Miami, Florida, telephone number FR 9-6100.

PEREIRA is a Cuban national who took part in the attempted invasion of Cuba in April, 1961. He was captured and imprisoned at Havana, Cuba until December 23, 1962.

While a prisoner in Cuba, PEREIRA was visited by and became friendly with an individual who is associated with the Cuban Red Cross. He has corresponded with this individual after coming to Miami, Florida on December 23, 1962.

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law writes regularly of conditions in Cuba and information which she believes of interest to Mr. VALDES. With respect to the item RUBY, Mr. VALDES mentioned it only to his wife and to a friend, CARLOS GONZALEZ, who is 25 years of age. Mr. VALDES stated he does not know JUAN MANUEL SALVAT or anyone else in the DRE at Miami. He supposed that either Mr. GONZALEZ PARRA or VALDES' wife had mentioned the item concerning RUBY to someone who, in turn, was connected with the DRE.

PEREIRA possesses a typewritten letter dated December 3, 1963, at Havana, Cuba addressed to Dr. CARLOS MARQUEZ STERLING and signed "HICO". He advised these are cover names used for security purposes to protect the identity of the writer of this letter.

The letter contains the following paragraph which is translated to English as follows:

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law, GRAZIELLA RUBIO, is unemployed and lives with an aged stepfather in Marianao. He stated his sister-in-law very probably learned the information concerning RUEY as mentioned in her letter through hearsay. He said she would not normally learn of any activities taking place in the vicinity of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, and he pointed out that the Havana suburb of Marianao is a considerable distance from the area of the Sevilla Hotel.

"Ruby, the assassin of Oswald, was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and a client of an individual named Praskin, who owns or manages a souvenir shop located on Prado between Animas and Trocadero Streets in front of the Sevilla Hotel."

PEREIRA has had no further correspondence regarding this matter from Cuba and has no personal knowledge regarding the alleged presence of "RUBY" in Havana. He does not know

On 2/5/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 44-1412  
Dallas 44-1639  
by SA GAY R. SHAHAN (A) :cmr Date dictated 2/7/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3055—Continued



MM 44-1412

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the original source of the above mentioned information regarding RUBY's visit to Havana and does not know whether or not the author of the letter has any knowledge of the person named PRASKIN.

MM 105-8342

Inquiry concerning an alleged association between JACK RUBY and one (FNU) PRATKINS was predicated on information received on January 13, 1964, from JOHN MARSHALL, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service office at Miami. Mr. MARSHALL advised that Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, Security Agent, United States Department of State, Miami, had received information from JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Directorate) at Miami, to the effect that LANUSA heard that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba last year, presumably 1963, by way of Mexico City. According to LANUSA, RUBY shared an office in a tourist agency on the main floor of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, Cuba, with an American whose name was (FNU) PRATKINS.

On January 23, 1964, JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA, 24 years of age, Intelligence Officer for the DRE at Miami, Florida, stated that his information concerning the association of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS was derived from two sources. The first source was a handbill-type newsletter dated December 24, 1963, at Havana, circulated by the clandestine anti-CASTRO organization in Cuba known as Accion Revolucionaria Anticomunista (ARAC) (Anti-Communist Revolutionary Action). This handbill had been sent by letter posted December 28, 1963, in Cuba, to the DRE, Post Office Box 168, Miami, Florida. The handbill, which was mimeographed, set forth the following sentence, as translated from the Spanish:

-4-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3056

"The killer of the assassin of the deceased President KENNEDY, JACK RUBINSTEIN, has been proven the owner of a tourist office in the Sevilla Hotel, Havana."

LANUSA stated there was no evidence to support this statement; however, he regarded the allegation as true, since it appeared in the clandestine newsheet disseminated by the anti-CASTRO organization ARAC.

LANUSA said that in addition to the information from ARAC, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, another officer in the DRE at Miami, had received a letter containing additional information pertaining to RUBY and PRATKINS. This letter had been sent from Cuba to an exiled Cuban attorney (FNU) VALDES FAULI, who furnished it to SALVAT, according to LANUSA. LANUSA said this letter reported that JACK RUBINSTEIN was a habitual visitor to a souvenir store located across the street from the Sevilla Hotel on Prado Street, Havana, Cuba. The store belonged to a man by the name of (FNU) PRATKINS. RUBINSTEIN reportedly visited the store about a year ago, that is, about January, 1963, after flying to Cuba by way of Mexico City.

LANUSA stated that in the first part of January, 1964, on the occasion of a visit by him to the office of Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, State Department, Miami, Florida, he mentioned to Mr. WATTERSON the information that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba during 1963, and had been associated with the individual PRATKINS in a tourist business at the Sevilla Hotel, Havana.

On January 23, 1964, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, 25 years of age, also in the DRE, Miami, stated he had not actually received the letter from Attorney VALDES FAULI which is supposed to contain the information concerning the relationship of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS. He said the information was related to him by a contact of VALDES. SALVAT declined to furnish the identity of the contact, stating he had not obtained this party's consent to involve him.

On January 27, 1964, Mr. CARLOS VALDES FAULI, a Cuban exile living at 2000 S. W. 24th Street, Miami, Florida, stated that he had been an attorney in the Supreme Court system in Havana, Cuba, prior to the advent of FIDEL CASTRO to power in Cuba. He stated he had arrived in the United States as an exile in November, 1961, after spending seven months in jail on political charges.

Mr. VALDES related that in approximately the beginning of January, 1964, he received a letter from his sister-in-law, GRAZIELIA RUBYIO, age 45, who lives in Marianao, Cuba.

Mr. VALDES made available the section of the letter pertaining to JACK RUBY, and a translation from the Spanish is as follows:

"RUBY, the assassin of OSWALD, was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and a client of an individual named PRASKIN, who owns or manages a souvenir shop located on Prado between Amigos and Trocadero Streets in front of the Sevilla Hotel."

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3056—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3056—Continued

MM 105-S342

Date 12/12/63

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law writes regularly of conditions in Cuba, and information which she believes of interest to Mr. VALDES. With respect to the items on RUBY, Mr. VALDES mentioned it only to his wife and to a friend, CARLOS GONZALEZ PARRA, a man about 60 years of age. Mr. VALDES stated he does not know JUAN MANUEL SALVAT or anyone else in the DRE at Miami. He supposed that either Mr. GONZALEZ PARRA or VALDES' wife had mentioned the item concerning RUBY to someone who, in turn, was connected with the DRE.

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law, GRAZIELLA RUBIO, is unemployed and lives with an aged stepfather in Marianao. He stated his sister-in-law very probably learned the information concerning RUBY, as mentioned in her letter, through hearsay. He said she would not normally learn of any activities taking place in the vicinity of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, and he pointed out that the Havana suburb of Marianao is a considerable distance from the area of the Sevilla Hotel.

On April 15, 1964, MM T-1, a representative of another Government agency which conducts security and intelligence-type investigations, advised that interviews of refugees arriving from Cuba since the assassination have not produced any information relative to visits of Jack Ruby to Cuba.

On April 15, 1964, Investigator DANIEL SHEERIN, Travel Control Section, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, Florida, and Investigator JOHN ELDRED, Deportation Section of INS, both advised they have direct contact with all Cuban refugees being processed and interrogated by INS upon arrival of the refugees from Cuba. They advised that while they do not specifically question the refugees concerning aspects of the assassination of President KENNEDY, no refugee has volunteered information bearing on the assassination, and specifically concerning trips of JACK RUBY to Cuba.

- 7\* -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3056-Continued

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Mr. JAMES STEVENS, also known as Jimmy, Box 2536, Marathon Shores, Florida, telephonically advised SA SAMUEL E. VIRDEN at Jackson, Mississippi, as follows:

He is presently in Jackson, Mississippi, with his wife, who has just undergone surgery at the Baptist Hospital at Jackson. He and his wife will probably return to Marathon Shores shortly after Christmas, 1963. He said that several days ago his wife was informed by BETTY FOLSOM, Grouper Drive, Marathon Shores, Florida, of a rumor Mrs. FOLSOM had heard from the owner of "Little Grocery Store" at Marathon, Florida. STEVENS stated the rumor passed on to his wife was that about one or two years ago a boat docked at the dock of a man named TOPENO (PH), first name unknown, in Marathon Shores. This dock is located at TOPENO's house. On the boat were nine Cubans and one American. The American reportedly went to TOPENO's house and asked to make a long distance call, which he was allowed to make collect. The call was said to be to JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, and TOPENO has reportedly said the man who made the call was LEE OSWALD, as he thought he recognized OSWALD from television.

STEVENS said that this is all of the rumor his wife heard and that the man named TOPENO owns a concrete ready mix plant on Aviation Boulevard, Marathon Shores, Florida.

STEVENS requested that in connection with any investigation at Marathon Shores, Florida, his name not be divulged as the source of this information.

On 12/11/63 at Jackson, Mississippi File # NO 100-16601

by SA SAMUEL E. VIRDEN, II :sab Date dictated 12/12/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3057

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

June 18, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ROBERT PUGLIA, Chief Deputy District Attorney,  
Sacramento County, California, furnished the following information:

He stated that he has examined the files of his office concerning a letter reportedly furnished to NANCY PERRIN by his office dated October 25, 1963. He located a file copy of this letter. The letter, which was prepared on letterhead stationery of the District Attorney, Sacramento County, Room 204, Court House, Sacramento 14, California, reads as follows:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Commencing July 12, 1963, and subsequent thereto, this office had occasion to use the services of Nancy Perrin in the matter of investigating and prosecuting an abortion case. Nancy Perrin gave the utmost cooperation to this office and the Oakland Police Department in the processing of this case and was very instrumental in bringing the matter to a successful conclusion. Nancy Perrin used excellent judgment in conducting her phase of the investigation and handled herself in the manner of an experienced investigator. She was a very effective witness on behalf of the prosecution.

"Based upon the above, it is the impression of the undersigned that Nancy Perrin has the qualifications and desire to be a success in the investigative field wherever her services can be used.

"/s/ OSCAR A. KISTLE  
"Chief Deputy District Attorney."

Mr. PUGLIA stated that NANCY PERRIN assisted his office during 1963 in the investigation of a criminal case involving conspiracy to commit abortion. He explained that PERRIN had voluntarily reported having been in contact with one EDWARD O. DRUMMOND at Oakland, California, and that DRUMMOND was apparently involved in an abortion racket.

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SF 44-494  
WNK:csy

PERRIN was subsequently able to obtain information concerning DRUMMOND and NICK and WANDA BRANICH, husband and wife, residents of Sacramento, California. The investigation in which PERRIN played a role resulted in the conviction of DRUMMOND in Superior Court, Sacramento County, on October 21, 1963, for violation of Section 182, California Penal Code (Conspiracy to Commit Abortion). The charges against NICK and WANDA BRANICH mentioned above were dismissed.

NANCY PERRIN was paid for her services in this matter, the exact amount of payment was not known by Mr. PUGLIA. Mr. PUGLIA stated the files of his office include a letter dated October 25, 1963, which is a letter of transmittal for the above letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern." The letter of transmittal, signed by OSCAR A. KISTLE, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Sacramento County, sets forth information to the effect that NANCY PERRIN made a request for the letter which begins "To Whom It May Concern". Mr. PUGLIA stated that his department did not wish to hire NANCY PERRIN at the time these letters were written.

On 6/15/64 at Sacramento, California File # SF 44-494  
by SA HAROLD V. CATES:csy 28 Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058—Continued

June 18, 1964

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Lieutenant WALTER PARKER, Burglary Detail, Oakland, California Police Department, furnished the following information:

He stated that during October, 1963, NANCY PERRIN appeared at the Oakland Police Department seeking work. She produced a letter from the District Attorney, Sacramento County, California, addressed "To Whom It May Concern". She stated that she desired to engage in an undercover investigative assignment. At the time of this request by PERRIN, the Oakland Police Department was involved in an investigation concerning one JOHN GADON, owner of the Bandstand, a night club located at 466 - 12th Street, Oakland. It had been reported that GADON was a receiver of stolen property. PERRIN stated that she could obtain employment in the above mentioned night club and having obtained this employment would furnish information to the Oakland Police Department on a confidential basis.

In order to assist PERRIN in obtaining this job, Lieutenant PARKER arranged for her to be issued an identification card bearing the name JULIE ANN CODY, address 167 Harder Road, Hayward, California. The card also includes the identification number P-34571, and the date of issue as February 3, 1962.

Lieutenant PARKER stated that PERRIN was given this card after which she obtained employment as a cocktail waitress at the Bandstand. The owner of this establishment terminated her employment in approximately two weeks. PERRIN was unable to obtain any information of value to the Oakland Police Department during the period of this employment. She was given approximately \$7.00 a night for each night she worked at the Bandstand and was, therefore, a paid informer of the Oakland Police Department.

Lieutenant PARKER stated that there is no so-called "false police record" for PERRIN in the Oakland, California Police Department. He stated that during the period he had dealings with PERRIN, he came to the conclusion that she is emotionally unreliable. He specifically described PERRIN as a "screwball" and "nutty as a fruitcake". He advised that PERRIN reportedly volunteered her services to a number of local law

On 6/15/64 at Oakland, California File # SF 44-494  
by SA RICHARD G. ALLEN:csy Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058—Continued

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SF 44-494  
WNK:csy

enforcement agencies in the San Francisco-Oakland area. She made efforts to re-establish herself as a paid informer with the Oakland Police Department following the investigation involving the Bandstand mentioned above. Lieutenant PARKER stated that his department has had no official dealings with her since that time.

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## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058—Continued

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SF 44-494  
WNK:csyRe: Mrs. NANCY PERRIN RICH

By letter dated June 8, 1964, the General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, in part advised Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., as follows:

On June 2, 1964, NANCY PERRIN, now the wife of FRANCIS L. RICH, whom she married on April 11, 1964, was deposed by a member of the Commission staff, during the course of testimony. Mrs. NANCY PERRIN RICH produced a letter dated October 25, 1963, addressed "To Whom It May Concern" and signed by "OSCAR A. KISTLE, Chief Deputy District Attorney". The complete text of this letter is set forth under the interview with ROBERT PUOLIA.

The Commission expressed its desire to know whether the above document is authentic, and if so, the circumstances under which it was given to Mrs. RICH.

The Commission letter mentioned above further advised that during the course of her testimony, Mrs. RICH produced a card bearing the name JULIE ANN CODY. She informed the Commission that this card was given to her by the Police Department of the city of Oakland, California, in order that she could do some undercover work for this department. In addition, she stated that there is a false police record in the Oakland Police Department under the name JULIE ANN CODY, made up in order to get her to a "particular place".

AT OAKLAND AND SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058—Continued

Date June 18, 1964

Sergeant CARL DAHL, Commanding Officer, Intelligence Section, Oakland, California Police Department, advised as follows:

He stated that he remembers the case involving EDWARD O. DRUMMOND and the participation in this investigation by NANCY PERRIN. He stated that sometime during September or October, 1963, the Oakland Police Department received a telephone call from the office of the District Attorney, Sacramento County, Sacramento. The Oakland authorities were informed that EDWARD O. DRUMMOND was suspect in a conspiracy to commit abortion. They were also told that DRUMMOND was believed to be in Oakland, and further that NANCY PERRIN, who had volunteered her services to the District Attorney, might be in a position to obtain evidence concerning DRUMMOND. Based on this information, officers of the Oakland Police Department assisted PERRIN in obtaining the desired information.

Following the above incident, PERRIN appeared on frequent occasions at the Oakland Police Department, according to Sergeant DAHL. She volunteered her services to this department. She also volunteered "fanciful" information regarding organized criminal activity in Oakland, California. Sergeant DAHL stated that this information had no substance and was apparently a product of PERRIN's imagination. He recalled that PERRIN made statements to the effect that she was personally acquainted with various individuals prominent in the entertainment field and prominently mentioned in connection with national criminal activity. He advised that he would place little credence in anything furnished by PERRIN. This opinion was based upon his conversations with her subsequent to the investigation involving EDWARD O. DRUMMOND. He advised that in retrospect, he must consider PERRIN to be emotionally unstable.

On 6/16/64 at Oakland, California File # SF 44-494  
by SA WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR.:csy Date dictated 6/18/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3058—Continued

Date 12/6/63

Mr. CY VICTORSON, 3614 Charming, was interviewed at his office, Suite 336, Fidelity Union Tower, at which time he furnished the following information.

VICTORSON is an Attorney at Law and represented NANCY ELAINE PERRIN when she was arrested for Vagrancy in August, 1961. VICTORSON did not know PERRIN on a social basis, but described her as being an habitual liar, who found it very difficult to tell the truth. PERRIN was continually telling wild tales concerning her exploits or concerning the exploits of others. These stories were so ridiculous that no one could possibly believe them.

VICTORSON, during the past several years, has represented JACK RUBY in several civil matters and, as his attorney, became quite well acquainted with RUBY, although he knew nothing concerning RUBY's personal life or political beliefs. VICTORSON felt RUBY was the type of person who had intents, likes and dislikes, and felt it possible that he could have shot OSWALD for patriotic reasons.

VICTORSON knows of RUBY having no Cuban connections, with the exception of his friendship with an American by the name of MC WILLY, who operated a gambling establishment in Havana, Cuba, prior to the time Fidel CASTRO ran all the American gamblers out of Cuba. On one occasion during 1959 or 1960, RUBY made a trip to Cuba to visit MC WILLY.

VICTORSON knows of no U. S. Army Colonel or, for that matter, anyone connected with the U. S. Army who was associated with JACK RUBY in any manner.

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent s JOSEPH G. PELCS & ALVIN Date dictated 12/6/63  
ZIMKERN/N/eah

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3059



Date 12/6/63

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PAUL T. RAYBURN, 6329 Saratoga Circle, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department, at which time he furnished the following information:

RAYBURN is a detective on the Dallas Police Department presently assigned to the Juvenile Division. Sometime during the Summer of 1961, he became acquainted with NANCY ELAINE PERRIN who, at that time, was employed as a waitress at the Carousel Club in Dallas, Texas. RAYBURN became well acquainted with PERRIN and knew her on a close personal basis. RAYBURN described PERRIN as being a "psychopathic liar," who got great delight out of telling wild tales. RAYBURN believed that PERRIN actually believed these stories herself after she had told them several times.

During RAYBURN's acquaintanceship with PERRIN, she was arrested by the Dallas Police Department as a suspected prostitute and charged with vagrancy. He has not seen nor heard from PERRIN for approximately eighteen months.

RAYBURN has known JACK RUBY for approximately ten years but knows nothing about his business or personal affairs. His only contact with RUBY has been periodic contacts at the Carousel Club, on the streets of Dallas, or at the Dallas Police Department, where RUBY was a frequent visitor. RAYBURN could furnish no information whatever indicating there was or had been any association between OSWALD and RUBY.

on 12/4/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent R. JOSEPH G. PEGGS & ALVIN ZIMMERMAN/esh Date dictated 12/6/63

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1Date 12/6/63

DAVE CHERRY, manager of the Music Box, 2538 Cedar Springs, telephone RI 1-1182, home telephone AD 1-0182, was interviewed regarding the statement furnished by NANCY ELAINE PERRIN. CHERRY advised that DICK CHERRY, referred to in PERRIN's statement, was undoubtedly referring to him, CHERRY, as his former telephone number was TA 4-0856. NANCY PERRIN appeared at the University Club, 1415 1/2 Commerce, on two occasions. The first time, PERRIN had several drinks and stated she was waiting for a friend who was a member of the club. PERRIN left without the friend and did not pay her bill. Several nights later PERRIN was at the club with her husband, ROBERT PERRIN (or PARREN), who was also known as ROBERT STARR, came to the club, had an argument with NANCY and took her from the club. As PERRIN was leaving the club, the manager of the club told NANCY and her husband that they were barred from the University Club and could not return. CHERRY advised that he would go by the Casba Club on McKinney Avenue after the University Club was closed and on numerous occasions saw NANCY at the club and believed she was hustling dates. CHERRY further advised he received a telephone call at the University Club from NANCY, date not recalled, and NANCY stated she was leaving for New Orleans, Louisiana, and was going to work for the Playboy Club there. CHERRY stated that he did not know anyone by the name of EDDIE MARK or MARK or PIGGY MARCHESE; neither did he know an Army colonel that was supposed to have been running guns into Cuba.

In reference to T. J. JEFFERIES, CHERRY stated that he was a Captain at the Century Room, Adolphus Hotel, and later worked in several private clubs in the Dallas area. JEFFERIES dropped several hot checks in the Dallas area and left town, and CHERRY could furnish no information as to his whereabouts.

CHERRY stated that he believed NANCY PERRIN to be mentally deranged and was incoherent in her speech. PERRIN is described as a white female, 25, 5 feet 5 inches, slender build, brown hair, wild eyed, partly crossed, and talked with a lisp.

on 12/14/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN AND  
by Special Agent JAMES C. KENNEDY: mm Date dictated 12/16/63

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JCR:bnm

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The following investigation was conducted by  
SA J. CALVIN RICE at Dallas, Texas:

The current Dallas telephone directory lists Mrs. ANN BENSON, 4311 Ross Avenue, Dallas, telephone TA 7-1226. The City Directory reflects Mrs. ANN BENSON at the above address is employed as a saleswoman at Franklins, 1610 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas. The current Dallas telephone directory lists ANN BENSON, 7314 Bennington, Dallas, telephone DI 8-1715.

Telephone number DI 8-1715 was not in service  
December 17, 1963.

Mrs. ANN BENSON, 4311 Ross Avenue, Dallas, telephone TA 7-1226, advised SA J. CALVIN RICE on December 17, 1963, that she does not know JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or NANCY ELAINE PERRIN. She stated she occasionally receives phone calls for one ANN BENSON, who apparently is a model, but she knows nothing about her.

Mrs. J. D. JOHNSON, 7314 Bennington, Dallas, advised SA J. CALVIN RICE on December 17, 1963, that she purchased the property at the above address from ANN BENSON and that her father is BEN BENSON, 6639 Joyce Way, Dallas, EM 1-7680.

Mrs. BEN BENSON, 6639 Joyce Way, Dallas, advised SA J. CALVIN RICE on December 17, 1963, that her daughter is now Mrs. GERALD CHARLES SEGAL, residing at 504 Pelham Road, Apartment D 6, New Rochelle, New York, telephone BE 5-5812. She stated she, Mrs. BEN BENSON, does not know JACK RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or NANCY ELAINE PERRIN. She stated just after JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD, her daughter, Mrs. SEGAL, called long distance and wanted to know what was going on in Dallas and stated she did not know JACK RUBY personally but through her former employment at the Century Room in the Adolphus Hotel, she knew that JACK RUBY was a "big bag of wind." Mrs. BEN BENSON stated she does not know if her daughter ANN BENSON, now Mrs. GERALD CHARLES SEGAL, knows NANCY ELAINE PERRIN.

1Date December 6, 1963

Mr. LOUIS BRINDISI, 4301 El Conlon Way, Las Vegas, Nevada, advised that he knows nobody in the Denver area who uses the nickname "PIGGY" MARCHISI or MARCHESE. He said he knows of no one by the name of "Young" ANTHONY MARCHESE.

BRINDISI said that he attended high school in the 1940s with a man named RUDY MARCHESE, who, at that time, lived on Osage Street in Denver.

BRANDISI further advised that some time ago he was contacted by a MIKE MARCHESE who resides at 3926 Shoshone Street, Denver, Colorado. He said MIKE MARCHESE borrowed a small amount of money from him at that time. He said that neither of the above individuals were known as "Piggy" or "Young Anthony" insofar as he knows.

BRINDISI said that he has never heard of anyone known as NANCY ELAINE PERRIN.

BRINDISI said he is now employed as a "boxman" and dealer at the Silver Palace Casino, Las Vegas, and that he was formerly employed as a casino manager at the Silver Slipper Casino.

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On 12/6/63 at Las Vegas, Nevada File # LV 44-48  
by SA DONALD M. HOLLAND and ARTHUR N. BARRETT  
Date dictated 12/6/63  
DMH/je

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3059-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3059-Continued

1Date December 6, 1963

ROBERT STUART, Veterans Hospital, advised the name NANCY ELAINE PERRIN was vaguely familiar to him and she may have worked at the Carousel Club, but he did not specifically recall her.

He advised that he did not know PIGGY MARCHISI.

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SL 44-496  
AJR:paw

The following investigation was conducted in the area of St. Louis, Missouri, in an effort to identify EDDIE MARK, an alleged "syndicate man" from St. Louis.

Lieutenant FRED HURST, Intelligence Squad, St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, advised SA PATRICK W. BRADLEY on December 2, 1963, that EDDIE MARK was unknown to the Intelligence Squad. On December 3, 1963, Detective ROBERT WATTS, Intelligence Squad, St. Louis County Police Department, Clayton, Missouri, advised SA BRADLEY that EDDIE MARK was unknown to that squad.

From a review of directories for the City of St. Louis and St. Louis, County, Missouri, information was derived concerning the following persons named EDDIE MARK or similar names:

EDWARD R. MARK (wife VIRGINIA), 9336 White Avenue, Brentwood, Missouri, an electrician at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis;

EDWARD MARK (wife Virginia), 1836 Russell, a stage hand at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis;

EDWARD M. MARK, 9336 White Avenue, Brentwood, Missouri, a student;

EDWIN A. MARKS (wife CHARLOTTE L.), 11927 Barkman Drive, Creve Coeur, Missouri, an accountant with Massie, Fudenberg and Goldberg;

EDGAR H. MARKS (wife MABEL), 10327 Driver Avenue, Overland, Missouri, an employee of Chevrolet Motor Company;

EDDIE MARK (wife THEIMA J.), 5052 Minerva Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

EDWARD RINEHART MARK, 9336 White Avenue, Brentwood, Missouri, advised SA HARRY C. JUNG, on December 3, 1963, that he has been employed as an electrician by the City of St. Louis at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis for twelve years. He stated he is not acquainted with JACK RUBY and has not been in Dallas,

On 12/5/63 at Reno, Nevada File # 44-48  
by SA FORD E. HOLMES:bmr Date dictated 12/5/63

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SL 44-496  
AJR:paw

Texas, since approximately eleven years ago when he passed through there on a motor trip. At the time of this interview it was ascertained that MARK is a white male; born September 20, 1916, at Webster Groves, Missouri; 6' 3½"; 225 pounds; brown eyes; brown hair. He said the only other EDDIE or EDWARD MARK he knows is his 21 year old son, EDWARD MICHAEL MARK, who has been in the U. S. Navy, stationed in San Diego, California, since September, 1963, and was previously a student at the Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri.

With regard to the EDWARD MARK, whose address was given as 1836 Russell, St. Louis, inquiry was made at that address on December 3, 1963, by SA GEORGE M. PEET, at which time Mrs. Z. H. MARKHAM, of that address, advised that she is related to EDWARD MARK, who was formerly of that address, but who now resides at 9336 White Avenue, Brentwood, Missouri.

EDWIN ALLEN MARKS, 11927 Barkman Drive, Creve Coeur, Missouri, advised SA JACK J. FISHER, on December 3, 1963, that he is an accountant employed by Massie, Fudenberg and Goldberg, 1015 Locust, St. Louis, Missouri. MARKS stated he has never been in Dallas, Texas, and does not know JACK LEON RUBY. It was ascertained at the time of this interview that MARKS was born in Buffalo, New York, is 32 years of age, 5' 6½", 124 pounds.

EDGAR HAROLD MARK, 10327 Driver Avenue, Overland, Missouri, was contacted on December 3, 1963, by SA JACK J. FISHER, and MARK advised he has been employed by the Chevrolet Motor Company, St. Louis, for the past fourteen years. He stated he was last in Dallas, Texas, in 1930, when he passed through that city, and that he does not know JACK L. RUBY or never heard of him until recent news reports. It was ascertained at the time of this interview that EDGAR HAROLD MARK was born August 11, 1908, Kansas City, Missouri, is 6' 4", 205 pounds, has gray hair and brown eyes (wears glasses).

Inquiry regarding EDDIE MARK was made on December 3, 1963, at 5052 Minerva, St. Louis, Missouri, by SA GEORGE M. PEET, who contacted Mrs. EDDIE (THELMA) MARKS, residing at that address. Mrs. MARKS stated that she has been married

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3059--Continued

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SL 44-496  
AJR:paw

to her husband for seven years, during which time they have resided in St. Louis, and during which time neither she nor her husband have ever been in Texas. Mrs. MARKS stated that her husband is employed by the Checker Cab Company, St. Louis. Mrs. MARKS, who is of the negro race, described her husband as being a negro male, 31 years of age, 5' 10½", 190 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, and a medium complexion.

A check of credit records at the Commercial Credit Rating Company, St. Louis, Missouri, on December 3, 1963, by IC MARION H. EBERT, disclosed a record of an additional person, EDWARD F. MARK, age 30 in 1961, wife MARY. The credit record showed this person's residence, as of October, 1961, at 4250 Lindell and previous residence at Jackson Heights, New York. His employer as of October, 1961, was shown as WILLIAM CARTER, no address shown.

On December 3, 1963, SA WALTER C. JOHNSON contacted Mrs. EVELYN BIGHAM, manager, Linwood Apartments, 4250 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, who advised that her records show one EDWARD F. MARK rented a furnished apartment there from November 3, 1961, to November 10, 1961. Mrs. BIGHAM recalled that MARK was from New York City, or somewhere in the East, and was employed as a salesman for the WILLIAM CARTER Knitwear Company of St. Louis. She stated MARK returned to New York City after residing there very briefly, and she was later contacted by him with a request to send his clothing to 96 Chandler, Arlington, Massachusetts.

Mr. ROBERT L. WHITE, William Carter Knitwear Company, 915 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri, advised SA WALTER C. JOHNSON, on December 3, 1963, that EDWARD F. MARK, who was personally known to WHITE, had been hired by this company in New York City as a sales trainee and was sent to St. Louis for a period of only two weeks, following which he was called back to company headquarters in New York City for a sales meeting in November, 1961, and after which MARK terminated his employment with the company without returning to St. Louis. WHITE stated his records indicate MARK was originally from Arlington, Massachusetts, and was in

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3059--Continued

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SL 44-496  
AJR:paw

the St. Louis area for only two weeks time. The last known address for MARK was 96 Chandler, Arlington 74, Massachusetts.

A check of arrest records of the St. Louis Police Department, St. Louis, Missouri, on December 3, 1963, by IC MARION H. EBERT, disclosed a record for one EDWARD MARKS, a white male, age 26 in 1939, whose address was given as 4718 St. Louis Avenue in 1939. The records showed that the most recent arrest of this person was on January 5, 1939, for gambling, and that he was discharged. The record included other arrests for gambling, all prior to 1939, and the charge was dismissed in each instance.

On December 3, 1963, SA WALTER C. JOHNSON contacted Mrs. J. L. MALONE, 4718 St. Louis Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, who advised she purchased the property at this address twelve years ago, and no one by the name of EDWARD MARK has resided there since she purchased the property. Mrs. MALONE stated that when she bought this property there were only a few people of the white race in the neighborhood, but no people of the white race have resided in the neighborhood for several years.

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SL 44-496  
DL 44-1639  
AJR/mwf

# AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

Polk's "St. Louis City Directory" for 1903 lists no Little Nero Club or Little Reno Club in St. Louis, Missouri. Polk's "St. Louis City Directory" for 1961 lists no Little Nero Club but lists a Little Reno Cocktail Lounge (WILLIAM C. SCHULTE), 329 DeBaliviere Avenue. The 1961 directory also lists WILLIAM SCHULTE, (wife JANE), 6014 Schulte Avenue, operator of the Little Reno Cocktail Lounge. The 1963 city directory lists WILLIAM C. SCHULTE (wife JANE C.) at 5751a Westminster Place and shows him to be a sales representative for Missouri Musical Instrument Distributors.

Records of the Commercial Credit Rating Company, checked on December 6, 1963, by IC MARION H. EBERT, disclosed a record of one WILLIAM C. SCHULTE, wife JANE, whose addresses were listed as follows:

4418a Clarence, September, 1954;  
5512 Maffitt, January, 1956;  
6014 Schulte, May, 1961;  
5016 Washington, September, 1961.

SCHULTE's employments were shown as follows in the credit record:

Laclede Cab Company, September, 1954;  
Club Burley, musician, January, 1960;  
Little Nero Club, owner, September, 1961.

The credit records showed that SCHULTE was sued October 25, 1962, by WILLIAM S. and JEWEL GARNER for rent, \$85.00, and was sued in June, 1962, by RICHARD and GLORIA WILLIAMS for \$185.00.

Records of Dun and Bradstreet, checked on December 6, 1963, by IC EBERT, disclosed a record of Little Nero Cocktail Lounge, 329 DeBaliviere, St. Louis, Missouri, which in August, 1961, was shown to have been owned by WILLIAM SCHULTE. A credit report dated June 15, 1961, showed an estimate as to the cost of merchandise in the amount of \$1,200.00 and an estimate as to the cost of fixtures and equipment in the amount of \$7,000.00. This

Date December 10, 1963

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SL 44-496  
DL 44-1639

latter report indicated that this club featured entertainment on certain nights of the week; that the operation was formerly known as Little Reno and was owned by a Mrs. PATRICIA NOVACK.

Mr. JOHN QUINN, Excise Commissioner for the City of St. Louis, advised SA EDWARD M. MORELAND on December 5, 1963, that a check by him of the indices of liquor licenses issued in the City of St. Louis showed no record of any person named EDDIE MARK, MARKS, or MARX. With regard to the Little Nero Club, 329 DeBaliviere Avenue, Mr. QUINN advised that the licensee there was WILLIAM C. SCHULTE from March 1, 1961, to August 31, 1962. SCHULTE was described in the record as a white male, born September 22, 1926, in Missouri, and residing at 6016 Washington Avenue. Mr. QUINN advised that the liquor license at this address had previously been held by a PATRICIA NOVACK, who operated in the name of the Little Nero Club, but the name was changed to Little Nero by SCHULTE. Mr. QUINN also advised that the present licensee at 329 DeBaliviere is Mrs. GRACE PICCIONE, 6951 Delmar, who is also the owner and operator of the Apollo Theater on DeBaliviere Avenue.

A check of the records of the St. Louis Police Department on December 6, 1963, by IC MARION H. EBERT disclosed a record of one WILLIAM CHESTER SCHULTE who was born September 22, 1926, at St. Louis, Missouri, and whose address as of 1962 was 6016 Washington Avenue. The arrest record of this person included the following:

April 20, 1962 - Suspicion of re-filling a whiskey bottle - \$200.00 and costs;

July 5, 1962 - Fugitive, St. Louis County, bogus checks - delivered;

October 11, 1961 - Peace disturbance - \$150.00 and costs;

The record also included 25 traffic charges against

SCHULTE.

On December 7, 1963, SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR., contacted Mr. ANGELO CARITONI, Missouri Musical Instrument Distributors, Inc., 5837 Chippewa, who advised that WILLIAM C. SCHULTE was formerly employed as a salesman by this firm, and his last known residence address was 3513 West Place.

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Mrs. GRACE PICCIONE, nee VIVIANO, 6951 Delmar, University City, St. Louis County, Missouri, advised that she is the owner and operator of the Apollo Art Theater, 327 DeBaliviere Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. She advised that she also owns other business property on DeBaliviere Avenue, including the premises at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue. She recalled that she leased the premises at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue to WILLIAM C. SCHULTE from 1960 to 1962, and that SCHULTE owned and operated the Little Nero Cocktail Lounge at that address during that period of time.

Mrs. PICCIONE recalled that prior to leasing the premises to SCHULTE, she had leased the premises at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue to HERMAN NOVACK, who owned and operated the Little Nero Club at that address. SCHULTE changed the name to the Little Nero Club when he commenced operation of his business there. At the present time, Mrs. PICCIONE advised she, herself, operates a small lounge known as Flicks and Pub at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue, and that she operates this as an adjunct to the Apollo Art Theater and primarily for the convenience and use of the clientele who patronize the Apollo Art Theater.

Mrs. PICCIONE stated she could not recall ever having known or heard of a person named EDDIE MARK or MARKS, and had no information to the effect that such a person had ever had any connection with the Little Nero Club. She said that she, herself, has two brothers, PETER VIVIANO, a St. Louis attorney, and FRANK VIVIANO, a St. Louis realtor.

On 12/9/63 at University City, Missouri File # SL 44-496

by SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR.:jtc Date dictated 12/10/63

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Date December 10, 19631

Mrs. JANE CAROLYN SCHULTE, nee FUCHS, also known as Mrs. WILLIAM CHESTER SCHULTE, 3513 West Place, St. Louis County, Missouri, advised that her husband SCHULTE owned and operated the Little Nero Club at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, from March, 1961 until about July 1, 1962. Mrs. SCHULTE advised that her husband has no brothers or sisters and never to her knowledge had any interest in any race horse stable. Mrs. SCHULTE stated that she, herself, participated actively with her husband in the operation of the Little Nero Club and that no one else had any financial interest in the club or participated in its management and operation.

Mrs. SCHULTE stated that she could think of no one who she had ever known or of whom she had ever heard using the name EDDIE MARK or MARKS. She also stated that so far as she could recall she never knew or heard of any person named NANCY ELAINE PERRIN.

On 12/7/63 at St. Louis County, Missouri File # SL 44-496  
by SA HARRY C. JUNG  
SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. :jtc Date dictated 12/10/63

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Date December 10, 19631

WILLIAM CHESTER SCHULTE, 3513 West Place, St. Louis County, Missouri, furnished the following information:

SCHULTE has never been known by any other name. He is basically a musician by trade, being a drummer, but has often been unable to obtain employment in that profession or make a satisfactory living from it and has, therefore, engaged in other occupations from time to time. From March, 1961, to July 1, 1962, SCHULTE was the owner and operator of the Little Nero Club, a cocktail lounge located at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. He leased the premises at this address from Mrs. GRACE PICCIONE, who also owns and operates the Apollo Art Theater at 327 DeBaliviere Avenue, and who owns also other business property in the same block.

The premises at 329 DeBaliviere Avenue had, some months prior to the leasing of these premises by SCHULTE, been leased by HERMAN NOVACK who operated a cocktail lounge there known as the Little Nero Club. SCHULTE changed the name to the Little Nero Club after he commenced the operation. He actually leased the premises from Mrs. PICCIONE beginning in about December, 1960, but did not commence his business operation until about March, 1961, when the premises had been re-decorated. The business was terminated by SCHULTE at the end of June or about July 1, 1962, because he went broke in the business. SCHULTE had no associates other than his wife in the ownership and operation of the Little Nero Club.

SCHULTE has never had any brothers or sisters and has never had any interest, direct or indirect, in any race horse stable. During the time SCHULTE operated the Little Nero Club, he also was employed a portion of the time as a drummer at the Tic Toc Club on DeBaliviere Avenue. For some months after SCHULTE discontinued the business as the Little Nero Club, the premises remained closed until Mrs. GRACE PICCIONE, the owner of the premises, re-opened it as a lounge under the name Flicks and Pub under which name it is currently being operated.

SCHULTE stated he has never known of anyone using the name EDDIE MARK or MARKS. He stated he had never been in Dallas, Texas, in his life. He was shown a photograph of JACK LEON RUBEY and stated he has never been acquainted or had any contact with

On 12/7/63 at St. Louis County, Missouri File # SL 44-496  
SA HARRY C. JUNG  
SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. :mwf Date dictated 12/9/63

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Date December 10, 1963

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SL 44-496  
DL 44-1639

RUBY, to his knowledge. He stated he cannot recall that he has ever known or heard of a person named NANCY ELAINE PERRIN.

SCHULTE at the present time owns and operates a tow truck and obtains towing business at various repair shops, service stations, and automobile dealers in the St. Louis area. In addition, he plays the drums at night at the Stardust Club located on DeBaliviere Avenue in St. Louis. He resides with his wife and two children. SCHULTE stated that he has been arrested on various occasions for traffic violations, and that he has not otherwise been convicted of any offense except in 1962 when he was placed on two years probation by the United States District Court, St. Louis, on a charge which involved the re-filling of a liquor bottle by SCHULTE at the Little Nero Club. SCHULTE stated that he is on Federal probation at the present time in connection with that charge.

At the time of this interview with SCHULTE, it was ascertained that he is a white male, born September 22, 1926, at St. Louis, Missouri, 5' 6", 140 pounds, medium complexion, dark brown, graying hair, brown eyes, wears glasses; parents ELMER and MARIE SCHULTE, nee Doyle, both deceased.

Mr. ROBERT LENZINI, U. S. Probation Officer, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that WILLIAM CHESTER SCHULTE, Federal Bureau of Investigation Number 156147E, is under Mr. LENZINI's supervision as the result of SCHULTE having been placed on probation on September 21, 1962 by the U. S. District Court, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. LENZINI explained that on September 21, 1962, on a plea of guilty, SCHULTE was sentenced by the U. S. District Court to pay \$100.00 fine and costs on Count 1, and to pay \$100.00 fine and costs and to serve two years on probation on Count 2 of an indictment which charged violation of alcohol tax laws. The first count of the indictment involved the alleged refilling by SCHULTE of a liquor bottle and the second count involved the alleged purchase by SCHULTE from a retail establishment of a bottle of liquor for the purpose of resale of same. The violations in these two counts were alleged to have occurred in April, 1962, in connection with SCHULTE's operation at that time of a cocktail lounge known as the Little Nero Club.

Mr. LENZINI advised that the file of the U. S. Probation Office reflects that SCHULTE operated a small bar known as the Little Nero Club from March 8, 1960 to June 30, 1962 when SCHULTE went broke. The probation file reflects that SCHULTE was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and was an only child; that St. Louis has always been his home. Mr. LENZINI advised that the probation file pertaining to SCHULTE makes no reference of any kind to any person named EDDIE MARK or MARKS and that the file reflects no associations or connections of SCHULTE in Dallas, Texas. Mr. LENZINI described SCHULTE's probation record as being generally satisfactory.

On 12/9/63 at St. Louis, Missouri File # SL 44-496

by SA ALBERT J. RUSHING, JR. :jtc Date dictated 12/10/63

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UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

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CO-2-34,030

ORIGIN Chief	OFFICE Boston, Mass.	FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Boston	TITLE ON CAPTION Mary P. Rich
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Boston, Mass.	PERIOD COVERED 6-1-64 - 6-5-64	(Nancy Perrin Rich)
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ASAIC Edward F. Sweeney		

## DETAILS

## SYNOPSIS

On June 5, 1964, Mr. Rodney G. Kennett, President, Executives, Unlimited, Suite 309, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., former employer of the subject, and his employees who worked with the subject at Boston, Mass., were questioned regarding the subject's veracity and stability.

## DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to telephone conversation with Inspector Kelley and ASAIC Sweeney on June 1, 1964, concerning the production of the subject witness before the Warren Commission; also to Q/M from the Chief to SAIC McDermott dated June 2, 1964, requesting a report be made of the extent of the conversation with the former employer and the employer's opinion of the veracity and stability of the subject witness.

On June 5, 1964, Mr. Rodney G. Kennett, former employer of the subject was interviewed at the above location. Mr. Kennett stated that Mrs. Rich, then Mrs. Nancy Perrin, applied for a position with his concern on January 14, 1964; that he was momentarily impressed and hired the subject on a temporary basis and that she was engaged in the advertising field with this concern; that within a few weeks a great deal of dissention had been built up in his organization which was determined to be caused by the work of the subject and he was forced to discharge her because of her general attitude.

Mr. Kennett cited one instance where the subject had told him she had to go to Biddeford, Maine to attend her father's funeral and would return a week later; the following week the subject told co-workers that she was again going to Biddeford, Maine to visit her father. When questioned about the discrepancy of her original story by co-workers, the subject "just smiled and did not answer."

DISTRIBUTION Chief	COPIES Orig. & Joe	REPORT MADE BY Edward F. Sweeney Edward F. Sweeney Asst. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 6-8-64
Boston	Joe	APPROVED Frank V. McDermott SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 6-8-64

EFS/raf

Mr. Kennett stated that the subject had a very vivid imagination and it appeared to him that she had lied on several occasions and "would lie to gain a point." He said that her word could not be depended upon and that the employees, including his wife who is the company secretary, eventually refused to listen to Mrs. Rich because they believed her stories were outlandish. He described the subject as being 27 years of age; born at Biddeford, Maine on September 9, 1936; 5'5" tall, about 120 lbs. In Mr. Kennett's opinion, the subject "definitely has a mental condition and is a person who is anything but stable."

Miss Jan Hess, receptionist for this concern, 22 years of age, single, stated that she knew Mrs. Rich when she was employed with this concern; that she considered Mrs. Rich to be one of the most immoral women that she had ever met. Miss Hess stated that according to Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Rich had been married four times; that her previous husband, Mr. Perrin, committed suicide in California; that when Mrs. Rich originally came to work in January 1964 she was approximately five months pregnant and was not married at the time; that it appeared to the employees that an abortion had been performed. Miss Hess also stated that Mrs. Rich was a highly nervous individual, self-centered, and had told her that she had had St. Vitus Dance during her childhood; that Mrs. Rich was anything but ladylike and had a very foul tongue; that while employed with this concern Mrs. Rich was having an affair with an individual from Texas whose name she did not know but whom she believed to be the father of Mrs. Rich's unborn child; that Mrs. Rich lied consistently about many things and caused the other employees a good deal of concern.

Mrs. Mary Kennett, secretary for this concern and wife of Rodney G. Kennett, stated that she disliked Mrs. Rich personally and morally and that she was not a nice person to be with; that she did not believe Mrs. Rich's stories and would not believe her "on a stack of bibles." Mrs. Kennett also said that she believed the subject would tell a story that came into her mind and immediately believe it to be true even though it was fictitious.

According to the employees at this concern, the subject had requested the Warren Commission to be heard concerning her employment as a bartender for Ruby at Dallas, Texas. The employees are skeptical concerning the bartender job and believe Mrs. Rich could have been "a stripper" even though "she is not pretty."

On June 1, 1964, at 4:00 PM, Special Agent Bernard R. Milton of this office met Mrs. Rich by prior arrangement at her husband's place of business at the corner of Kendall & Hancock Streets, North Quincy, Mass. and transported her by official SS car to Logan International Airport, East Boston, Mass.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3060-Continued

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CO-2-34,030

1Date 11/30/63

A reservation had been made for Mrs. Rich to travel by plane to Washington, D.C. on American Airlines Flight #355, Seat No. 16-F, leaving Logan International Airport at 6:00 PM and to arrive Washington, D.C. at 7:38 PM on June 1, 1964. Round-trip Ticket No. 1-184888 was purchased with OTR No. A4344663, issued at Washington, D.C., authorized by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

A summary report of Special Agent Milton's impression of Mrs. Rich from conversation with her between 4:00 PM and the time she boarded the plane at approximately 5:45 PM on June 1, is as follows:

Mrs. Rich volunteered the information that she was of Iraqi descent, born in Biddeford, Maine and raised by German foster-parents; her first husband, Mr. Perrin, was a magazine writer; she was the mother of four children - three of whom lived with her and the fourth she did not elaborate on; she claimed to have lived and worked in California, Mexico and New Orleans and to have been a translator for Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia when he was in the United States and that she liked Prince Mansour and did not like Faisal or his brother Faisal; that she worked as an "undercover operative" for various district attorneys and the FBI in various places in the United States; that she was nervous and it was a change for her to be a housewife instead of an undercover operative; that she was a member of CORE; that she could speak five languages, including two dialects of Arabic.

Mrs. Rich mentioned her present husband casually and said he was "a little old" for her. She talked generally about police brutality in the South and about civil rights.

Mrs. Rich exhibited a letter from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and the envelope, upon which was written "opened by mistake." She said that her ex-husband had opened it and she asked Special Agent Milton what to do about it. He advised her to tell the people in Washington about it.

According to Special Agent Milton, Mrs. Rich appeared to be a very nervous woman. She talked rapidly but intelligently and seemed to have strong feelings on any subject she discussed. She has highly-developed facial tics - such as making faces with her mouth and a spastic contraction of the right eye. She is possibly a mental case and definitely a very nervous person. She told many stories about doing undercover work and working on counterfeiting cases which appeared to be obvious fabrications.

#### DISPOSITION

Closed - Boston

NANCY ELAINE PERRIN, 6 Harder Road, Hayward, California, also known as Julie Ann Cody, Mrs. Robert Perrin, was interviewed and advised she worked for RUBY in his night club, Carousel, as a bartender and waitress in July - August, 1961. Following her discharge from RUBY's club in 1961, PERRIN claims she and her husband ROBERT (deceased) attended four meetings at an unknown apartment in Dallas of a group arranging to run guns to CASTRO in Cuba. PERRIN states RUBY was present at three of these meetings. PERRIN stated a United States Army Colonel (name not remembered) was in charge of meetings where they discussed Enfield rifles from Mexico and sending them by plane and boat to Cuba. PERRIN said she made her husband pull out of the operation and does not know if any guns were ever received or run to Cuba.

PERRIN states she could find the building where the meetings were held if she was in Dallas.

PERRIN stated that "BUDDY KING" was a Master of Ceremonies and comic entertainer in RUBY's club and a close friend of RUBY. PERRIN feels KING would know about RUBY's operations. PERRIN states she saw "syndicate men" from Chicago and St. Louis in RUBY's night club, and she entertained them as hostess and observed money payments made to RUBY. The only name PERRIN could remember was "EDDY MARK" from St. Louis.

PERRIN claims Dallas police officers frequented RUBY's club where he gave them free drinks. PERRIN states a CY VICTORSON, Dallas attorney, was retained by her in connection with an arrest for prostitution. PERRIN also states Detective PAUL RAYBURN, Dallas Police Department, Juvenile Division, was her boy friend whom she met at RUBY's club. PERRIN said RAYBURN would vouch for her.

PERRIN admits to call girl operations in New Orleans and Boston where she has arrest record for prostitution.

on 11/27/63 at Hayward, California DL 89-43  
by Special Agent RICHARD G. ALLEN /cv File # NO 44-1639  
Date dictated 11/29/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3060-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3061

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/6/63

NANCY ELAINE FRYEIN was interviewed at the Oakland Resident Agency. She advised that she was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, September 9, 1936, under the name BARBARA JEAN ZELMAN, but had been known as NANCY ELAINE MATHEWS since she had been adopted by a family named MATHEWS.

She stated she married CHARLES GLEN WILSON in 1953, whom she divorced in 1955. In 1956 she attempted suicide by swallowing a massive dose of aspirin, after which she voluntarily committed herself to the Psychiatric Ward, North Hampton, Massachusetts, State Hospital, but was discharged after ten days observation. She stated she married MAURIS E. ROSSACHIO in 1957, but separated from him after eight months because as he was confined during most of that period to the psychiatric wards of several Air Force hospitals. She stated she divorced ROSSACHIO by Mexican divorce at Juarez, Mexico, in 1959 and married ROBERT FRYEIN (now deceased) the next day at Juarez. From Juarez she and her husband moved to Colorado Springs and later to Denver, Colorado, arriving at Denver in approximately 1960. She stated at this time she began work as a prostitute.

During this period of time she met and acted as "hostess" for men whom she described as belonging to the "syndicate." By "syndicate," she stated she meant the Italian "Mafia" organization headed by VITO CORRUZZO of Italy and that she had learned this from entertaining these "syndicate" men, one of whom she stated was known as "YOUNG RIGBY" MATHIAS (PH). She described him as a "syndicate" man from New York who was then hiding out in Denver. She said she did not know names of other "syndicate" men she had entertained.

She said that in the latter part of 1960 she moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and later to New Hampshire, where she was employed lobbying for bills for the liquor industry and working with the Labor Committee of the New Hampshire State Legislature and she stated that it was her job to persuade legislators to vote for certain bills. She said at this time her husband, ROBERT, left her and that in looking for him she got information that he might have come to Dallas, so she made a long distance telephone call from Boston to Dallas sometime in 1961 and that she spoke with Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIERNEY,

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the officer who was killed by GERALD. She said that she then proceeded to Dallas by bus and after arriving in Dallas contacted the Police Department since she had only \$4 in her pocket. She said she arrived in Dallas in May or June of 1961 and the officers that she contacted were PAUL HAYBURN of the Juvenile Bureau and a detective named ROUSS. She stated they obtained a place for her to live, the address of which she does not recall, but that it was near Highland Park and that she lived there about a month, later moving to Oak Street. Subsequently her husband was located in South Bend, Indiana, and he came to Dallas and they had a reconciliation.

She stated she did not recall specifically how she first came to work for JACK RUBY. At first she said she thought one of the Dallas police officers had got her the job and then stated she believes she had answered an advertisement in the newspapers, that she went to the Carousel Club one afternoon, that no one was there, but that she was told to return that evening, that she did come back and spoke to JACK RUBY and that he hired her as a bartender at the Carousel Club and that she started working there the same night behind the bar. She stated she served only beer and setosa, but that some customers kept a bottle of liquor there and in some cases they had bottles for special friends.

She said she worked for RUBY for five weeks and denied that she engaged in prostitution at that time. She said she did not like RUBY and that he had treated her badly and that she quit the job after a quarrel and fight with RUBY. She said RUBY pushed her against the wall, threatened to throw her down the stairs. She stated that he had a bad temper and that she had known that on several occasions he threw people bodily out of the club. She said after she left RUBY she worked for T. J. JEFFRIES as a hostess in his night club and dining room located outside the Dallas city limits for about six weeks. She said she also worked at a bar named the "Theater Lounge" and for a short time at a bar known as "Red's Place." She stated that she was forced to quit her job with T. J. JEFFRIES because she became ill with a kidney stone.

On 12/5/63 at Oakland, California File # SF 44-434by SAs DAVID E. TEDD and WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK, JR. Date dictated 12/6/63

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Sometime following the termination of her employment with RUBY, and she states she cannot be sure if it was while she was working for JEFFRIES or if it was while she was ill, that one "DICK C.," a bartender at the University Club, who was one of her contacts and would arrange prostitution dates for her, arranged for her and her husband to meet with an Army Colonel in connection with taking Cuban refugees from Cuba to Miami. She said that "DICK C." (she qualified by saying she was almost certain it was "DICK C." and would almost swear to this) took her and her husband to meet this Colonel at his apartment, address unknown. She said the Colonel was in an Army uniform and that they went to his apartment to discuss this proposition. At this time it was proposed that her husband pilot a boat to Cuba and pick up Cuban refugees and return them to Miami. She thought it was an old Coast Guard cutter and that her husband was to receive \$20,000 for this. She said she only vaguely recalled the Colonel. He was about 40 to 50 years old, short, and bald, but that she was confused in her mind as to his appearance and that she would not know him if she saw him again. She said that all that was settled at this meeting was that they indicated they were interested and agreed to attend the next meeting. She said during the conversation some reference was made to Rmfield rifles, but that she was not clear at that time what this meant.

She reiterated that she was not working for RUBY at the time this meeting occurred.

With regard to the second meeting she said she could not recall when it occurred timewise, but was probably within the following ten days, that it was at the same place at about 7:30 p.m. or 8 p.m. She said she and her husband went and that about eight to twelve people were there and JACK RUBY walked in. Persons present, she said, were herself, her husband, "DICK C.," the Colonel, a big pugnacious person who looked like an ex-fighter named PAT, an elderly woman, and three or four others were there. She said at this meeting there was a discussion as to how to get the refugees into Miami, what bay in Cuba to pick them up at, and there was also mention of military equipment and

Rmfield rifles which were going to be delivered to CASTRO. She said when she heard this she did not want any part of it, since she was loyal to the United States and opposed to communism, and at this point RUBY made a speech, banging on the table, getting red in the face, but she could not recall exactly what he said. She said she was under the impression that RUBY was furnishing the money, but that it was not his money. She said that at this meeting she quarreled with RUBY over this point, but nevertheless agreed to attend one more meeting with regard to getting the refugees out of Cuba.

She said the third meeting happened about two days later and at this time only six or seven people were present; the Colonel, herself, her husband, the elderly woman, RUBY, and one or two persons who were not at the prior meeting. She said RUBY only stayed fifteen to twenty minutes. They discussed the fact that the Colonel had the rifles and military equipment and at that point she said she wanted nothing more to do with it and she and her husband left. She said she attended no more meetings and that she was dead sure she had been to only these three meetings.

She said that this third meeting happened about two days after an individual known as NICK, supposedly from Chicago, came into the Carousel Club, where she was working and contacted RUBY and that she had been caught by RUBY listening at the key-hole and that this was what caused the quarrel resulting in her discharge at the club. (This is in conflict with her prior statement that all meetings occurred after she resigned from the Carousel Club.)

She stated she knew nothing more concerning the plans for getting the arms to Cuba or the Cuban refugee matter.

She said that during her employment at the Carousel Club one day EUGY HARCHES, whom she had known in Denver, walked into the club to see RUBY. She described him as a big, fat, sloppy fellow. She said that during her association with him in



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Denver he had taught her how to deal and signal in card games and that while he was in Dallas he set up a card game at one of the "top" hotels on Commerce Street with two businessmen and another call girl named HELEN and that she was paid \$800 for this and that the two businessmen lost substantial money. She said the agreement was that she get 15 per cent of the take. She said "PIGGY" MATHWES remained in Dallas three to four days. She refused to name the two businessmen with whom she played cards, but said they were two Dallas executives, one a manufacturer of ready-to-wear and the other an executive of a steel manufacturing company. She also stated that "PIGGY" suggested that she leave Dallas and go to Las Vegas and obtain a job with LCU BRINDISI, a dealer at the Silver Slipper in Las Vegas, and she exhibited a calling card of BRINDISI.

She stated that while residing in Dallas she was arrested twice for prostitution, but the charges were reduced to vagrancy. She also stated she had been arrested in Denver in 1960 for carrying a concealed weapon and received a \$25 fine, and in Boston, in 1960 or 1961, for prostitution, receiving a \$200 fine.

She has previously furnished information concerning EDDY MARKS. She said he is the owner or the brother of the owner of the Little Horse Club, de Bolivar, East St. Louis, and the owner of a race horse stable. She described him as a white, male, 40 years of age, 5'9", medium build, dark complexion, black hair and Italian appearance. She states she has no information concerning OSWALD, had never seen OSWALD or met him and never heard RUBY mention OSWALD. She also states that entertainer BUDDY KING knew RUBY, that she thinks KING had "something on RUBY," but she could not elaborate on this.

She claimed also acquaintance with Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY prior to her marriage and claimed she knew and had danced with Senator EDWARD KENNEDY during his attendance at Harvard.

Date December 3, 1963

(1)

NANCY ELAINE PERRIN, 6 Harder Road, Hayward, California, upon reinterview, furnished signed statement as follows:

"December 3, 1963  
Hayward, California

"I, NANCY ELAINE PERRIN, voluntarily furnish the following statement to RICHARD G. ALLEN and PHILIP NOTTINGHAM, who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on 9/9/36, as BARBARA JEAN ZIEDMAN and adopted at age 8 months by LAWRENCE HATHEWS and HELEN HATHEWS. I was known as NANCY ELAINE HATHEWS. I lived in Dallas in 1961 when I was married to ROBERT PERRIN. I worked in the Carousel for JACK RUBY as a waitress and bartender during July and possibly in August 1961. Sometime between August and November 1961 my husband ROBERT PERRIN came home and said how would you like to make some big money by attending a meeting tonight? I said sure. I am almost ninety-nine per cent sure that a contact of mine at the University Club that I can remember only as DICK; his last name begins C; his home phone was possibly TA 4-0856; DICK took my husband and me and another girl hustler for DICK, to this first meeting. It was a meeting for introduction purposes only. The next meeting just my husband and I went alone in our car. This meeting left no doubt about the purpose of the gathering; for the expressed reason of taking Enfield rifles to Cuba for CASTRO, hop over to another bar and bring back refugees to Florida. JACK RUBY attended this second meeting. The apartment the meeting was held in was owned by a Colonel or Lt/Col. either in the Army or Air Force. I do not remember his name. The apartment was located within the city and county of Dallas. It was a multiple two story building. I remember shrubbery at the entrance lighted by flood lights. It had a small rise or slope of land leading to the entrance. I do not remember the color. I only saw it at night. I feel certain I would know the apartment if I saw it.

"I, NANCY E. PERRIN, have read Page I, II and III of this statement and I do certify that to the best of my knowledge this is a true and correct statement.

"Signed NANCY E. PERRIN

"Witness RICHARD G. ALLEN, Sp. Agent, F.B.I., San Francisco, December 3, 1963  
"Witness PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM, Special Agent, F.B.I., Oakland, Calif., December 3, 1963"

6 Harder Road, Apt. 14  
on 12/3/63 at Hayward, California File # SF 44-494

by Special Agent RICHARD G. ALLEN and PHILIP B. NOTTINGHAM/rap/bnm Date dictated 12/3/63

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

DL 44-1639  
SF 44-494  
(2)

In addition to the information contained in the above statement, PERRIN furnished two telephone numbers from her address book, which she said are numbers in Dallas. She cannot remember who they belong to and said they might be legitimate businessmen and have no connection with RUDY or they could be numbers of persons who could shed some light on RUDY's activities. These numbers are DI 8-1715 and TA 7-1226.

PERRIN said her deceased husband, ROBERT PERRIN, was also known as JACK STARR in his auto thrill show, "Jack Star's Spills and Chills." He also worked for Sittom's Auto Center, 1629 East Main, Grand Prairie, Texas, telephone AN 7-1631, which NANCY PERRIN believes is an automobile business now.

NANCY PERRIN advised DICK, last name beginning with C, home phone TA 4-0856, is a bartender at the University Club on Commerce Street, Dallas. She said DICK C. was her contact in "call girl operation" and was the one who took her and her husband to the Cuban gunrunning meeting the first time, and DICK C was present at second meeting when RUBY also attended.

NANCY PERRIN, who also resided at 4803 Junius, Dallas, Texas, had a Dallas Public Library card, expiration date September 15, 1964, with reference P. T. RAYBURN, 6235 Saratoga, Dallas. RAYBURN is a Dallas police officer and has telephone number TA 7-6538. PERRIN said she also had lived on Live Oak in Dallas, exact address not now recalled.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of April 3, 1964, as it pertains to Nancy Elaine Perrin, I am enclosing herewith a letterhead memorandum dated April 8, 1964, at San Francisco, California, entitled "Nancy Elaine Perrin" which sets forth the information you requested. Also enclosed is a letterhead memorandum dated April 13, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth the contact of our Boston Office with Perrin on January 21 and 23, 1964. This latter information was not previously furnished as it is merely a reiteration of her original story which was furnished to you along with results of our investigation to check her story by report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements, Dallas, Texas, dated December 18, 1963.

Mrs. Perrin was afforded a polygraph examination on December 5, 1963, but the results of the examination were inconclusive due to her past medical history, emotional instability, and the use of drugs by Mrs. Perrin prior to the examination. Although the results were inconclusive, details of the examination are also being furnished to you along with the information relating to the subsequent contact of our Boston Office with Perrin as this information may be of additional assistance to you in evaluating the testimony of Perrin.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3062

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3061—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

April 8, 1964

NANCY ELAINE PERRIN

Nancy Elaine Perrin telephoned the Oakland, California, Resident Agency, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on November 27, 1963, and advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she had information concerning Jack L. Ruby of Dallas, Texas. She appeared at the Oakland Resident Agency some five minutes after the afore-mentioned telephone call and was there interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

Perrin was reinterviewed at her residence located at 6 Harder Road, Hayward, California, on December 3, 1963, by two Special Agents of the FBI. On this occasion she furnished the interviewing Agents with a voluntary signed statement setting forth information concerning Ruby and other individuals.

On December 5, 1963, Perrin was afforded a polygraph examination at Oakland, California, with a Special Agent of the FBI as examiner and a second Special Agent of the FBI present during this examination.

In appraising the polygraph examination, the examiner observed that Perrin is a Caucasian female, 35 years of age. She stated that she attempted suicide in 1956 following which she was voluntarily committed to the psychiatric ward, Northampton State Hospital, Massachusetts. She advised that she was arrested in Denver, Colorado, in 1960 charged with carrying a concealed weapon and was fined \$25.00 as a result of this charge. She stated she was arrested in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1960 or 1961 charged with prostitution and paid a \$200.00 fine. She advised she was arrested at Dallas, Texas, on two occasions during

Re: Nancy Elaine Perrin

the summer of 1961 charged with prostitution. These charges later were reduced to vagrancy. She advised that she has suffered from chorea (St. Vitus's dance) since she was eight years of age. She was observed to be extremely nervous. She stated she was then currently under the care of a physician for low blood pressure. She stated she used the drug methedrine and had consumed ten milligrams of this drug on the date of the polygraph examination. Following the polygraph examination, the examiner observed that the results were inconclusive, based on Perrin's past medical history and use of drugs. The examiner observed however that significant emotional responses recorded by the polygraph led the examiner to believe Perrin's story regarding Cuban arms meetings is untrue. The examiner is of the opinion she has a tendency to delusions of grandeur.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3062--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3062--Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 13, 1964

Nancy Elaine Perrin

NANCY ELAINE PERRIN

Mrs. Nancy Perrin, Executives Unlimited, 100 Boylston Street, Suite 309, Boston, Massachusetts, on January 21, 1964, telephonically contacted the Boston Office of the FBI. She stated that about two months ago she was in Oakland, California, and went to the FBI Office there because she had worked for Jack Ruby. She said she was given a polygraph test by the FBI, and as far as she knows this test was inconclusive. She stated that she had never previously taken a polygraph test and that she suffers from an ailment known as chorea which she states is commonly known as St. Vitus's dance. She also stated that on occasion she takes a drug to control or stabilize her blood pressure.

Mrs. Perrin said that she previously informed the FBI at Oakland, California, she had attended some meetings with Jack Ruby, and it was not until the second meeting that she learned that Ruby was mixed up in running guns into Cuba and taking refugees out of Cuba. Mrs. Perrin stated that she desired to be contacted by the FBI at her office because she had gone through some of her things and found additional information which would bear out statements she had already made to the FBI in Oakland, which information she did not previously have in her possession. She requested that she be telephonically contacted before an Agent comes to her office and that she did not wish to be contacted at her residence, 196 Newbury Avenue, North Quincy, Massachusetts, where she is now living with a very elderly woman.

On January 23, 1964, Mrs. Nancy Perrin was interviewed at her place of employment, Executives Unlimited, by Special Agents James J. Stratford, Jr., and John F. Sweeney. She advised she had worked as a bartender for a few months in 1961 for Jack Ruby and she has been employed

for the past two weeks as an executive for Executives Unlimited which is an employment agency. She was born on September 9, 1936, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Her husband, Robert, died August, 1962, at New Orleans, Louisiana. She recalled that she and her husband, Robert, attended some meetings at Dallas, Texas, which she believed concerned getting refugees out of Cuba. The purpose in her attending these meetings was her belief that she and her husband could make some money by bringing refugees out of Cuba. When she heard that these meetings had the twofold purpose of also bringing guns into Cuba, she and her husband were not interested.

Mrs. Perrin was extremely vague as to how these meetings came about, but she recalled that Edward Brunner of Grand Prairie, a suburb of Dallas, Texas, who was an associate of her husband, first brought up the subject matter of these meetings. When she went to the meeting, she was surprised to see Jack Ruby there because she had worked for him in the past and he had physically assaulted her. They were bitter enemies. She learned that this group was going to run guns from Mexico to Cuba for Fidel Castro. After the third meeting, she and her husband walked out and had nothing further to do with this organization. At one of these meetings, she alleged that Ruby had a bulge in his pocket which she thought was money he passed to some unidentified colonel who was in charge of this organization. She recalled that an individual by the name of Dave C. (last name unknown), who was employed at the University Club, Dallas, Texas, as a bartender, seemed to be one of the heads of this organization.

Mrs. Perrin stated that she had no information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald but she believed that Ruby was told to kill Oswald. She had no information to support her belief in this regard. She stated she now recalls what the contact was in connection with the gun running. According to her, the contact was to be made at the Hotel Nuevo Gallina, Guadalajara, Mexico. She said she did not have this information available when she was interviewed in California.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3062--Continued

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3062--Continued

Date December 1, 1963

Nancy Elaine Perrin

1

Mrs. Perrin advised it seemed logical to her that Oswald belonged to some organization, and it seemed logical to her that someone from Chicago was behind the deal with regard to the guns. She had no information to support her belief in this regard. She then said in a very vague sort of way that Ruby had been contacted by Vito Genovese. She then stated it was not Vito Genovese but one of his sons who dropped in to see Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. She places the time of her employment for Ruby between June and September, 1961.

Mrs. Perrin said she was arrested by the Brookline, Massachusetts, Police Department for prostitution and was convicted in court and paid a fine of \$200.00. Her case is coming up for a pardon, and she has prominent politicians to obtain a pardon for her. At the time she was prostituting, she was engaged in this activity because her husband was sick and she needed the money.

With regard to Jack Ruby, whom she described as a very pugnacious individual, she also stated she had never heard him express any opinions or any views with regard to politics or with regard to President Kennedy.

AT T-2 advised on November 29, 1963, that he formerly owned interest in a club in Miami, Florida. He stated that in the early 1950's, JACK RUBY held interest in the Colonial Inn, a nightclub and gambling house in Hollandale, Florida. He stated that JACK RUBY, known then as RUBENSTEIN, was active in arranging illegal flights of weapons from Miami to the Castro organization in Cuba. According to T-2, RUBY was reportedly part owner of two planes used for these purposes.

T-2 further stated that RUBY subsequently left Miami and purchased a substantial share in a Havana gaming house in which one COLLIS PRIO (phonetic) was principal owner. T-2 stated that COLLIS PRIO was within favor of former Cuban leader BATISTA, but was instrumental in financing and managing accumulation of arms by pro-Castro forces.

T-2 stated that one DONALD EDWARD BROWDER was associated with RUBY in the arms smuggling operation. BROWDER is reportedly incarcerated in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, after conviction on a U. S. Customs violation. T-2 also stated that JOE MARRS of Marrs Aircraft, 167th Street, Miami, Florida, allegedly contracted with RUBY to make flights to Havana. T-2 further stated that LESLIE LEWIS, formerly Chief of Police, Hialeah, Florida, and now possibly a pistol instructor in Dade County, Florida, Sheriff's Office, possessed detailed knowledge of persons involved in flight of weapons to Cuba and had specific knowledge of RUBY's participation.

T-2 subsequently advised on November 30, 1963, that on the basis of viewing RUBY's photograph and knowing that the JACK RUBENSTEIN he has described originally resided in Chicago, Illinois, he is convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the latter is identical with the JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas. T-2 also named CLIFTON T. BOWES, Jr., formerly captain of National Airlines, Miami, Florida, as

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On 11/29/63 & 11/30/63 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 105-3193  
by SA DANIEL D. DOYLE :cb Date dictated 12/1/63

- 3 -

having been acquainted with RUBENSTEIN and his activities. At this time T-2 added that DONALD EDWARD BROWDER was also formerly active in the illegal liquor market.

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## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063—Continued

AT 105-193

CSH:cb

1

On November 30, 1963, Warden D. M. HERITAGE, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that a check of the records of the U. S. Penitentiary failed to reflect a person by the name of DONALD EDWARD BROWDER as ever being an inmate at the U. S. Penitentiary. Records reflect that one EDDIE BROWDER was formerly incarcerated on a liquor violation and was released in 1960.

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## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063—Continued

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SAC, BUREAU

Report of: SA CHARLES S. HARDING      Office: Atlanta, Georgia  
Date: December 4, 1963  
Field Office File #: 105-3193      Bureau File #:  
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Classification: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Synopsis: Information received, RALPH BRADLEY, in New Orleans, on 11-22-63 when news of President's assassination announced, someone mentioned OSWALD as suspect in crime before OSWALD came to attention of press. BRADLEY stated that after OSWALD was announced as suspect, he noticed OSWALD appeared to be well-known in New Orleans as being a demonstrator and distributor of literature. Never heard anyone mention OSWALD as suspect prior to time of arrest. Records, U. S. Penitentiary, fail to reflect anyone incarcerated who would be identifiable with DONALD EDWARD BROWDER. Captain ROBERT KENNETH BROWN, Fort Benning, Ga., advised was at home of Dr. STANLEY L. DRENNAN, North Hollywood, California, and DRENNAN stated that the National States Rights Party needed a group of young men to get rid of KENNEDY, the Cabinet, and all members of Americans for Democratic Action and possibly 10,000 other people.

- P -

DETAILSLEE HARVEY OSWALD

On November 29, 1963, HUGH JACKSON, Vice-President of the Cartersville Bank, Cartersville, Georgia, advised SA JACK M. WEBRECK that RALPH BRADLEY, owner of Bradley's Service Center, Cartersville, Georgia, was allegedly in New Orleans at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. BRADLEY supposedly heard someone mention OSWALD as a suspect in this crime possibly before OSWALD came to the attention of the press.

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## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063—Continued



MCC:vm  
DL 44-1639

On November 29, 1963, RALPH BRADLEY advised SA WERRFCK that he had been in New Orleans, Louisiana, from November 21 - 24, 1963, with a group of other businessmen on a business-pleasure trip. While there, he stayed at the Royal Orleans Hotel. After President KENNEDY was killed, BRADLEY said he heard a considerable amount of talk among the citizens of that city and over the news media concerning LEE OSWALD. He gathered from this that apparently OSWALD was well-known in New Orleans as being a demonstrator and a distributor of literature. He recalled seeing pictures of OSWALD that were apparently taken in New Orleans by a local TV station. Since returning to Cartersville, he has commented concerning how well OSWALD was known in New Orleans. During his stay in New Orleans, he never met anyone who personally knew OSWALD and never heard of anyone mentioning OSWALD as a suspect prior to the time his arrest was announced through news sources.

The investigation which follows was conducted on the basis of allegations of BLANEY MACK JOHNSON, Atlanta, Georgia, that JACK RUBENSTEIN, whom he believed identical with JACK L. RUBY, was engaged in gun running activities to Cuba in the early 1950's. Information supplied by JOHNSON on November 29-30, 1963, was attributed to AT T-2 when first reported. As indicated hereinafter, JOHNSON advised in reinterview he now has no objection to his identity being disclosed for official purposes,

JACK LEON RUBY

Information was previously reported that DONALD EDWARD BROWDER, an inmate of the U. S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, was formerly associated with JACK LEON RUBY in Miami, Florida, in smuggling guns to Cuba.

On December 2, 1963, records of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, were checked by SA GEORGE H. TREADWELL. Records failed to reflect the name of any person presently or formerly incarcerated at that institution who would be logically identifiable with the DONALD EDWARD BROWDER, formerly described as being an associate of RUBY.

MISCELLANEOUS

1

Date April 14, 1964

BLANEY MACK JOHNSON, 531 Holderness Street, S.W., Atlanta, after being advised that any statement taken from him would be taken as part of an official investigation, furnished the following information:

He stated that all information heretofore furnished by him concerning alleged smuggling of weapons to pro-CASTRO forces in the early 1950's in which one JACK RUBENSTEIN was allegedly involved is true and accurate. He stated that he has no objection to his identity being disclosed to officials interested in this inquiry.

JOHNSON further advised that it is his belief that LESLIE LEWIS, JOE MARRS and CLIFTON T. BOWES have, to serve their own interests, lied concerning their knowledge of or participation in weapons smuggling together with RUBENSTEIN's involvement therein.

On 4/11/64 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1559  
Dallas 44-1639  
 by Special Agent DANIEL D. DOYLE:ghb Date dictated 4/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063-Continued

1

Date April 14, 1964

BLANEY MACK JOHNSON, 531 Holderness Street, S.W., was reinterviewed and stated that he believes from pictures he saw of JACK RUBY and RUBY's appearances on television that the person he knew in Miami, Florida, in the early 1950's named JACK RUBENSTEIN is identical to JACK L. RUBY. Mr. JOHNSON stated that he could be mistaken but still believes he is right. He stated the individual he knew as JACK RUBENSTEIN is described as follows:

Height	5'9" - 5'10"
Weight	160-165 pounds
Hair	Black, full head of hair, hairline not receding
Age	Middle 40's
Build	Athletic
Residence	Racket Club, Miami, Florida
Occupation	Had part interest in Colonial Inn
Hobbies	Golfing

JOHNSON stated that BOB VOLLNER of the Records Bureau, Miami Police Department, and BILL GOULD, owner of the Playboy Club in Miami, are individuals that should know JACK RUBENSTEIN and also have knowledge of smuggling guns to Cuba in the early 1950's.

JOHNSON was shown a photograph of EDDIE BROWDER, former inmate of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, and he stated that this individual is not identical to DONALD EDWARD BROWDER who was allegedly associated with RUBENSTEIN in the arms smuggling operation in Florida.

JOHNSON stated he could not give an exact time when he knew RUBENSTEIN in Florida but stated this occurred about the time of the KEFALVER investigation into organized crime. He stated it was possible it was during the years 1952 to 1953, but he had no way of verifying it since he lived in Miami many years.

On 4/13/64 at Atlanta, Georgia File # Atlanta 44-1559  
Dallas 44-1639  
 by Special Agents CHARLES S. HARDING  
and DANIEL D. DOYLE:ghb Date dictated 4/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063-Continued

AT 44-1559

2

JOHNSON advised that until suffering from a heart attack several years ago, he was a private pilot and at one time had part interest in the Playbook Club in Miami, Florida, in the early 1950's. He stated that as a pilot he made numerous flights to Cuba from Miami carrying legitimate cargo, but never participated in the smuggling of arms.

JOHNSON stated in connection with some of his night club activity in Florida if he discussed it thoroughly it may tend to incriminate him, and he did not want to say anything that would incriminate him; however, he indicated that the Playbook Club in which he had part interest had a gambling casino, which casino was closed as a result of the KEEFAUER investigation. He also indicated that the Colonial Club in which JACK RUBENSTEIN had an interest was a place where counterfeit money was handled.

The following description of JOHNSON was obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name	BLANEY MACK JOHNSON
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	64
Born	1900
Height	5' 10"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Occupation	Retired, does some door-to-door sales work
Residence	531 Holderness Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia
Marital status	Married

AT 44-1559

DL 44-1639

CSH:ghb

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On April 13, 1964, Miss JO PRESSLEY, Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department, advised SA DANIEL D. DOYLE that no record could be located for BLANEY MACK JOHNSON.

On April 13, 1964, PAT HOWARD, Credit Bureau of Atlanta, advised a file was established for JOHNSON in August, 1961, and the file contained no derogatory information. The file indicated he resided at 521 Southwest Sixth Street, Miami, Florida, for 17 years prior to July, 1961.

On April 13, 1964, Mrs. BLANEY MACK JOHNSON advised SA's DANIEL D. DOYLE and CHARLES S. HARDING that she believed that her husband was mistaken in identifying a person named JACK RUBENSTEIN he knew in Miami, Florida, as being identical with JACK L. RUBY, but is reluctant to admit it. She stated that of her own knowledge she had never met this RUBENSTEIN.

Date 11/30/63

JOE MARRS, Lake Placid, Florida, advised he was a pilot for Eastern Airlines during World War II. Just after the war he engaged in selling airplanes and airplane parts in Miami, Florida. He never flew for hire or transported any goods by air to Cuba. He had never heard of JACK RUBY and as far as he knows never saw him prior to RUBY's appearance on television during the past weekend. He said he knew DONALD EDWARD BROWDER as an ex-ROCAF ferry command pilot who came to Miami about 1945. He described BROWDER as an individual he avoided due to BROWDER being a "shady promoter and blowhard who was all conversation and no money." MARRS said BROWDER spoke of plans to set up an air transport service to South American countries, but to MARRS' knowledge did not succeed in doing so. MARRS has read of BROWDER's alleged escapades of smuggling, but has no knowledge of them and does not know BROWDER's current whereabouts.

Concerning the Colonial Inn, Hallandale, Florida, MARRS recalled that HARRY RICHMOND, who flew the Atlantic with DICK MERRILL, had an interest in it as well as a woman whose name he does not recall. He noted that the Colonial Inn closed in the early 1940's.

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On 11/30/63 at Lake Placid, Florida File # Miami 44-1412  
by SA HAROLD K. PARSON:jkj Date dictated 11/30/63

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Date 11/30/63

LES T. LEWIS, 261 East 37th Street, Hialeah, Florida, was interviewed and stated he was Chief of the Hialeah Police Department from May, 1947, to September, 1947. He advised he never heard of JACK RUBY or RUBENSTEIN and has no knowledge whatsoever of persons flying weapons to Cuba. He stated he does not know a DONALD EDWARD BROWDER nor a JOE MARRS.

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On 11/30/63 at Hialeah, Florida File # 44-1412  
by SA ROBERT K. LEWIS:jkj Date dictated 11/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 12/1/631

CLIFTON T. BOWES, JR., 1190 NE 87th Street, advised he has been a National Airlines pilot for the past 20 years. He said he is positive he never heard of JACK RUBENSTEIN or RUBY and is certain he has never met him. He stated he first heard of RUBY during the recent television publicity and he has no information concerning anyone sending arms to Cuba. He said he recalls the Colonial Inn as a gambling joint which closed some 20 years ago. He has no knowledge of its owners or operators and does not know a DONALD EDWARD BROWER. BOWES stated he formerly knew a MACK JOHNSON as an independent pilot in Miami. He related he was never closely acquainted with JOHNSON, but understood JOHNSON was ill and hospitalized for some unknown reason several years ago. He said he last saw JOHNSON about three years ago and he described him as rational, but "highly imaginative, a story-teller and inclined to identify himself with unusual situations." He said JOHNSON is particularly imaginative when drinking.

On 12/1/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 44-1412by SA ROBERT K. LEWIS:JLJ Date dictated 12/1/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 4/13/64

ROBERT VOLLMER, 2261 SW 19th Terrace, advised he was acquainted with MACK JOHNSON, a former Miami resident for many years. He said he knew JOHNSON as a tire salesman and also as a pilot. VOLLMER said he has had little contact with JOHNSON for the past several years and understood that JOHNSON has become an increasingly heavy drinker. VOLLMER said he has never known JACK RUBY by that name or any other name and, in fact, never heard of RUBY until the weekend of November 22, 1963. He said he has no information as to RUBY or anyone else ever flying weapons to Cuba and has no information as to ownership of the old Colonial Inn. He said that he feels if JOHNSON has attributed such knowledge to him then JOHNSON must be "off the beam."

On 4/13/64 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 44-1412by SA ROBERT K. LEWIS:JLJ Date dictated 4/13/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On April 14, 1964, IC CLIFFORD M. WERTER, Miami Office, determined there are no records of arrest for LES T. LEWIS, CLIFTON T. BOWES, Jr., or JOE MARRS at Dade County Sheriff's Office, Miami Police Department, Miami Municipal Court, or Miami Beach Police Department. Records of Lake Placid Police Department reflect no record for JOE MARRS.

On April 14, 1964, IC RONALD G. THIXTON determined from records of Miami Credit Bureau that records concerning MARRS, LEWIS, and BOWES include no derogatory information and that the Credit Bureau considers these persons of good reputation and to have good credit ratings.

IC THIXTON determined that records of the Miami Credit Bureau and Dun and Bradstreet include no information concerning a "Playbook" or "Playbrook" club. Files of the Miami Office indicate Colonial Inn, Hallandale, Florida, was opened about 1941 and operated intermittently thereafter, at times as a legitimate nightclub, and at times as a gambling club. On February 12, 1948, the club was closed by an injunction of the Broward County Court. Miami Office files do not reflect Colonial Inn ever reopened thereafter. The Miami Herald newspaper on February 15, 1948, reported Colonial Inn was the sole property of a "national mob" headed by FRANK COSTELLO, FRANK ERICKSON, and JOE ADONIS.

On April 14, 1964, RICHARD ANCONA, General Manager, Playboy Club, 7701 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, advised SA VINCENT K. ANTLE that there is not now and never has been any BILL GOULD associated with this club.

AT 44-1559  
CSH:ovr  
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CHARLES S. HARDING on April 21, 1964, at Atlanta, Georgia:

The following persons checked the records of their respective agencies and advised that they could locate no record for DONALD EDWARD BROWDER:

JO PRESSELY  
Atlanta Police Department, Identification Bureau

JOHN TALLENT  
Atlanta Police Department, Station Captain's Office

Miss GRACE PATE  
Atlanta Credit Bureau

DALTON KIRKPATRICK  
Clerk of United States District Court, Atlanta, Georgia

On April 21, 1964, FLANEY MACK JOHNSON advised that he has not seen DONALD EDWARD BROWDER for almost ten years and believes that he may still be in the Miami, Florida, area.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4-24-64

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BLANEY MACK JOHNSON was shown numerous photographs of individuals, among which was a full-length photograph and a face photograph, both front and profile, of JACK L. RUBY. JOHNSON was asked to pick out photographs of anyone he recognized that he formerly knew in Florida. JOHNSON picked out the photographs of several individuals he thought he had seen before and picked out photographs of JACK L. RUBY as someone he thought he had seen before. He was asked to identify this person but could not do so. It was then pointed out to him that these were photographs of JACK L. RUBY and JOHNSON became very nervous. He stated that he possibly did not recognize the photographs as being identical to the JACK RUBENSTEIN he knew in Florida inasmuch as he always saw RUBENSTEIN dressed in a suit and the pictures of RUBY show him dressed in casual clothing.

JOHNSON stated he did not recall where he first met JACK RUBENSTEIN, but saw him approximately a half-dozen times. He recalls that he saw him twice at the Colonial Inn in Florida and once at the Sunny South Airport, Northwest 7th Avenue and 90th Street, Miami, Florida. He stated he always called him JACK.

Concerning DONALD EDWARD BROWDER, JOHNSON described him as follows:

White male, 33-35 years old (10 to 12 years ago), good looking, height 5'9" - 5'10", weight 155-160, hair black, full head of hair, sometimes wore mustache, did not wear glasses, neat dresser, dressed in conservative suits or conservative sport clothing, carried German Luger pistol, had no known military service. JOHNSON stated BROWDER was called DON, EDDIE and DON EDUARDO. He stated, however, that BROWDER was not believed to be of Latin descent. BROWDER had no known occupation, but was believed by JOHNSON to be a smuggler. JOHNSON stated he saw him approximately a dozen times, several times at

AT 44-1559  
DL 44-1639  
CSH:jkw  
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Eric Johnson Enterprises, a machine shop located at 37 Northwest 32nd Avenue, Miami, Florida. He stated ERIC JOHNSON is now in Nassau, Bahamas, and would definitely know BROWDER, but is not sure if he would know RUBENSTEIN. JOHNSON has no knowledge of the origin of BROWDER. He stated BROWDER was not married but had a blonde girl friend, name unrecalled, who was a dancer in a Miami Beach club. BROWDER lived in a Miami Beach apartment, address unknown.

JOHNSON stated he never saw RUBENSTEIN and BROWDER together but heard both mention the other and believed they were acquainted. He stated that RUBENSTEIN was not married, he was not a pilot, and did his alleged gun running by boat; however, JOHNSON could not state who would have assisted him, from what place in the area he would leave by boat, and whose boat he would use.

JOHNSON admitted that he was overwrought emotionally with the president's death and as a result of this, very easily could be mistaken in identifying JACK L. RUBY as the same person he knew as JACK RUBENSTEIN in Florida. He stated, however, he could not get on the witness stand and testify under oath they were identical but still believes that they could be.

JOHNSON further stated that he has never suffered from emotional or mental illness and has never been treated for same.

On 4-23-64 at Atlanta, Georgia File # AT 44-1559  
by SAs CHARLES S. HARDING and :jkw DL 44-1639  
DANIEL D. DOYLE Date dictated 4-24-64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063—Continued

1Date 4/23/64

EDWARD J. BROWDER, JR., also known as JOHN SMITH, EARL BREMDER, who has FBI Number 4840823, and presently serving a three year sentence at Federal Correctional Institution, Tallahassee, Florida, was interviewed on April 21, 1964. BROWDER was sentenced from Federal Court at Miami, Florida on June 3, 1960 for Receiving and Concealing Stolen Canadian Securities.

At the outset of the interview BROWDER was advised by SA ROBERT W. CLARK that he did not have to make any statement or talk to the interviewing agents and that any statement he did make could be used in court, even against him at a later date. No threats or promises were made and BROWDER advised that he was aware of his right to consult an attorney before saying anything to the interviewing agents.

BROWDER advised that he was not acquainted with JACK LEON RUBY, whose picture he has seen in the newspapers many times and that he was never associated with RUBY in the smuggling of arms to Cuba in the early 1950's or any other time. BROWDER advised that he had never used the name DONALD EDWARD BROWDER and he did not know any person by that name. BROWDER advised that he was not acquainted with a BLANEY MACK JOHNSON, LESLIE LOUIS or CLIFTON T. BOWES, JR., but was aware that several years back there was a MARRS, possibly JOE MARRS, who operated a repair shop for airplanes in Miami, but he, BROWDER, was not acquainted with the man.

DL 44-1639

MCC:eah

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By communication April 27, 1964, the Atlanta Office advised BLANEY MACK JOHNSON had, on that date, identified the photograph of EDWARD J. BROWDER, FBI No. 4 840 823, as being the same individual he knew as DONALD EDWARD BROWDER and believed to have collaborated with RUBY in the smuggling of arms to Cuba.

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On 4/21/64 at Tallahassee, Florida File # Jacksonville 44-346  
 by SAs PETER R. DUNLAP and ROBERT T. CLARK Date dictated 4/22/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3063-Continued

Date December 3, 1963AT 105-3193  
CSH:jkw1

AT T-1 advised on November 25, 1963, that during the latter 40's, he knew of a racketeer named RUBIN around Daytona, Florida, but knew nothing concerning his activities. T-1 stated he has seen pictures of JACK LEON RUBY and they appear similar to RUBIN as he knew him then.

T-1 suggested that the following persons may have complete knowledge of RUBY if identical with RUBIN:

MATTIE TRACY, Daytona, Florida, a bookie, gambler and procurer.

JOHNNY WHALEN, Daytona, Florida, probably night club operator.

M. T. BROWNING, Daytona, Florida, Police Department.

TOM JOHNSON, former Chief of Police, South Daytona Police Department.

PITT COLE, DeLand, Florida, operating gambling devices in Daytona's largest night club.

(First Name Unknown) KITCHIN, former Chief Deputy Sheriff, DeLand, Florida.

Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, 1155 Dupont, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised as follows:

On About May 30, 1958, she traveled to Islamorada Florida, accompanied by her daughter and son-in-law, DOLORES and RICHARD RHOADS. They visited her brother and sister-in-law, JAMES and MARY LOU "BUTCH" WOODARD, who resided in a cottage, address not known, which was located behind the cottage of TED WILLIAMS, well-known professional baseball player. While there, they met JACK and ISABEL (last name unknown), acquaintances of the WOODARDS. There was not sufficient room in the WOODARD cottage and JACK and ISABEL suggested that DOLORES and RICHARD spend the night at their home. The offer was accepted and it was determined that JACK and ISABEL lived in a small motel situated on a white coral pier, which was reached by crossing an old bridge.

On the following day, MARY LOU WOODARD told Mrs. THOMPSON that she better get DOLORES out of JACK's house, because JACK might try to rape her. MARY LOU said that JACK was originally from Chicago, Illinois, and reportedly had killed a couple of men. He later ran a drinking place in Dallas, Texas, where he became acquainted with JAMES WOODARD, who was a member of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department for a short time about 1954. There had been a knifing in JACK's place and Mrs. THOMPSON obtained the impression that this knifing occurred only a short time prior to her visit in Florida. MARY LOU indicated that JACK and ISABEL had been in Florida a short time only and she said that JACK and ISABEL were not married. She said that JACK's real first name was LEON, but he always went by the name of JACK.

MARY LOU said that JACK had a trunk full of guns and inferred that JACK was going to supply them to the Cubans. Mrs. THOMPSON stated that she was told that there were supplies of guns hidden in the marshes that were being collected by the Indians in the area to be sold to the Cubans. This was at the time of the revolution in Cuba.

Mrs. THOMPSON stated that JACK appeared to be hiding from something and she saw him only at night. ISABEL claims that she had her furs stored in the trunk at her house.

Mrs. THOMPSON stayed at Islamorada one week only and she persuaded Mr. and Mrs. WOODARD to leave Islamorada on the

On 12/2/63 at Kalamazoo, Michigan File # Detroit 44-563  
DALLAS 44-1639  
by SA V. LEMAR CURRAN / MOS Date dictated 12/3/63

same day that she left that area. She has not seen JACK or ISABEL since that time.

Mrs. THOMPSON observed JACK RUBY's photograph on television on Sunday, November 24, 1963, and she believes that RUBY is identical with the JACK (last name unknown) she observed at Islamorada, Florida, in 1958.

Mrs. THOMPSON advised that JAMES WOODARD is divorced from MARY LOU and his present whereabouts is not known to Mrs. THOMPSON, but can be determined from his sister, Mrs. CUBERT (NORA) VOILES, 2112 Needham Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee. DOLORES THOMPSON's marriage to RICHARD RHOADS was annulled in the summer of 1958 and RICHARD RHOADS' whereabouts is not known to Mrs. THOMPSON.

Mrs. THOMPSON described JACK (last name unknown) as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35
Height	5'9"
Weight	175 - 180 pounds
Build	Stocky
Complexion	Ruddy, rough
Hair	Full head of dark brown hair, graying slightly at the temples
Nationality	Appeared to be Irish
Characteristic	Very nervous

Mrs. THOMPSON described ISABEL (last name unknown) as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	35 - 40
Height	5'7"
Hair	Blond, graying
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Stocky
Characteristics	Wore glasses, cheaply dressed.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3065—Continued

DE 44-563

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Mrs. MARY THOMPSON stated that JACK was driving a gray car, bearing Texas license plates.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3065—Continued

Date December 3, 1963

Miss DOLORES THOMPSON, 208 East Walnut, Apartment 2, Kalamazoo, Michigan, advised as follows:

DOLORES and her husband, RICHARD RHOADS, accompanied her mother to Islamorada, Florida, on about June 1, 1958, to visit her aunt and uncle, MARY LOU and JAMES WOODARD, who lived on a court, which was directly behind the cottage of TED WILLIAMS, well known professional ballplayer.

DOLORES and RICHARD spent the first night in a small two-unit motel operated by JACK and ISABEL (last name unknown), who were acquaintances of JAMES WOODARD. DOLORES was told that JACK and ISABEL were originally from Chicago, Illinois, and she was led to believe that he was part of the "syndicate". JAMES WOODARD had previously known JACK in Texas and JACK and ISABEL had been in Islamorada, Florida, for two weeks only. JACK and ISABEL definitely appeared to be in hiding. They appeared to be accustomed to a higher standard of living than that which they had at that time and she recalled that JACK had an expensive ring, containing diamonds, on one of his little fingers and his hands appeared to be soft and not to have been used in manual labor.

RICHARD RHOADS and JAMES WOODARD got drunk one night and WOODARD said that he and JACK would run some guns to Cuba. JAMES WOODARD had a shotgun, a rifle and possibly one hand gun. He said that JACK had a lot more guns than he did. DOLORES stated that she did not see any guns in JACK's possession. She stated that he had several boxes and trunks in his garage and ISABEL claimed they contained her furs, which had been ruined by mold, due to the high humidity in the area.

DOLORES stated that JACK and ISABEL lived about a mile from the WOODARDS. Their motel was of white stucco, on a white coral pier. She has not seen JACK or ISABEL since leaving Islamorada, Florida, in June, 1958.

DOLORES THOMPSON stated that the AP photograph of JACK RUBY, which appeared in the November 25, 1963, issue of the "Kalamazoo Gazette", daily newspaper, resembles JACK (last name unknown), who was in Islamorada, Florida, in June, 1958, except JACK had a full head of dark brown hair and dark complexioned. DOLORES cannot recall JACK's last name, but said it was not RUBY.

On 12/2/63 at Kalamazoo, Michigan File # Detroit 44-563  
Dallas 44-1839  
by SA V. LEMAR CURRAN / MOS Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3065—Continued

DOLORES THOMPSON described JACK (last name unknown) as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'11"
Weight	175 - 190 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, not graying
Build	Solid
Eyes	Dark
Complexion	Very dark
Characteristic	Very neatly dressed
Nationality	Italian or Greek

DOLORES THOMPSON described ISABEL (last name unknown) as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	35 - 40
Height	5'5" - 5'7"
Hair	Short, dark, not graying
Weight	140 pounds
Complexion	Dark
Build	Stocky

DOLORES THOMPSON stated that JACK was driving a late model Buick.

The San Antonio Office has advised that Sheriff CONRADO HEIN, Zapata, Texas, has advised JAMES WOODARD has not been in Zapata; that he has an outstanding warrant for WOODARD's arrest.

On December 5, 1963, WALLACE SHANLEY, Assistant Customs Enforcement Supervisor, Miami, Florida, advised SA ROBERT K. LEWIS that JAMES E. WOODARD is well known to his office but his present whereabouts is not known.

On December 3, 1963, PAUL A. WOODARD, 732 Alitura Court, Pomona, California, advised SA WILLIAM LEE SCRUGGS that he is a brother of JAMES WOODARD, but has not seen him since 1953 or 1954. He stated "JAMES is such a liar" that he does not believe anything he says and that "JAMES would lie when the truth would suit him better."

LOUIS ROUS, #16 Ideal Motel, Tampa, Florida, advised SAs ONNIE K. WALKER and LIONEL E. BELLANGER, he is the uncle of JAMES WOODARD, that he knows nothing of WOODARD's activities or any connection of WOODARD with Cuban matters. He stated he considers WOODARD a "drifter and irresponsible," and that WOODARD is known as a "black sheep of his mother's family" and an "inveterate liar and gross exaggerator."

CARL C. WOODARD, 243 North Snow Prairie Road, Route #5, Coldwater, Michigan, advised SAs JAMES F. CAMPBELL and CLARE F. CARTER on December 4, 1963, he has not seen his brother, JAMES E. WOODARD, in some 10 years since JAMES stole his car and machine tools. He pointed out he has a strong "enmity" for his brother and would attack him on sight. He said he had never known JAMES WOODARD to reside in Dallas, Texas, and he has never heard JAMES had ever worked as a policeman.

Files of the Knoxville Office reflect JAMES WOODARD, FBI # 255 317 A, has been the subject of previous FBI investigation. An official of the U. S. Customs, Miami, Florida, stated WOODARD should be considered armed and dangerous as he carries a weapon and has a violent temper with drinking.

When interviewed by Special Agents of the Knoxville Office in September, 1963, WOODARD in a somewhat rambling and

Date December 5, 1963

DL 44-1639

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incoherent manner, alleged he had participated in an invasion of Cuba prior to the CASTRO regime; that he had participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion and has furnished ammunition and dynamite to both CASTRO and Cuban exile forces.

On October 8, 1963, WOODARD was questioned concerning certain dynamite found at his residence in South Dade County, Florida, which dynamite had been stolen from a construction company. He claimed such dynamite was stored at his residence by Cubans to be used by Cuban exile forces against the CASTRO regime.

ED ROUSE, 2111 Woodbine Avenue, advised he is the brother-in-law of JAMES WOODARD. He stated he last saw JAMES on the afternoon of November 25, 1963, at which time JAMES stated he was moving to Mascot, Tennessee, that date as he had a job in the mine. ROUSE stated he has no idea of JAMES' present whereabouts and stated that JAMES has told so many lies in the past that he was probably lying when he said he had a job at Mascot, Tennessee.

Mr. ROUSE stated he has been acquainted with his wife's sister, MARY THOMPSON, Kalamazoo, Michigan, for many years. He stated she often makes up stories and that he "Wouldn't believe her on a stack of Bibles".

Mr. ROUSE stated that JAMES WOODARD is a ne'er-do-well who constantly moves around the country and never lives any where for very long. He stated there was no way to tell where JAMES might have gone on November 25, 1963, but expressed the opinion that JAMES would probably contact some of his relatives in the near future for a handout.

On 12/4/63 at Knoxville, Tennessee File # 44-383  
by SA JACK K. MURPHREE /epm Date dictated 12/5/63

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## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 5, 1963

Mrs. ED (WILLA MAE) ROUSE, 2111 Woodbine Avenue, advised she is the sister of JAMES WOODARD and of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, Kalamazoo, Michigan. She stated she had last seen JAMES on the afternoon of November 25, 1963, at Knoxville, Tennessee, at which time he stated he was moving from Knoxville to Mascot, Tennessee, that day since he had a job in the mine at Mascot. Mrs. ROUSE stated that JAMES was prone to make up stories about almost anything and stated she had no information as to whether or not he actually had a job at Mascot. She stated none of JAMES' relatives at Knoxville had heard anything from him since November 25, 1963, when he moved from the furnished house he was renting at 5302 Marguerite, Knoxville, and stated she had no idea of his present whereabouts.

Mrs. ROUSE stated that her sister, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, Kalamazoo, Michigan, is, in her opinion, unreliable and is prone to make up stories. She stated she has felt for some years that Mrs. THOMPSON is in need of psychiatric treatment.

Mrs. ROUSE stated that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, JAMES watched television with her while the re-runs of the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were being shown. She stated that she knew JAMES had spent considerable time in Texas in the past so she asked him if he had ever met OSWALD or JACK RUBY and JAMES stated he had not met either of them. Mrs. ROUSE stated that JAMES likes to be the center of attention and stated she was convinced that if JAMES had ever met OSWALD or RUBY he would have claimed he had known them.

KX 89-27  
DL 89-43  
JKM/pjw

RE: JACK L. RUBY BEING IN ISLAMORADA, FLORIDA IN JUNE 1958

Mrs. MARY THOMPSON and her daughter DELORES THOMPSON, Kalamazoo, Michigan, stated they visited JAMES E. WOODARD, brother of Mrs. THOMPSON in Islamorada, Florida in June, 1958. While there they met an individual known as JACK who resembled press and television photographs of JACK L. RUBY. They advised this person allegedly had a trunk full of guns he was attempting to sell to Cubans. They advised this person's identity would be known to JAMES E. WOODARD.

During December, 1963 and January, 1964, the following persons were interviewed by Special Agents of the Knoxville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation relative to the whereabouts of JAMES E. WOODARD. These persons all advised they possessed no information as to the present whereabouts of WOODARD:

Mrs. CUBERT (NORA) VOILES, 2112 Needham Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee, sister of WOODARD;

Mr. ED ROUSE, 2111 Woodbine Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, brother-in-law of WOODARD;

Mrs. WILLA MAE ROUSE, 2111 Woodbine Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, sister of WOODARD;

Mrs. COBA KNIGHT, 2111 Woodbine Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, sister-in-law of WOODARD;

Mrs. EDITH KEY, 1545 Massachusetts Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, sister of WOODARD;

Mr. FRED G. WOODARD, 136 E. Scott Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee, brother of WOODARD;

Mrs. BOBBI STEVENS, 706 Hickory Street, Knoxville, Tennessee, girl friend of WOODARD;

Mr. J. D. WALLACE, Office Manager, Tennessee Department of Employment Security, Knoxville, Tennessee;

Mr. FRANK SHEARL, Sr., Chief Deputy Sheriff, Knox County Sheriff's Office, Knoxville, Tennessee.

On 12/4/63 at Knoxville, Tennessee File # 44-383  
by SA JACK K. MURPHREE /epm Date dictated 12/5/63

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Date 1/24/64

Mrs. W. R. SIMONS, 2701 Washington Boulevard, Venice, California, advised she is the former wife of JAMES WOODWARD, whose location is unknown to her. She said she has not seen her former husband in about four years. She last heard about one year ago that JAMES was in the San Antonio, Texas, area. This latter information was furnished to Mrs. SIMONS by her sister, WINIFRED STEWART, 1437 Santa Barbara Avenue, San Antonio. WINIFRED's former husband is CLAUDE L. STEWART, JR., who is employed at the Southern Pacific Credit Union, San Antonio. She stated that only if JAMES was in the San Antonio area would CLAUDE, or WINIFRED, possibly know of his location as he does not correspond with, or contact, any of his present or former family members.

Mrs. SIMONS stated that she and her former husband, JAMES, were at Islamorada, Florida, for approximately two months during the summer of 1958. She was introduced by JAMES to a JACK (last name unknown) and ISABELLE (last name unknown), best described only as friends of JAMES. She said she did not recall specifically where she was introduced to JACK and ISABELLE, or where they were residing at Islamorada. She said she did not recall any information while at Islamorada from JAMES or anyone else, concerning any guns, connection with Cubans, or that JACK (last name unknown) owned a bar in Dallas, Texas. She could only recall that JACK originally reportedly came from Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. SIMONS was exhibited photographs of JACK L. RUBY and she could not identify JACK as being identical to JACK (last name unknown) met at Islamorada. She described JACK, (last name unknown) as white, male, American, 45 in 1958, 6' 3", 185 to 190 pounds, medium build, black hair, black mustache. She described ISABELLE as a white female, in her early 40's in 1958, 5' 7", 160 pounds, heavy build, dark hair, turning grey.

Mrs. SIMONS said she had no indication or information she has ever met JACK RUBY. Concerning the possibility of her husband contacting her, she added she did not expect this to occur inasmuch as she caused a local warrant to be issued for JAMES in 1961 at Santa Monica, California, charging him with

LA 44-895

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failure to provide for their children. She described JAMES as a prevaricator and she doubted his veracity.

On 1/23/64 at Venice, California File # Los Angeles 44-895  
Dallas 44-1639  
 by SA STEVEN E. DUCKER:JM Date dictated 1/24/64

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of April 3, 1964, as it pertains to Robert Ray McKeown, I am enclosing a letterhead memorandum entitled "Robert Ray McKeown" dated April 17, 1964, which sets forth McKeown's connection with a neutrality and registration act investigation conducted by this Bureau and identifies his confederates.

The neutrality and registration act investigation related primarily to the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras, who, with a number of others including McKeown, was involved in a conspiracy to ship arms, munitions, and other war materials to Fidel Castro to assist him in his efforts to overthrow the Batista regime in Cuba. There are no references to Jack L. Ruby appearing in this investigation.

Other than McKeown's connection with the above matter and material previously furnished to you in connection with the case entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights" there is no other material in Bureau files concerning McKeown.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3066

Commission Exhibit No. 3066



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 17, 1964

ROBERT RAY MCKEOWN

Information concerning reported contact between Jack L. Ruby and Robert Ray McKeown was furnished the President's Commission on March 2, 1964, by report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas, Texas, dated February 18, 1964, entitled "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim." FBI files reveal no other contact or association of Ruby and McKeown.

FBI files reveal that McKeown was one of the subjects in an extensive investigation conducted by this Bureau since 1952 concerning the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras. This investigation involved neutrality matters and possible violation of the Registration Act. Prio, a former President of Cuba and supporter of Castro, was engaged with others, including McKeown, in attempting to assist Castro in his revolutionary action against the Batista regime in Cuba. McKeown is reported to know Prio and Castro personally.

A summary of McKeown's admitted participation in efforts to procure guns, ammunition and other war material for Castro's use prior to Castro's overthrow of the Batista regime is set forth in the above-mentioned report of Special Agent Clements and in an interview with McKeown which was conducted on January 24, 1964, and also included in this report.

Inasmuch as the investigation by the FBI did not develop violations within the jurisdiction of this Bureau by individuals involved in the smuggling activities on behalf of Castro, the information developed in our investigation was furnished to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. We subsequently received information that Agents of the

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3066—Continued

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, continued the investigation in this matter and charged various individuals, including McKeown, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. The defendants in this action were as follows:

Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, also known as Carlos Prio, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Jorge Enrique Sotus Romero, also known as Jorge Soto, Commander Jorge, S. Romero, age 24, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Orlando Garcia Vasquez, also known as Orlando Vasquez, F. Valdez, Ramos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Angel Banos, age unknown, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.

Robert R. McKeown, also known as Dick McKeown, Max, J. T. Brown, H. J. McAllister, age 47, male, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

Mario Silverio Villamia, also known as Frank Guzman, Frank George, John Jordan, R. Castillo, age 34, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States by naturalization.

Manuel Arques, also known as Manny, age 23, male resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of the United States.

Evelyn Eleanor Archer, also known as Mrs. Manuel Arques, Ruby, age 36, female, resident of Keyport, New Jersey, citizen of the United States.

Pedro Luis Chaviano Reyes, also known as Luis Chaviano, F. Castillo, Gilbert Pawtoja, age 44, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Abelardo Pujol Barrera, also known as Joe Sanco, Jose Sauco, Jose Alonzo, age 42, male, resident of Miami, Florida, citizen of Cuba.

Francisco Gonzales Obregon, also known as T. Gonzales, F. Gonzales, age 38, male, resident of Cerro, Cuba, citizen of Cuba.

Mrs. Ethel Jane McKeown, age unknown, female, resident of Galena Park, Texas, citizen of the United States.

Our investigation in this matter did not reveal any contact by Ruby with the individuals listed above.

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Date 12/2/63

On November 27, 1963, Corporal THEODORE LA ZAR, Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), Hollidaysburg, Pa., advised that at approximately 10:00 p.m. on November 27, 1963, ROBERT STEELE, 316 Brayton Avenue, Altoona, Pa., stopped at the PSP Barracks and advised that he was the brother of MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., and had the following information to offer concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY which he had received from her.

During the third week in October, 1963, Mrs. HOOVER, who lives in a second-story apartment, 105 S. Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., located three items in the dry leaves immediately below her upstairs room. This porch and Mrs. HOOVER's residence are located at the rear of a lot containing two homes. The home at the rear is occupied by Mrs. HOOVER and the home in the front of the lot, which was formerly occupied by Mrs. HOOVER, is known as 400 E. Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., and for the past two months has been occupied by Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Cuban refugee, who is presently teaching at the Morrison Cove Junior High School, Martinsburg.

These items consisted of an envelope used for tickets from the Seaboard Airline Railroad Company, Miami, Fla.; a used ticket which was enclosed therein indicating the holder had a coach reservation on the railroad, seat number 48, car number 3E, on a train leaving Miami, Fla., at 12:40 p.m. on September 25, 1963, and arriving in Washington, D.C., the following date. This ticket bore the number, D-214352. Also in the leaves was a throw-away advertisement, commonly used in advertising trailers, which was found by Mrs. HOOVER. Pencilled on the back of this throw-away, which contained no handwriting, were the following notations:

The upper left hand corner contained the name of a club, unrecalled by Mrs. HOOVER, and a six digit number thereunder which contained either an address or a telephone number.

PG 105-5070

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In the top middle of the page was the name, LEE OSWALD.

On the right top of the page was the word, RUBENSTEIN.

In the middle of the page were the words, "JACK RUBY."

On the bottom of the page, toward the center, were the words, Dallas, Texas."

STEELE advised that he was unable to evaluate the information furnished by his sister and suggested that she be contacted in this regard. Trooper LA ZAR advised that he immediately notified the FBI of the receipt of this information.

On 11/27/63 at Hollidaysburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emg Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067-Continued

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is estranged from her husband, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who now resides in a trailer court at 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, and that approximately three and one-half months ago she moved from their old residence, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, to the rear of that address where she is presently residing in a second-floor apartment over a business establishment which has her current address.

She stated that she and her husband have not reached a financial settlement and that they are partners in the ownership of a trailer business located at her husband's present residence, and also in the ownership of the property just described. She advised that in the latter part of September, 1963, her husband rented her former residence at the front of the property where she now resides, to Dr. JULIO FERNANDEZ, a Spanish teacher in the local junior high school and a Cuban refugee.

She stated that she had not heard Dr. FERNANDEZ, his wife, or any of their three children make any statement indicating that they are pro-Castro or anti-American but that she is not familiar with people of Cuban background and has become quite irritated by them because they burned trash in the back yard, which is almost immediately below her apartment, and because they parked their car at the side of their home rather than along the curb.

She stated that during the third week in October, 1963, she happened to be passing an area immediately below her upstairs porch and in a space approximately twenty feet from the place where the FERNANDEZ family was burning trash a day or two before, she noted several items in the leaves. One of these items was a trailer advertisement throw-away which she believed was for a "Ken-Crest" trailer manufactured somewhere in the State of Kentucky--a trailer that was totally unfamiliar to her, despite the fact that she has been engaged in the trailer business.

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On the back of this advertisement, which contained no printed material, were notations in pencil, and in a fine, feminine handwriting. Mrs. HOOVER explained that she was immediately interested in these notations because she felt they either came from the FERNANDEZ family or possibly were notations made by one of her husband's many girl friends and were discarded by the FERNANDEZ family when they were cleaning her former residence. She stated that she was immediately attracted to the middle name written on this advertisement which was that of JACK RUBY because she was thinking in the terms of a woman having this last name as her first name. Another inspection of the back of the paper disclosed the name of an unrecalled night club with its telephone number in the upper left hand corner of the paper; the name LEE OSWALD in the top center; the name RUBENSTEIN at the right top; and the address Dallas, Texas, toward the bottom and middle of the page.

Mrs. HOOVER explained that beside this advertisement in the leaves was an envelope from the Seaboard Airlines containing a used ticket for a coach reservation from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., on September 25, 1963. She made these last two items available to the FBI, but stated that although she had looked through all her paper, she was unable to locate the trailer advertisement, which she remembered keeping, and which she did try to locate.

Mrs. HOOVER stated she had not thought about any of these items from the time they were discovered until the assassination of President KENNEDY and the death of the accused assassin, LEE OSWALD. From the hearing of OSWALD's death at the hands of JACK RUBINSTEIN, she recalled finding the advertisement and the ticket; started a search for them; but was only able to locate the ticket and its envelope. She stated she felt that the information which she had found might be of great importance in unraveling the assassination of President KENNEDY and as she did not know what to do with the information advised her brother, ROBERT STEELE, who stated he would notify the State Police at Hollidaysburg.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070  
by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emj -8- Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
INTERVIEW REPORT1Date 12/2/63

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Mrs. HOOVER advised that although she could not locate the advertisement she was certain she had shown it to her daughter, MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., and that her daughter, a married woman with one child, would recall the incident.

MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she had been unable to locate the trailer advertisement which contained the names of LEE OSWALD and JACK RUBY nor had she been able to recall any further information concerning this paper which might be of assistance to investigating officers. She continued to maintain that the paper contained the handwriting which she had previously described.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067—Continued

Interview with \_\_\_\_\_ File # Pittsburgh 105-5070  
 on 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. -11- Date dictated 12/2/63  
 by Special Agent S J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN:njv

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067—Continued

1

Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that she is the daughter of Mrs. MARGARET KATHRYN HOOVER, 105 South Walnut St., and that her mother is estranged from her father, JESSE ELVIN HOOVER, who lives in a trailer adjacent to hers (Mrs. KAUFFMAN's).

She stated that about the middle of October, 1963, her mother was extremely upset over the separation from her husband, which had been occasioned by a long series of affairs with other women on the part of Mr. HOOVER, and in this regard had shown her some items which she had found in the leaves beneath her second-story porch and which she first had felt related to her husband's various activities but later felt were connected with the family of Dr. FERNANDEZ who now resides at the old family homestead.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the items found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) during the third week in October, 1963, were a used railroad ticket from Miami, Fla., to Washington, D.C., and the envelope which had contained same and an advertisement for a trailer made in some unrecalled state in the South which contained a drawn picture of the trailer and advertising information on one side and pencil handwriting on the blank surface of the other side.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated to the best of her recollection the pencil handwriting had the name of a club on the upper left corner of the page which she recalled as the Silver Bell or the Silver Slipper and a six digit telephone number underneath. In the top middle of the page was the name LEE OSWALD and at the top right the name RUBENSTEIN. In the middle of the page was the name JACK RUBY and at the bottom Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that her mother has been rather upset recently and that she did not place any particular significance on this discovery and did not recall it again until her mother called her to tell her

PO 105-5070

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that OSWALD, accused assassin of President KENNEDY, had been shot by JACK RUBY. At this time, she stated she recalled seeing the trailer advertisement which her mother had found together with the handwriting thereon, and she felt it might be of significance in regard to the assassination.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated she had absolutely no idea how the items found by her mother reached the location where they were found, and that she did not particularly attribute them to Dr. FERNANDEZ or any member of his family.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

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by SA J. EDWARD KERN/emq -12- Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/2/63

GERALD KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that he is the husband of MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN and that he has been very much concerned about the investigation being conducted by the FBI concerning the paper found by his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARGARET KATHRIN HOOVER, and the corroboration by his wife of the finding of this paper. In this regard, he advised that his mother-in-law has been under severe mental stress for many years because of difficulties with her husband; that recently, they had separated and are attempting to secure a divorce; and that his mother-in-law, who is 61 years of age, has been so upset by this strain that he and members of his family feel that she now has a slight mental condition and is not responsible in many areas of her thinking. He advised that his wife is almost totally dominated by her mother; that his wife is highly nervous and has been taking tranquilizers for some time; and that every contact with her mother agitates her condition unfavorably. He stated that for this reason, he has requested his wife to stay away from her mother as much as possible and that not only his wife, but other members of her family refrain from contacting Mrs. HOOVER because she invariably causes trouble among the relationship.

Mr. KAUFFMAN advised that after he had heard that his wife had confirmed information concerning a paper found by her mother allegedly containing the names JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD, he talked to her at considerable length and learned that she was so confused by the matter that she could hardly corroborate information furnished by her mother and in fact, was probably confirming the information only to pacify her mother.

Mr. KAUFFMAN stated that he was certain his wife, if re-interviewed, could clarify the situation and more accurately describe what she had or had not seen on the paper exhibited to her by her mother, now that she had given it more thought.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

SAS J. EDWARD KERN and  
by RICHARD W. RANDELMAN:njv

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Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 12/2/63

Mrs. MARGARET KAY KAUFFMAN, 600 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., advised that since she was first interviewed she had given considerable thought to the paper exhibited to her by her mother during the third week in October, 1963, and is certain this paper had nothing to do with the assassination of the President. She stated that both she and her mother have been in a highly nervous state since the separation of her parents; that both have been under a doctor's care; and that she is prone to agree with her mother on any statement which her mother makes, simply to avoid a scene.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had spent a great deal of time, since last interviewed by the FBI, in endeavoring to recall the back of the trailer advertisement her mother had shown to her during her third week in October, 1963, and that she now believed the only thing written there was the name, JACK RUBY, and Dallas, Texas. She stated she was certain the name, LEE OSWALD, was not on this paper; that the name, RUBENSTEIN, was not on this paper; and that there was some doubt in her mind as to whether or not JACK RUBY's name had been written on the paper; although she was inclined to think it might have been there.

Mrs. KAUFFMAN stated that she had no reason to believe anyone in Martinsburg, Pa., was in any way connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY and in particular, she did not believe that the paper found by her mother and exhibited to her (Mrs. KAUFFMAN) almost two months ago, had any bearing on the matter. She stated that her mother was extremely prone to save any and all papers she found and that she felt if the paper actually contained the name her mother said it contained, she would have been able to produce it.

On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070

SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD W. RANDELMAN:njv  
by SAS J. EDWARD KERN and RICHARD W. RANDELMAN:njv

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Date dictated 12/2/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067-Continued

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JEK:njv  
(1)

On November 2, 1963, SA RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN discussed the violation, Section 1001, Title 18, U. S. Code, possibly perpetrated Mrs. HOOVER and Mrs. KAUFFMAN, with Assistant U. S. Attorney ROBERT T. TUCKER who advised he would decline prosecution under this section and title due to the emotional instability of the persons involved.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

1

Date 12/2/63

Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, 400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa., was advised that he did not have to make any statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in court; and that he was entitled to the advice of his attorney if he so desired.

In response, Dr. FERNANDEZ stated he would be most willing to orally discuss any of his affairs or actions with the FBI and felt that he had absolutely nothing to hide as he was very much pro-American and anti-Castro as were all members of his family. In this regard, he explained that prior to Castro taking over the government in Cuba, there had been many oppressions by the former dictator, BATISTA, and that there had been considerable controversy among his family as to whether BATISTA should be supported by them, particularly as he (FERNANDEZ) was the owner and editor of a number of magazines and newspapers in Cuba including the weekly magazine, "La Nacion," the daily paper, "Diario de Las Villas," and the daily paper, "La Racion."

He noted that his brother-in-law, ANTONIO LARRAZ, was the Captain of Police for BATISTA and that his sister-in-law, AURORA FERNANDEZ, was the mayor of a small interior town in Cuba under the BATISTA regime. He stated that he and his wife and approximately 99 per cent of the people in Cuba immediately before the fall of the BATISTA regime felt that anyone was to be preferred to BATISTA and hence they were pro-Castro. He compared the situation in Cuba at this period in its history to that of the early HITLER era in Germany when HITLER was approved by almost all the population because of his many needed reforms.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that after CASTRO took over, he and his wife supported CASTRO in their papers in accordance with their thinking previously outlined. As time progressed, CASTRO's reforms became more and more oppressive, and it was not unusual for people of property to be awakened by a group of soldiers in the early hours of the morning, removed from their homes, and everything taken from them. He stated that it was this sort of action which made him and his wife feel it was essential

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On 11/28/63 at Martinsburg, Pa. File # Pittsburgh 105-5070  
by SAs J. EDWARD KERN; RICHARD N. RANDLEMAN/ Date dictated 12/2/63  
enc

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

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2

to leave Cuba and that they made arrangements for this departure in 1960.

He stated that he had only a tourist's visa in the United States at the present time but that his wife and children had left Cuba, gone to Jamaica, and had entered the United States in 1961 with a resident visa. In this regard, he noted that, following his departure from Cuba, all of his worldly possessions, including the weekly magazine previously mentioned, which was published in Havana, and the daily paper, "Diario de las Villas," which was published in Santa Clara, and his 7,000 volume personal library were lost.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that upon his entry into the United States both he and his wife endeavored to find employment as they wished to build a new life in the United States and not be dependent upon public funds. He stated that his wife was more successful than he in this regard and that she was employed at a Cuban refugee center in Miami, Fla., from approximately July 1, 1961, to June 1, 1962, when she went to work for the Catholic Welfare in Miami, where she stayed until October 15, 1963. He stated she had resigned from the latter job to join him in Martinsburg, Pa., where he secured a position of Spanish teacher in the Martinsburg Cove Junior High School on September 10, 1963.

Dr. FERNANDEZ stated that he has not been in any way connected with CASTRO or his government nor has any member of his family except as described above; that he would know of no one who might indicate he had such leanings; and that he had no close relatives residing in the United States.

He stated his wife has a brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. ANTONIO LARRAZ, residing at 2311 South West 15th Street, Miami, Fla.; a brother, JOSE LARRAZ, 2443 South West 16th Terrace, Tampa, Fla.; a niece, AURORA LAONZO, 6825 South West 80th Street, Miami, Fla., and that this latter niece is married to one SERGIO FERNANDEZ.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

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The railroad ticket on the Seaboard Airlines found by Mrs. HOOVER was exhibited to Dr. FERNANDEZ, and he stated that this was the coupon used by his 19 year old son, JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., who is now residing with him in Martinsburg, when the young man made the trip from Miami, Fla., northward. He stated that he had absolutely no knowledge of the trailer advertisement found in his back yard, underneath the upstairs porch of Mrs. HOOVER; that he had never been to Dallas, Texas, nor had any member of his family; that aside from current television and radio broadcasts and newspaper articles he had no knowledge of LEE OSWALD or JACK RUBY (RUBINSTEIN); and that he had no connection with the "Fair Play for Cuba" organization or any other organization of this type.

Dr. FERNANDEZ expressed great sympathy for the American people in their loss of President KENNEDY and stated he would be most willing to furnish any information in his possession concerning this incident or anything which might relate to it but that he had no information in this regard.

Dr. FERNANDEZ, by way of explaining his background, made available to the FBI a list of his educational activities, academic background, and experience which is being maintained in the files of the Pittsburgh Office and which in substance discloses that he received his doctorate in political and economic science from the University of Havana and that he has also studied in Spain and France; that he has edited and founded about ten newspapers and periodicals in Cuba and the United States--the one in the United States being the "Alma Mater" in Tampa, Fla.; in 1933, and that he has a number of publications to his credit in Cuba.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

Date 12/4/63

The following description of Dr. FERNANDEZ was obtained from interrogation and observation:

Name	Dr. JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ
Address	400 East Allegheny St., Martinsburg, Pa.
Born	January 3, 1909 Havana, Cuba
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nat.	Cuban
Height	5' 8"
Weight	180 lbs.
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Black, mixed with gray, curly
Peculiarities	Has difficulty with English language and speaks with Spanish accent
Occupation	Spanish teacher
Marital Status	Married
Arrest record	None admitted
Immediate relatives	Wife--EMMA LARRAZ FERNANDEZ, aka, NENA FERNANDEZ Children--JULIO CESAR FERNANDEZ, JR., age 19 Daughter: WALKYRIA, age, 16 Son: ALEXIS, age 9

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3067--Continued

(1)

Upon her specific request, Mrs. MARIE STEPHENS, 568 Hedden Avenue, Akron, Ohio, was interviewed at her residence by SA RICHARD G. PETERSON.

She stated at approximately 7:30 P.M., November 28, 1963, she got off the bus at the intersection of Main and Market Streets, Akron, Ohio, directly in front of the Portage Hotel. She advised she observed two "Cuban males" standing along the curb by a "late 1964 Buick." When asked why she was sure it was a "late 1964," Mrs. STEPHENS replied, "Because it had new white wall tires and an Ohio license, number unknown."

As she was passing by these two individuals, Mrs. STEPHENS claimed she heard the one man say to his companion, "RUBY fouled things up. We'll pick up BUDIE in Chicago, head for Dallas and meet CLARA at the club. We've got to do away with RUBY 'cause he fouled things up. When we get back to Cuba, CASTRO will give us a medal."

Mrs. STEPHENS described these two men as both being about 5' 6" to 5' 8" tall, medium build, dark complexions, black hair with high pompadour in front, both dressed in dark trousers, zipper type jackets with red and yellow plaid shirts. She did not hear them mention the name of the club they were to go to in Dallas but did hear them say "CLARA" was a stripteaser and also heard them refer to her by her Spanish name, "CLARISA."

Mrs. STEPHENS also claimed that just after the assassination of President KENNEDY, she called FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., and warned them, "If LEE OSWALD was not guarded very closely he would be killed." She said that at the time she called she gave the FBI the descriptions of the above mentioned two "Cubans," however, she was unable to give a logical explanation of where she observed these two individuals prior to the evening of November 28, 1963.

On 11/28/63 at Akron, Ohio File # Cleveland 44-265

by SA RICHARD G. PETERSON/mte Date dictated 11/4/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3068



CV 44-265  
(2)

Mrs. STEPHENS further claims she is the individual who tipped off the "head of the FBI, Washington, D. C. " in the early 1950's, that an attempt was going to be made by Puerto Ricans to assassinate former President HARRY S. TRUMAN while he was temporarily living at Blair House, Washington, D. C. She said she is the individual who is responsible for Mr. TRUMAN not being killed at that time. Mrs. STEPHENS added that her name is on file with FBI headquarters for furnishing this information.

When questioned as to how she knew the two unknown males she observed were Cubans, Mrs. STEPHENS replied, "Cubans look more starved than Puerto Ricans."

Concerning her own background, Mrs. STEPHENS advised she is 66 years of age, a widow, and lives alone at 568 Hedden Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

CV 44-265

On November 29, 1963, efforts to locate Mr. W. F. HICKMAN, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, 500 S. Main Street, Akron, Ohio, former place of employment of MARIE STEPHENS, determined Mr. HICKMAN not available.

On December 2, 1963, Mr. W. F. HICKMAN, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, advised SA RICHARD C. PETERSON that MARIE STEPHENS was employed by B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company from April 5, 1927, to May 31, 1962, the effective date of her retirement. She was born May 15, 1897, and currently resides at 568 Hedden Avenue, Akron, Ohio. He suggested that Mr. WALTER WELDEN and Mr. THOMAS J. JENKINS, both of Department 7500, be contacted for additional information regarding Mrs. STEPHENS.

On December 2, 1963, Mr. WALTER WELDEN, B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, advised he knew MARIE STEPHENS for several years prior to her retirement. He described her as a very odd person and on several occasions doubted her mental stability. He said she is a very "frighty" individual, "you can never tell what she will do from one minute to the next nor what she will say." He advised he recalled one time she went out to buy a new car without knowing how to drive. When the salesman took her out for a demonstration ride, she got behind the wheel and proceeded to run into a pole, wrecking the car. He stated she later unsuccessfully tried to sue the automobile agency.

On December 2, 1963, Mr. THOMAS J. JENKINS, 759 Betts Avenue, Akron, Ohio, retired employee of B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, advised that MARIE STEPHENS worked directly under him for several years. He stated that towards the end of her employment she began to act very strange and made "weird" statements. As an example, he recalled when Mrs. STEPHENS' dog died she had a regular funeral for it and called a florist and ordered flowers in the names of some of her friends. These friends were then billed for the flowers without their knowledge. Mr. JENKINS also recalled that Mrs. STEPHENS' husband CHARLES, now deceased, moved to Las Vegas for his health not too long before his death. Mrs. STEPHENS used to tell Mr. JENKINS when she came to work in the morning that she received telephone calls from "eagles" informing

CV 44-265

her that her husband was running around with other women and that he was going to die. She also told JENKINS that she did not believe this, as she did not think eagles made telephone calls.

In conclusion, Mr. JENKINS advised that based on his association with MARIE STEPHENS he considers her a very unstable person, strongly inclined to imagine things, and he would not believe anything she said.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN  
Chief of Counsel

EARL WARREN, Chief Justice  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Chairman  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, Member  
HALE BOGGS, Member  
GERALD R. FORD, Member  
JOHN J. MCCLOY, Member  
ALLAN W. DULLES, Member

## MEMORANDUM

September 23, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

FROM: Burt W. Griffin, Jr.

RE: Telephone conversations, September 22, 1964 concerning  
Jack Ruby's relationship with Russell D. Mathews.

Between 11:00 and 12:00 p.m., I placed long distance telephone calls to George Senator in New York City and to Ralph Paul and Eva Grant in Dallas, Texas for the purpose of ascertaining what connection, if any, Jack Ruby had with Russell D. Mathews and Elizabeth Ann Mathews.

Neither Mr. Senator, Mr. Paul nor Mrs. Grant were familiar with the names of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and knew of no connection Jack Ruby had with Mr. Mathews or with persons at Shreveport, Louisiana, other than night club owners.

I asked Mrs. Grant specifically what information she had concerning the possible sale of jeeps to Cuba. She explained that she had heard about this venture in the spring or summer of 1959 or 1960. She said that she had been present during a conversation with her brother, although, it was not clear if anyone else was present. According to Mrs. Grant, her brother was contacted by a person who owned eight jeeps and wished to locate a buyer. She said her brother saw this as an opportunity to act as a broker, just as one might be a broker for any conventional item of merchandise. She also was not sure where the prospective buyer or seller were located, although when I mentioned Houston to her, she indicated that there was someone in Houston connected with the transaction. She indicated, although her answers were not specific, that the prospective sale was never completed. She also said that she never considered the prospective sale worthwhile since it was her understanding that Cuba was getting all the jeeps it needed from the United States and would not have any use for eight jeeps. She also was unable to give any specific information about the jeeps although she speculated that they were broken down jeeps left over from World War II.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3068—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3069

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION  
ON THE  
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN  
General Counsel

EARL WARREN,  
Chairman  
RICHARD S. BUSHNELL  
JOHN STEWART COOPER  
HALE BOGGS  
GERALD R. FORD  
JOHN J. MCCLOY  
ALLEN W. DULLES

MEMORANDUM

September 23, 1964

TO: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel

FROM: Burt W. Griffin

RE: Telephone conversation with Andrew Armstrong, Jr.

At approximately 2:45 p.m. today I spoke by telephone with Andrew Armstrong Jr. in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Armstrong stated that he did not know and had never heard of Russell D. Mathews or Elizabeth Ann Mathews and he knew of no connection between those persons and Jack Ruby.

*Burt W. Griffin*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3069—Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 27, 1963

1

JOHN W. MASHEK, Washington Correspondent for the Dallas Morning News (Dallas, Texas), 620 Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW, Washington, D. C., stated that he had been interested in trying to find out if there was any possible connection between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or JACK RUBY and gambling and racketeering activities. MASHEK stated that any information he had in this regard was hearsay, based on either information in the various news media or rumor.

MASHEK stated the person who would be best able to furnish information concerning JACK RUBY would be TONY ZOPPT, Amusement Editor, Dallas Morning News.

MASHEK said he had heard on the news, what he considers at present to be a rumor, of OSWALD having been in Mexico in the latter part of September, 1963, about the time President KENNEDY made a trip there. MASHEK stated he was trying to locate the file references in his office to ascertain the dates of the visit.

MASHEK said he had heard or read something about JACK RUBY or RUBY's brother having made trips to Chicago, but this was rumor as far as MASHEK is concerned, and he could not furnish any factual information in this regard.

MASHEK said in conversations with newsmen he had heard what he considered at the moment to be a "wild rumor," mentioned by a Chicago Daily News man who was working in Dallas at the office of the Dallas Morning News, to the effect that a payoff was made to OSWALD or RUBY in Chicago, two weeks before the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. MASHEK said the rumor or information supposedly stemmed from an informant in Chicago, who reportedly told the Federal and Police Reporter for the Chicago Daily News about it.

MASHEK said he could not recall the name of the Chicago Daily News reporter in Dallas who had mentioned this alleged "payoff," but he had the name written down at home. He said he would find out the name and advise interviewing Agents of same.

on 11/25/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520  
DL 44-1639  
DL 89-23

by Special Agents ELMER L. TODD & ROBERT F. MILNE, II Date dictated 11/27/63  
REMFALB:eah 253

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3070

November 27, 1963  
Date

JOHN W. MASHEK, Washington Correspondent for the Dallas Morning News (Dallas, Texas), 600 Albee Building, 1426 G Street NW, Washington, D. C., advised he had not yet located the name of the Chicago Daily News reporter who had been in Dallas, to whom MASHEK had previously referred in an interview on November 25, 1963. MASHEK said the name was in his voluminous notes at his home, and he would try to locate it and advise.

MASHEK stated that he wished to be entirely cooperative and to furnish all information he could in this case. He stated he would not want to cause any recriminations against newsmen whose names he mentioned or to whom he referred, who were only doing their job in running down news leads. Accordingly, he requested that no specific reference be made to such individuals in any investigation which might be conducted based on information which he furnished.

MASHEK advised that MIKE QUINN, who works on the City Desk of the Dallas Morning News, was in Dallas, Texas, on Friday. QUINN came to Washington, D. C., Saturday night and on Sunday mentioned to MASHEK something which QUINN had heard in Dallas. This was something to the effect that there had been a payoff on the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MASHEK stated that he called the Department of Justice on Sunday afternoon, November 24, 1963, and talked to Assistant Attorney General HERBERT MILLER to charge of the Criminal Division, and to JACK ROSENTHAL, and told them about the rumor he had heard.

MASHEK stated that he telephonically contacted the City Editor of the Dallas Morning News in Dallas, Texas, who told him they were running down a rumor which had been heard from a Chicago Daily News man working in Dallas, Texas, according to which there had been a payoff in Chicago in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MASHEK stated that he had no information as to the amount of this rumored payoff, who supposedly made it or who received it.

MASHEK said he had assumed the supposed payoff would have been made to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, but upon reflection, he thinks the rumor would have referred to OSWALD at the time because RUBY was not publicly connected with the assassination until midday Sunday.

MASHEK stated he had no factual information whatsoever in connection with this rumor. He stated he would advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation if any factual information in this regard should come to his attention.

on 11/27/63 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520  
DL 44-1639  
DL 89-43  
by Special Agent ROBERT F. MILNE, II Date dictated 11/27/63  
RFM:lin:eah 254

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JACK WILLNER, reporter, "Chicago Daily News", was contacted by Assistant Special Agent in Charge WILLIAM B. WELTE. WILLNER admitted that he was source of rumor which got around wherein a payoff was allegedly made to OSWALD and/or RUBY in Chicago in connection with assassination of President KENNEDY. WILLNER advised that no one person was source of this information. After the assassination of President KENNEDY, a number of people, including patrolmen on Chicago Police Department, contacted him with tidbits of information and ideas. He stated he received information that there had been a Cuban committee that had been active in Chicago and one individual, whose identity he cannot recall, suggested to him that perhaps the Cuban committee had been behind the assassination.

According to WILLNER, as a result of all the information he had gleaned concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, he concluded there was a good possibility there had been money paid to OSWALD or RUBY to provide for the assassination. He did not have any facts to back this up and he passed this analysis of his own to HANSEN, "Chicago Daily News" reporter covering the Dallas story, to see if he could secure any corroboration of the theory that there had been a payoff in Chicago.

WILLNER stated he was unable to get any corroboration of his theory and therefore did not print this story. He stated he still feels, although he does not have facts to back it up, that there could very likely have been such as he does not believe that either OSWALD or RUBY acted spontaneously on their own. He stated he had secured anything to corroborate this theory of his he would have published it in the paper. He could not give the identity of any person who suggested this theory to him and feels that this conclusion was arrived at by him as a result of all of the information reaching him.

on 11/30/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # DL 89-43  
DL 44-1639  
CH 44-645  
by Special Agent ASAC WILLIAM B. WELTE/jn Date dictated 12/2/63

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Date November 23, 1963

ALBERT G. BOGARD, salesman, Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, 118 East Commerce, telephone RI 8-0611, residence 304 Brighton, telephone WH 6-1689, advised as follows:

At about 3:00 to 4:00 p.m., Saturday, November 9, 1963, a young man came to the automobile showroom walking and alone, stating he was interested in a car. BOGARD said he introduced himself and asked the prospective customer his name about twice before the individual gave his name as LEE OSWALD. BOGARD said he seemed to recall OSWALD said he had previously looked at Rambler and Plymouth automobiles, although he could not be certain.

He said he showed OSWALD "every car in the showroom and on the lot," following which he took OSWALD back inside in an effort to "close" with him. At this time OSWALD said he had no money but that he would have money in a couple or three weeks. BOGARD said he suggested a down payment and tried to find out where OSWALD intended his money would come from. OSWALD replied, "I've got it coming." He was particularly interested in a two door Mercury hardtop which sells for about \$3,000.00. OSWALD asked for a demonstration ride.

BOGARD said he and OSWALD got in a demonstration car, with OSWALD driving, that OSWALD drove to Industrial Boulevard, south on Industrial about two or three blocks, and made a U-turn, proceeding north on Industrial and thence to Stemmons Freeway. He drove out Stemmons at a rapid rate of speed, 75-85 miles per hour, to the Inwood Road exit to the right, back to the left under the Freeway, and again to the left and onto the Freeway, where he proceeded in a southeasterly direction. OSWALD continued on Stemmons Freeway to R. L. Thornton Freeway, turned to the right at the Colorado Avenue exit, made a left back under the Freeway, and thence back up on the Freeway, and proceeded in a northwesterly direction. At a point where OSWALD had a choice of continuing on the Freeway which would mean bearing to the left, he started to go straight northward on Cadiz Street. BOGARD called his attention

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DL 89-43

to the fact the car had little gasoline in it, whereupon OSWALD turned back onto Industrial and thence to the automobile concern.

BOGARD said he again approached OSWALD on the proposition of a down payment, stating he could proceed with a credit check. OSWALD declined, stating he would pay cash. He would not give his address but said he lived in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He said as he recalled, OSWALD wore no coat or tie and was believed dressed in a "sweat shirt," was bareheaded, and did not look like a \$3,000.00 car man. BOGARD said he wrote OSWALD's name "LEE OSWALD" on the reverse side of one of his, BOGARD's, business cards.

He related that on November 22, 1963, he heard the name of OSWALD on a radio newscast and recognized the name as that of his prospective customer. He said he remarked on this to others and pulled a number of cards out of his pocket, selected the card with OSWALD's name on it, and threw it in the waste paper basket. He said he saw OSWALD's picture on television, and confirmed that this was the same individual who had come to his place of business on November 9, 1963, but who had never returned to his knowledge.

He stated OSWALD did not enter into any conversation except as to the car, and he observed no unusual actions. BOGARD remarked that he has been in Dallas for a short time only and that OSWALD appeared much more familiar with the streets than is he, BOGARD. Agents requested BOGARD to travel the same route that OSWALD had driven. Agents observed this route carried BOGARD and OSWALD on Stemmons Expressway on a portion of the route traveled by President KENNEDY's motorcade on November 22, 1963, and that the site of the proposed luncheon for Mr. KENNEDY was on this route. A total distance of some 13 miles was traveled. It was observed that the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building is within sight of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury showroom, perhaps three-fourths mile distant. Upon return to the motor company, agents asked BOGARD to attempt to locate his business card on which he said he had written the name of OSWALD. He stated trash had been picked up by the janitor and placed in a large receptacle to the rear of the building, somewhat inaccessible for a thorough search. He did not locate the card.

on 11/23/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agents HANNING C. CLEMMENS and  
HARPER C. de BRUYNE/gm Date dictated 11/23/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3071—Continued

MATERIAL NEEDED FROM SHOWING HELD ON AUGUST 3, 1964

REEL 13 KRLD Sunday, November 24 Approximately 11:00 a.m.

One of the newsmen at the beginning of this reel seems to fit the description given by Richey, Walker and Smith of the man who came up to the TV mobile unit asking about the time of transfer and whom they later identify as Ruby. In the film the man seems to be a reporter since he is holding a book. A check should be made to determine who he is and perhaps even Richey, Walker and Smith should be confronted with his picture to determine if they can identify this obvious newsmen as the man they possibly erroneously identified as Ruby.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE ---> Ask Batchelor what he did after he left the armed truck. Also what he was looking for in there. What seemed to be the difficulty?

\*\*\*\*\*

Harrison turns around 30 seconds after the car passes and looks up the Main Street Ramp. Mr. Hubert timed on his watch from the time the rear of the car passed in front of the camera until the time of the shooting was precisely 55 seconds. In other words, Harrison looked up the Main Street ramp 25 seconds before the shooting.

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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3072

KRLD-TV Reel 13 :00-15:15 Sunday, November 24, approximately 11 a.m.

At the beginning of this reel one of the newsmen seems to fit the description given by Richey, Walker and Smith, of the man who came to the TV mobile unit asking about the time of transfer and whom they later identify as Ruby.

Please get a film clip and still of this man who appears to be a reporter since he is holding a book.

KRLD-TV Reel 10 19:35-

Transcribe Curry's statement that he was not worried about Oswald's safety.

Also, it was the customary thing to do--transferring him to county jail.

KRLD-TV Reel 15 (About 5½ minutes into the film)

Announcer states that Decker will transfer Oswald.

In an interview with Curry, he says he is using an armored car.

KRLD-TV Reel 54 Midnight press conference in Assembly Room

Get still shots of Oswald.

KRLD-TV Reel 57 After first 7 seconds of film

Shots of Officer Harrison turning to look up the Main Street Ramp.

About 30 seconds later the shooting occurs. A few shots just before shooting showing (1) Oswald's face and (2) Ruby in crowd and moving out.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3072--Continued



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About 32 - 37 seconds on film, shots of Officer Dean coming off Main Street Ramp and jumping onto the pile and then retreating towards Main Street again.

KRLD-TV Reel 59

Head shot of Ruby just before shooting. Also, same pictures of Dean.

WFAA-TV PKT-8 About 6:35

Interview with Curry in which he says he is going to leave the transfer up to Sheriff Decker.

WFAA-TV PKT-10 (9 minutes approximately)

Bill Lord states the arrival of the armored car will be the cue for Oswald to be moved.

WFAA-TV PKT-14 45:45-

Interview with Curry in which he states the number of news people who were around makes the investigation more difficult.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3072—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3072—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 3073

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In connection with the availability of the pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" in the Laredo area on September 26, 1963, a confidential source abroad has reaffirmed the information obtained from Juan Miranda as set forth on page three of our memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case dated September 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

In this connection, our source advised that Rosa Maria Pereda, assistant to the editor of the pamphlet, and Manuel Velez, shop foreman at Editorial Cultura, the firm printing the pamphlet, confirmed that the publication is printed each week on the Thursday immediately preceding the initial date of the publication and that it is mailed on the day it is printed with the hope that it arrives at its principal destination by the following Saturday.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.  
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

On August 27, 1964, MARINA OSWALD made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following items:

- (1) A section of a bus ticket for Transportes del Norte Bus Company for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, bearing No. 13688. A block stamp on the back of the ticket section reflects the following data: "Transportes del Norte, Sat. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon." MARINA OSWALD stated that she had found the above-described ticket section inside a paperback pamphlet entitled "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA" (tourist guide book).
- (2) A paperback pamphlet entitled "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA" for the week September 28 - October 4, 1963, which contains material in both the English and the Spanish languages. MARINA OSWALD identified handwriting which appeared in the pamphlet in the English and the Russian languages as being the handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
- (3) A guide map of Mexico City, which folds to pocket size and is published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F. This includes a map of the entire city, an enlarged map of the downtown area of Mexico City, an index of streets, and an index of points of interest, and contains ink markings and check marks as follows:  
  
On the index of points of interest, check marks appeared opposite the National Palace, the National Tourist Department, the National History Museum, the Anthropology Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Olimpia Theater, the Fronton (Jai Alai) Mexico, the Alameda Central Park, and Constitution Square.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073—Continued

On the downtown area map, there appears an inked tracing which begins at the corner of Insurgentes Norte along Puente de Alvarado, turns north at Buenavista street, east at Ferrocarrileros street, and continues until the latter becomes Mina street, terminating at the point where the latter intersects Zarco street. In the same area, a heavy ink mark is placed in the center of an area bound by Bernal Diaz, Ferrocarrileros, Buenavista and Puente de Alvarado streets. In the H-3 area of the above map, the Palace of Fine Arts and the "Coliseo Arena" (Sports Arena) are encircled in ink, and a small inked arrow pointing north appears on Dr. Jimenez street at the intersection of Dr. Jose Torres and Dr. Olvera streets.

On the main, larger map, inked circles appear at the following localities: At the intersection of Juanacatlan, Chicotepec and Jalisco streets; at the corner of Fernando and Tula streets; a larger circle with a large ink dot or marking in the center is noted in the area of Bernardino de Sahagun street in the area bordered by Buenavista, Ribera San Cosme, Diaz Bernal and Ponciano Arriaga streets.

#### INFORMATION CONCERNING BUS TICKET SECTION

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad:

On September 3, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte Bus Company, Insurgentes Sur 137, advised that tickets of that company for travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, are printed in three sections which are detachable from each other and from a stub which remains in a bound, numbered book of tickets resembling a checkbook in its general appearance. Different colors are used for tickets to different destinations served by the company, and the Mexico, D. F. - Laredo tickets are pink in color. The stub and the three detachable sections of the ticket bear the same serial number, and it is an optional practice for the ticket salesman to place an identification and date stamp on the back of all three sections of the ticket at the time they are delivered to the purchaser. The ticket

sections are separated by perforations which permit the bus operator to detach the outer section at the time the traveler boards the bus at Mexico City. The second section is detached by the driver at the time of boarding at Monterrey for the last phase of travel to Laredo, and the main section of the ticket remains in the possession of the traveler as a receipt and evidence of entitlement to the transportation.

MEDINA stated that the ticket section found by Mrs. OSWALD as described above, being numbered 13688, is definitely a portion of the ticket which was sold on the basis of a Transportes Chihuahenses Travel Agency purchase order presented by an individual who was identified on that purchase order as H. O. LEE and was assigned seat No. 12 for travel on October 2, 1963.

#### INQUIRY CONCERNING "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA"

On September 9, 1964, JUAN MIRANDA, Ramon Alcazar No. 6, Mexico, D. F., advised that he is the distribution manager of the publication, "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA." He described this publication as a weekly tourist pamphlet in English and Spanish of approximately 80 pages, which is published weekly at the above address and is distributed widely throughout Mexico, principally in areas frequented by tourists. It is also sent to Mexican Consulates, Mexican tourist bureaus, and airline offices in the United States and other countries. MIRANDA related that much of the information in the pamphlet is repeated from week to week, but data which is subject to change is modernized for each issue. He stated that the publication always bears an inclusive date from Saturday to the following Friday, but it actually leaves the presses in Mexico City at approximately 12:00 noon the previous Thursday. He mentioned that 8,000 copies of the pamphlet, which has been published continuously for almost thirty years, are run off each week, and most of the distribution is gratis. He expressed the firm opinion that the issue of September 28 - October 4, 1963, could not possibly have reached Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, for distribution by the afternoon of September 28, 1963.

MOVIE THEATERS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO OSWALD

It was advised that on page 31 of the copy of "THIS WEEK," which had been made available by MARINA OSWALD, inked check marks appeared which indicated an apparent interest in the following theaters which were showing the films indicated, all of them being in English with subtitles in Spanish:

- (A) Ariel, Avenida Ejercito Nacional 826, "Mi Novia es del Otro Mundo" (My Sweet-heart is from Another World).
- (B) Chapultepec, Reforma 505, "Las Picaras Doncellas" (The Gay Maidens).
- (C) Diana, Ave. Reforma and Mississippi, "West Side Story."
- (D) Metropolitan, Ave. Balderas and Independencia, "Jose Vendido en Egipto" (Joseph Sold into Egypt).
- (E) Variedades, Ave. Juarez, "The Parent Trap."

The inquiries recorded hereinafter were conducted by a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who provided the results of his inquiries on September 10, 1964:

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were shown to various employees of the movie theaters mentioned, with the request that they bear in mind the dates from September 28 to October 2, 1963, in an effort to recall having seen OSWALD at any of the theaters. In order to locate one of the employees, MAXIMINO MOLINA, the leader of the Union of Movie Theater Employees of the Capital, was contacted, and he expressed the opinion that it would be virtually impossible for personnel at the ticket booths or entrances to remember anyone who entered the theater unless the individual was a celebrity whom they recognized from previous familiarity with photographs of the person. In general, the ticket

salesladies commented that they rarely look up or see the faces of the persons purchasing tickets, as they are occupied with the ticket vending machine and the matter of making correct change. The salesladies and also the ticket takers who are identified in connection with each theater were unable to recall having seen OSWALD at any time other than in newspaper and magazine photographs subsequent to the assassination:

ARIEL - ticket saleslady, EMILIANA COLIN; ticket takers, JUAN ROBLES and FRANCISCO TORRES; and soda fountain clerk, CONSUELO BARROSO. EMILIANA COLIN was no longer employed at the Ariel but was located at the headquarters of the Union of Movie Theater Employees. Other personnel on duty at the theater had not been so employed as of September - October of 1963.

CHAPULTEPEC - ticket saleslady, ELENA URBIOLOA; ticket takers, JESUS BARRIENTOS and CARLOS MERCADO; manager of the soda fountain, REBECA CASTANEDA.

DIANA - ticket saleslady, ROSITA RAMOS LUNA; ticket takers, CRISOTON FRANCO and MARGARITO SANCHEZ; manager of the soda fountain, MARTHA RIOS.

METROPOLITAN - ticket saleslady, JOSEFINA RAMOS; ticket takers, AGUSTIN LOPEZ and LUIS AQUENA; manager of the soda fountain, CATALINA TORRES; theater manager, LUIS SANCHEZ CORTEZ.

VARIEDADES - ticket saleslady, MARIA DOLORES FLORES; ticket takers, LEOPOLDO PALMA and MARIO LUEVANO; manager of the soda fountain, CARMEN LUNA; theater manager, JOSE OCHOA.

OLIMPIA - ticket saleslady, ADELA ROMERO; ticket takers, ENRIQUE SOTO and FERNANDO VEJAR; manager of the soda fountain, LUCILA MARTINEZ.

GUIDE MAP OF MEXICO CITY

The confidential source abroad advised on September 8, 1964, that a "Guide Map of Mexico City," also described as a "Guia Flecha de la Ciudad de Mexico," published by the "Flecha" (Arrow) printing firm and registered in the name of MANUEL REJON NUMEZ as copyright owner, is widely distributed by the Mexican Government Tourist Department and the Pemex Travel Service in the name of "Pemex," which is the popular name for "Petroleos Mexicanos" (Mexican Petroleum), the Mexican Government monopoly for production and distribution of petroleum products in Mexico. Source stated that the principal features of the above-mentioned map are a full map of Mexico City, an index of streets and districts, an index of points of (tourist) interest, and an enlarged though smaller map of the central area of Mexico City.

(With respect to the points of interest which had been checked on the map described under paragraph (3), information previously has been reported concerning the National Palace, the National History Museum, the Anthropology Museum, and the Prentex (Jai Alai) Mexico.)

The confidential source abroad furnished the following information on September 8, 1964:

Circle in area of Juanaacatlan,  
Chicotepes and Jalisco streets

There is a Pemex gasoline station located in the vicinity of the intersection of Juanaacatlan, Chicotepec and Jalisco streets, but this also is the neighborhood of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, the official address of which is listed in the Mexican Government "Diario Oficial" (Official Daily) as Calzada de Tacubaya No. 204. The Mexico City telephone directory lists the address of the Consular Department of the Soviet Embassy as being C. B. Zetina street No. 12.

Circle in the area of Fernando  
Marquez and Tula streets

The telephone directory of the Federal District of Mexico published in September, 1963, records that the address of the Cuban Consulate in the Mexican capital is located at the corner of Zamora and P. Marquez streets

Hotel del Comercio at  
Bernardino de Sahagun 19

Earlier inquiries had established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had lodgings at the Hotel del Comercio, Bernardino de Sahagun (street) No. 19, while in Mexico City in September and early October, 1963. The foregoing street is only one block in length, is often referred to on Mexico City maps as Sahagun because of lack of space to print the longer name, and is the approximate center of the area bordered by Buenavista, Ribera San Cosme, Diaz Bernal and Ponciano Arriga streets in the J-7 area in the main map and in the K-3 locality of the smaller, central area map which is bordered by Bernal Diaz, Ferrocarrileros, Buenavista and Puente de Alvarado streets.

With respect to the inked tracing which begins approximately at the intersection of Puente de Alvarado and Insurgentes streets and terminates at Zarco street on Mina, it was observed that the Puente de Alvarado-Insurgentes intersection is located one and one-half blocks from the Hotel del Comercio on Bernardino de Sahagun street and is an embarkation point for numerous bus lines which provide transportation to virtually all areas of the city from that point. It also would be a logical area in which to find a taxi during the rush hours in Mexico City.

Intersection of Mina and Zarco streets

The following information was provided by the confidential source on September 9 and 11, 1964:

In the vicinity of the intersection of Mina and Zarco streets, the only facility of possible tourist interest was found to be the Hotel Astoria, which is located at

Zarco No. 39. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to FRANCISCO de la CONCEPCIÓN and FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, co-managers of this small hotel, but they advised that they could not recall OSWALD as having been at that hotel at any time. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to numerous individuals operating small business establishments along Mina and Zarco streets without locating anyone who recognized the photographs or could furnish any information concerning him.

It was observed that several bus lines which provide service to such localities as the downtown area of the city, the airport, and the Villa de Guadalupe Basilica travel along Mina street at this point.

It was also noted that Zarco street is on the route of several bus lines which provide service to the southern section of the city to such points as University City, the bull ring, and the football stadium.

Intersection of Dr. Jiménez,  
Dr. José Torres and Dr. Olivera streets

It was noted that the area of the intersection of Dr. Jiménez, Dr. José Torres and Dr. Olivera streets is characterized by small businesses and humble, tenement-type residences. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to employees and owners of numerous restaurants, lunch stands, automobile repair shops, shoe stores, grocery and dry goods stores, beauty shops, and other establishments in the area without locating anyone who recalled ever seeing OSWALD in person. Similarly, permanent residents in the proximity of the junction of the three streets were interviewed, and they advised that there are no facilities of tourist interest in the neighborhood and they were not familiar with OSWALD's photographs. Caretakers of the several small apartment buildings in the locality were interviewed, and all insisted that during the past year there had been no Cuban nationals or other foreigners residing in any apartments under their care. They were unable to recall OSWALD from his photographs as having been seen by them personally.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073-Continued

It was observed that the intersection of the three streets mentioned above is a logical place for boarding busses of a number of lines which provide transportation to numerous facilities of the Federal District.

Arena Coliseo

The Arena Coliseo is a popular boxing and wrestling stadium located at Peru Street No. 77. The manager of the establishment, VICENTE BOCANEGRA, advised that he could not recognize photographs of OSWALD as being of anyone he had ever seen at the Coliseo. He related that on September 28, 1963, a boxing program had been presented, and on the night of September 29, 1963, a wrestling program had taken place. MANUEL ZAVALA and EMBTOR LOPEZ VIZCARRA, ticket salesmen, and JUAN BUENAVISTA and LUIS ERASO, ticket takers at the Coliseo on both September 28 and 29, 1963, advised that they did not recognize photographs of OSWALD as having been at the stadium at any time.

National Tourist Department  
and Pemex Travel Club

The tourist information service of the National Tourist Department is located at Juárez Avenue 89, and occupying space in the same general reception room is the Pemex Travel Club. JESUS RODRIGUEZ, manager of the Tourist Department information service at the above address was unable to recognize photographs of OSWALD as being of anyone he had seen at that locality. The following employees of the Pemex Travel Club were interviewed and shown photographs of OSWALD with similar negative results: RAMON ALPÍZAR CAYDE, EMILIO TERRANO, ANGEL GARCÍA, ALFONSO VILLASENOR, MANUEL PERNAS, and ALVARO SANCHEZ ACOSTA.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3073-Continued



The Alameda Central Park  
and Constitution Square

The Alameda Central Park is located in the heart of the Mexico City commercial area between Juarez and Hidalgo Avenues and occupies several square blocks of landscaping of monuments, walks, fountains, plants, shrubs and trees. It is provided with numerous benches for the public and access thereto is not controlled in any fashion whatsoever.

The Constitution Square, located in the center of Mexico City and commonly referred to as the "Zocalo," is several acres of paved area surrounded by the National Palace (Federal Government), the headquarters of the government of the Federal District, the National Cathedral, and one block of business establishments. It is traversed by thousands of persons daily and access thereto is not controlled in any manner.

In view of the foregoing, no effort was made to conduct interviews or display photographs of OSWALD in relation to his presumed interest in those localities.

The Palace of Fine Arts

It was observed that the Palace of Fine Arts, which is located to the east of the Alameda Central Park in Mexico City, is a huge building which, in addition to its main theater area where operas, musicals, ballet performances and symphonies are presented during various seasons, has numerous other halls utilized continuously for recitals, art exhibits, and varied special events. Access to the building is not controlled and it is open to the public at all times; consequently, no effort was made to display photographs of OSWALD or interview persons connected with the enterprises which are housed at the Palace of Fine Arts at the present time.

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SA 105-2909

The following investigation conducted by Special Agent HAROLD H. CROSBETT was done to attempt to locate FRANCISCO MORALES and ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, both of whom were reportedly at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City during or about the same time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly there.

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO:

On June 15, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised he had determined that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ is a masonry contractor who, until recently, was on a job in Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, but had returned to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

On June 16, 1964, SA T-1 advised that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ furnished the following information:

He was in Mexico City during the last few days of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two of October, 1963. He stayed at the Hotel Del Comercio in Room Number 8 with FRANCISCO MORALES whom he was attempting to aid in obtaining employment.

While there he noticed an American whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD, assuming that OSWALD was merely an American tourist.

During the time he was staying at the Hotel Del Comercio he also noticed four Cubans, one of whom he heard, probably from MORALES, was from the State of Florida, U. S. A. He described this individual as a white male, 55 to 56 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. in height, slender build, fair complexion, and grey hair. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses. However, MORALES had some drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074

2.

SA 105-2909

He saw OSWALD with the Cubans at the hotel on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature.

LIMA further stated that GABRIEL CONTRERAS V., a retired railroad man who resides at Primera de Mayo Number 1, Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, was also staying at the Hotel Del Comercio and may have some information pertaining to the Cubans. CONTRERAS probably saw OSWALD at the hotel.

SA T-1 also advised he had located a sister of FRANCISCO MORALES in Reynosa who stated her brother left Mexico City and traveled to Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico, seeking employment. He was unsuccessful and recently went to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, where he is currently located; however, she does not have an address for him at the present time. She stated she expects to hear from him in the near future and will obtain an address.

- 5 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. His name was continued in the guest records of the hotel through October 1, 1963. He occupied room No. 18.

According to the guest records of the hotel, MARIO RESENDIZ, Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, occupied room No. 21 from September 26 through October 1, 1963, and GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was a resident of room No. 14 from September 26 through October 1, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA

On June 18, 1964, MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA was located and interviewed at the Hotel del Comercio by a confidential source abroad, at which time he furnished the following information:

He formerly resided with his sister in Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, but now resides at Progreso No. 103, Villa Frontera, Coahuila, Mexico, telephone number 103. He is self-employed, selling religious artifacts, jewelry, and curios which he buys in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and sells throughout the Republic of Mexico.

He comes to Mexico City at irregular intervals and

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3074—Continued

usually stays at the Hotel del Comercio. He did not specifically recall staying at the hotel during the September-October, 1963, period mentioned above, but was certain he was there if the hotel record so indicated.

RESENDIZ was shown a number of photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said this person was unknown to him by name, photograph, or description and went on to state that he had never noted the presence of an American at the Hotel del Comercio.

#### INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

The following information was supplied by a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On May 23, 1964, the source located and interviewed GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who operates an electrical appliance shop at the corner of Gonzalez Ortega and Primero de Mayo streets in Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. The following information was supplied to the source by CONTRERAS:

CONTRERAS was in Mexico City from September 26, 1963, to October 2, 1963, and resided at the Hotel del Comercio during that period. He always stays at this hotel when he visits Mexico City, which is approximately once every month.

Following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, CONTRERAS observed photographs of OSWALD in the press. He then recalled that on one occasion at lunch time while eating at the small restaurant next door to the Hotel del Comercio he sat down at a table with an unknown American. It was necessary for him to occupy a table with this unknown American due to the crowded condition of the restaurant at the time. After observing the press photographs of OSWALD which appeared in connection with the publicity concerning the assassination, CONTRERAS reached the definite conclusion that OSWALD was identical with the unknown American with whom he had occupied a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS advised the source that he did not exchange a single word with OSWALD since it appeared that the latter spoke no Spanish and CONTRERAS does not understand English.

CONTRERAS told source that during his stay at the Hotel del Comercio from September 26 through October 1, 1963, this was the only time he observed OSWALD, and he could furnish no other information concerning OSWALD.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

*misc*

2.  
 CC-2-4,030

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Atlanta, Ga.	FILE NO	CC-2-4,030
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION		
Protective Research	Closed		Lee Harvey Oswald		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		Assassination of President John F. Kennedy		
Atlanta, Georgia	8-18-64				
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
SA A. B. Monte and SA Richard C. Quinn					
DETAILS					

SA Richard C. Quinn examined records of Delta Air Lines, Atlanta, at per request of Inspector Kelley through New Orleans office for flights, New Orleans to Dallas, between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. 9-25-63, for record of passage by Lee Harvey Oswald and Alex Haddell, and two Spaniards thought to have traveled with him. Nothing of interest found. Inspector Kelley advised by telephone afternoon of 8-18-64. He requested that names be obtained of all passengers purchasing tickets from New Orleans to Dallas on that date.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Upon receipt of call from SA Vial, SA Quinn went to Delta Air Lines, Main Office, Atlanta Airport, and with Mr. Truman Haygood, in charge of records, went into this matter. Mr. Haygood advised that manifests are retained for only ninety days.

Flight 911 departed New Orleans 12:25 p.m.; arrived Dallas 1:34 p.m.

Attached is a poor Verifax copy of Seat Diagram prepared by the stewardess on Flight 911, 9-25-63, for first class passengers only. These names are not very plain, but obviously the names Oswald or Haddell are not among them. This form is prepared by the stewardess for her own convenience in serving meals. It is not required.

Flight 715 left New Orleans at 3:25 p.m. and arrived at Dallas at 5:55 p.m. There was no manifest or any other document to show the names of passengers on this flight. There was no Seat Diagram form prepared by the stewardess as was mentioned for Flight 911 above.

At Inspector Kelley's request, SA Quinn checked the list of all tickets sold New Orleans to Dallas on 9-24-63 and 9-25-63. His original list is attached hereto for Chief. A copy is being retained here and one copy is being sent to New Orleans.

Attached also for Chief is a Verifax copy of manifest for Flight 621, 6-14-62, New York to Dallas.

Mr. Truman Haygood advised SA Quinn that local FBI called him several months ago checking the flight Oswald made from New York to Dallas. At that time the FBI requested that the manifest be preserved and they would pick it up. He has kept it since that time but they have not called for it. He stated, under the circumstances he did not feel that he could release the original, but gave us the attached copy. This shows two persons named Oswald as making this trip. I believe Inspector Kelley is familiar with the details of this trip.

On the bottom of the list prepared by SA Quinn, original being sent to Chief, shows a person by the name of Gump, no initials, purchased ticket 9-24-63 New Orleans to Houston, Flight 971. There was a notation that he had other transportation, Houston to Dallas, and he purchased ticket on Flight 621, Dallas to New Orleans, 9-26-63. We think this has no bearing, but since this individual may have been in Dallas on the 25th and/or 26th of September, the name is included.

DISPOSITION

Closed - Atlanta.

ATTACHMENTS - Chief

Original list prepared by SA Quinn as mentioned above.  
 Copy of Seat Diagram, Flight 911, 9-25-63.  
 Copy of manifest for Flight 621, 6-14-62, New York to Dallas.

Attachment For New Orleans

Copy of list prepared by SA Quinn as mentioned above.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
	Chief	A. B. Monte	8-19-64
	Orig. & cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
	w/attachments	APPROVED	DATE
New Orleans	cc		737
Atlanta	cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

16-50400-1

EN/p

1737

Date of 1st sale	Name	Weight	Balance
9-25-63	M. Handlin	715	9/25
	Mrs. M. Dunsenau	715	9/27
	J. Patterson	725	9/25
	P. Miller	809	9/25
	C. Boylan	809	9/25
	N. Jones (RT)	611	9/25
	Tim Carter, Lay-sto	611	9/25
	R. Mack (RT and exc)	911	9/25
9-24-63	Mrs. N. Durant	911	9/24
	Mrs. Sherman (exc)	715	9/24
	Mrs. L. Butler	611	9/24
	H. R. McNamee	611	9/24
	H. Durant	911	9/24
	P. Miller	715	9/24
	Johnson	809	9/24
	Morris	809	9/24
	R. Lamb (RT)	611	9/24

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3075-Continued

T. Sessions (RT)	611	9/24
E. Morgan (RT)	611	9/24
F. Reedy (RT)	611	9/24
Mrs. E. Grier (RT)	611	9/24
C. Lawrence (RT)	611	9/25
S. Sample	611	9/24
J. Lewis	611	9/24
J. Thompson (Lutins)	715	9/24
9-24	OKIE P. KI	To R. Hand 9/26/63
	9-24-63) 911	9/24 9/25
	HOUSTON - 611	To R. Hand 9/26/63
		9/24 9/25

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3075-Continued

COLE -

MIU  
T LAUDENHEIMER TCP 2-  
T LAUDENHEIMER TCP 2-

AGS  
NO CARLOTTO-OU-*file*  
T GERIE-

SAV  
T BROWN/1-  
WEST/2-*NEW*

MCN  
NO HUNTE OW TCP 2-  
NO GOODWIN OW TCP 2-

CAE  
T STAFF 632R HL CAE-

BHM  
T ELSAS-

JAN  
T EVANS TCP 2-  
T EVANS TCP 2-

JAN  
T BARTON-  
T GORDON-  
*CLINTON*  
*LAVER*

MEM  
T SULLIVAN-

2  
NO TL OSWALD OW TCP 2-  
NO TL OSWALD OW TCP 2-  
*WINNER SLX-*

*301*  
*ES. 2*  
*121*  
*77.3*

AL ST  
PA ARNDT  
T KELLY  
T2113/411 BANDHOLTZ EA349 MGM TCP 2-  
T2113/411 ALLAN EA349 MGM TCP 2-  
T BERNSTFIN-  
T BERTKAY-  
T BURNS-  
T CHAUKIN S0507 MSI-  
T COLE-  
T CRUMPTON-  
T DAVIDSON TCP 3-  
T CARBER TCP 3-  
T GARDER TCP 3-  
T DEWESE-  
T DURRELL  
T GRIFFIN-  
NO TL GUNNIN OW-  
AC REVAL PAAS OW-  
MC KOWARD-  
T JOHNSON-  
T KELLY-  
T LEWIN-  
T LIFMART EA591 PNG-  
NO MASTERS OW-  
T MATHEWS-  
AA459/ROS MCADAMS TCP 2-  
AA459/ROS POSITS TCP 2-  
T McDONALD TCP 2-  
T SIMMONS TCP 2-  
T MCFADDEN TCP 3-  
T HUBBARD-  
T MCFADDEN TCP 3-  
T MORGAN S0507 HN HSV-  
T NESBITT-  
T PAULIN-  
T SEBUIISKY-  
T SERPASS TCP 4-  
T SERPASS TCP 4-  
T SERPASS TCP 4-  
T SERPASS TCP 4-  
T SMITH/D-  
T STERN-  
NO TL STEVENSON OW-  
T TRUNDLE-  
T WESTER EA125F TH-  
T WHITE S0507 HSV-  
T WING S0507 HSV-

*YSEXTON -*  
*Y Jackson -*  
*Y GARDER -*  
*Y OUSGUS -*  
*Y HARK -*  
*Y CHAMBER -*  
*Y FLOWERS -*

MGM  
NO ARNDGS HL 401 HL MGM-  
MO30/P14 JONES/MR J H HL-  
T KRAUS-  
EA349/DDI 1:14 HL 401 HL MGM-  
*Y Simmons H*

*424 GSC*  
*222*  
*Y PERRY 750702-*

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3075-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3075-Continued





September 23, 1964

Dallas, Texas

I, Marvin L. Baker, do hereby furnish this voluntarily signed statement to Richard J. Burnett who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am employed as an officer with the Dallas Police Department and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

On the early afternoon of that day after hearing what sounded to me to be bullet shots, I entered the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets in downtown Dallas.

I had entered the building in an effort to determine if the shots might have come from the building.

On the second ~~floor~~ <sup>floor 2143</sup> where the lunch room is located, I saw a man standing in the lunch room. ~~Drinking~~ <sup>7:53</sup> He was alone in the lunch room at that time.

I was now also in the vicinity of the lunch room at the time.

M. L. Baker

I have read the statement consisting of this page and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have initialed each page and each correction.

Marvin L. Baker

Witness

Richard J. Burnett, Special Agent, F.B.I., 9/23/64, Dallas  
 Bobby H. Targis, 1082 Dallas Police Dept.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3076—Continued



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.Dallas, Texas  
September 15, 1964

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
November 22, 1963,  
Dallas, Texas**

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission advised that Mr. Garland Slack, 3130 de Lee Street, Dallas, Texas, had testified before the President's Commission that on November 17, 1963, he was present at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas, where he observed a man whom he thought to be Lee Harvey Oswald. He testified that while there he became involved in an altercation with this person because the man was firing at his target. Slack also testified he observed "a tall boy", wearing a beard, accompanying the man he thought to be Oswald and that the two of them left together in an old model four-door sedan. Mr. Slack testified that his wife Lucille was present with him on the occasion on the firing range. The President's Commission requested that Lucille Slack be interviewed for all information she has in regard to the above incident at the firing range. It should be noted that the bearded man has been identified as Michael Bentley Murph, whose interview is reflected on Pages 116 and 117 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

It should be noted in the interview of Mr. Garland G. Slack on December 1, 1963, which is recorded in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, dated December 10, 1963, pages 236-238, that Mr. Slack furnished information to the effect that he had seen a man believed to be identical with Oswald at the Sports Drome Rifle Range on November 10, 1963, and believed that he was accompanied by another man described as tall, having a lot of dark hair, dark complexion, and a full beard.

There are attached the results of interviews with Mrs. Garland G. (Lucille) Slack and Buell Wesley Frazier containing the requested investigation.

Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3077

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. GARLAND G. (LUCILLE) SLACK, 4130 DeLee Street, advised that on November 17, 1963, she went with her husband to the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She stated she was certain of the date, November 17, 1963, as her daughter, son-in-law, and grandson had visited them on November 9, 10, and 11, 1963, and her son-in-law and grandson had accompanied Mr. SLACK to the Sports Drome Rifle Range on November 9 and 10, 1963, whereas her son-in-law and grandson did not accompany them the following Sunday, November 17, 1963. She stated they arrived at the rifle range about noon, and after Mr. SLACK had purchased his ticket and had talked to some people, she carried a 30.06 rifle from their car through the building to Mr. SLACK, who was in the far west shooting stall, believed to be No. 9. She stated she remained with him until dark. Mrs. SLACK stated that she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone who resembled him at the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She claimed she did not recall Mr. SLACK being involved in any altercation; however, she did remember someone firing on his target on two different occasions, and he told Mr. DAVIS, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, about this and received new targets. Mrs. SLACK advised she recalled seeing a "great big man" with a beard, who was wearing ear muffs, a red plaid shirt, and green pants. She stated he was shooting "big guns" and was shooting from stall No. 4 or 5. She stated she did not see anyone with this person and believed that he was alone at the rifle range.

Mrs. SLACK advised on the night of November 22, 1963, Mr. SLACK, after seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television, mentioned to her he believed he had seen OSWALD before. Mrs. SLACK stated that Mr. SLACK first thought that OSWALD was a truck driver for the Dallas City Water Works. She explained that she and Mr. SLACK owned the Urbandale Water Works, but had turned this business over to the Dallas City Water Works on July 1, 1963, and for about eight weeks subsequent thereto, a number of the Dallas City Water Works trucks were in and out of their place. She stated that following Thanksgiving dinner on November 28, 1963, Mr. SLACK told her he believed he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She stated they drove to the rifle range and talked with Mr. and Mrs. FLOYD DAVIS. She stated they did not want to talk about

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELY/jtf:cms:pm Date dictated 9/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3077-Continued

2

DL 100-10461

LEE HARVEY OSWALD being seen at the rifle range, saying that it might hurt their business. She stated they did mention that a dentist and his son had been at the rifle range and had claimed OSWALD was there the day they had been there.

In an effort to resolve discrepancies in information furnished by Mr. SLACK concerning this incident, Mrs. SLACK contacted Mr. SLACK during the interview. According to Mrs. SLACK, Mr. SLACK maintained that OSWALD was at the rifle range on November 17, 1963, and that he had been brought there by a man named "FRAZIER" from Irving, Texas. Mrs. SLACK stated she felt her husband was confused as to the date when he observed the individual he believed to be OSWALD at the range, but he was sincere in the statement he had previously made to Agents of the FBI and during his testimony before the President's Commission.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3077—Continued

1Date 9/14/64

Mr. BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, 1413 Shady Grove, Apartment 27, Irving, Texas, employed at Texas School Book Depository, advised that on no occasion did he ever take LEE HARVEY OSWALD to a rifle range. He advised that he did not take OSWALD to the Sports Drome Rifle Range, Dallas, Texas, on either November 10, or 17, 1963, or on any other date.

on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3077—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
September 12, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
DALLAS, TEXAS,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation into the allegation by Albert Guy Bogard, a former salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he was contacted by an individual giving his name as Lee Oswald on November 9, 1963, concerning the purchase of an automobile and that he gave this individual a demonstration ride. The President's Commission specifically requested that in connection with the polygraph examination of Bogard on February 24, 1964, that the details concerning the precise questions asked and the answers received be furnished.

On February 24, 1964, Albert Guy Bogard was interviewed with the use of the polygraph by Special Agent C. Ray Hall at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this interview, the following relevant questions were asked:

FIRST SERIES OF QUESTIONS

"Q. Have you ever talked with Lee Harvey Oswald?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever permit Lee Harvey Oswald to drive an automobile?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell Lee Harvey Oswald an automobile?

"A. Yes.

SECOND SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Prior to the questions being asked, Bogard was shown a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, which photograph was taken by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, No. 54018. The following questions were then asked:

ATTACHMENT

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

"Q. Have you ever talked with Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you ever permit Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you, to drive an automobile?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell Lee Harvey Oswald, whose photograph I have shown you, an automobile?

"A. Yes.

THIRD SERIES OF QUESTIONS

"Q. Has anyone ever told you his name was Lee Oswald?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you try to sell a car to a man giving his name as Lee Oswald?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did Lee Harvey Oswald tell you he had some money coming in, in two or three weeks?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Have you ever ridden in a car driven by Lee Harvey Oswald?

"A. Yes.

"Q. Did you see Lee Harvey Oswald drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?

"A. Yes.

FOURTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS

"Q. Did you give the name of Oswald, as a prospect to another salesman?

"A. Yes.

- Q. "Was this salesman Oran Paul Brown?"
- A. "Yes."
- Q. "Are you positive you have ridden in a car driven by Lee Harvey Oswald?"
- A. "Yes."
- Q. "Did you see Lee Harvey Oswald drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?"
- A. "Yes."

FIFTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS

- Q. "Have you ever talked with a man who told you his name was Lee Oswald?"
- A. "Yes."
- Q. "Was this the same person as the one whose photograph I have shown you?"
- A. "Yes."
- Q. "Did you let this man drive a car?"
- A. "Yes."
- Q. "Did you let Lee Oswald drive a car on the expressway in Dallas?"
- A. "Yes."

The above series of questions do not include irrelevant or control-type questions, which are used during the polygraph technique. For the most part, these are questions of identity and do not relate to the substantive investigation.

Bogard is reportedly no longer in Dallas, Texas, and efforts are continuing to locate him for interview.

Mr. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, furnished information on December 10, 1963, that one to two weeks before the assassination, Albert Guy Bogard asked Brown

to take care of a prospect by the name of Lee Oswald, who was interested in buying a car, if Oswald should come in. Brown then wrote the name "Lee Oswald" down on something, and thought he wrote the name down on the back of one of Brown's cards. When Brown got home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about Oswald, telling him she had seen the name Oswald on a piece of paper among his effects. He told her that this was a prospective customer, but he thought he had written the name on one of his cards. They both looked around the house but could not find the card or a piece of paper with the name of Oswald on it.

The report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, pages 218 and 219, sets forth this interview.

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested that Mrs. Oran Paul Brown be interviewed to determine whether or not she ever observed the name "Lee Oswald" on a piece of paper among Brown's effects and whether or not she ever made the remark to her husband which he ascribed to her.

Mrs. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, was interviewed on December 10, 1963, at her residence in Waxahachie, Texas, as soon as she could be located, following the interview of her husband at his place of employment in Dallas, Texas. The interview was conducted prior to the time of her husband's arrival home from work. Her interview is reported on page 220 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On the occasion of this interview, Mrs. Brown advised that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she watched the television news concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. When she heard that a man named Lee Oswald had been arrested, she recalled seeing the name Oswald on a piece of paper that her husband had left at the house. When her husband came home late that afternoon, she asked him about it and told him she thought she had seen the name Oswald on a piece of paper about three weeks previously. Her husband then told her that one of the other salesmen where he worked had given him the name Oswald as a prospective customer.



1Date 9/9/64

## ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mrs. Brown stated she recalled the name on the piece of paper was "Oswald", and she thinks this name was preceded by two initials, but she does not remember what the initials were.

There are attached hereto the results of additional investigation conducted concerning Bogard's allegation, consisting of interviews with the following individuals:

Mr. Oran Paul Brown on September 9, 1964;  
Mr. Eugene M. Wilson on September 8, 1964;  
Mr. Robert V. Teter on September 8, 1964.

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, who is employed as a mechanic at Ken-Ray Ford, Inc., 3795 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that during November, 1963, he was employed as a salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas. To the best of his memory, he believes that sometime about 3:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he came to work, and employees in the showroom at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury were listening to the news. AL BOGARD was present, and possibly some more of the salesmen, but he does not remember for sure whether others were present, and either the news, or someone else, said something about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being arrested. BROWN recalls that AL BOGARD took a card out of his pocket or billfold, and made a remark to the effect that this was the man who was supposed to get some cash and come in and buy a car, then threw the card in a wastebasket and said that he would not need that prospect any more. In a few minutes, BOGARD came up to BROWN and reminded BROWN that OSWALD was the one whose name BOGARD had given BROWN, telling him that the prospect might come by when BOGARD was not there and asking BROWN to handle the prospect if BOGARD were not present at the time.

5

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078—Continued

on 9/9/64 at Waxahachie, Texas File # DL 100-10461by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cms Date dictated 9/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078—Continued

1

Date 9/9/64

Mr. EUGENE M. WILSON, 3012 Westminister Avenue, Dallas, Texas who is employed as a salesman for the Eagle Lincoln-Mercury, Inc., 6116 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was formerly a salesman for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury agency in Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963.

WILSON related that another salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, known as AL BOGARD, on some day about the first part of November, 1963, believed to be a Saturday, but exact date not recalled, came to him with a customer. The company had a policy that if a salesman had a prospective customer that the salesman could not sell a car, the salesman was supposed to bring the prospect to a senior salesman, before letting the customer go. On this occasion, BOGARD brought this customer to him and introduced the customer, but WILSON does not recall the customer's name. BOGARD told WILSON that the customer had no cash, no credit, and had been employed on his job for only a short period of time, and BOGARD had not been able to sell him a car. WILSON said he talked to this customer for only a minute or so, and told him that if he did not have a credit rating, or a substantial amount of cash, and had not been employed on his job for some time, they would be unable to sell him a car. This customer then said, rather sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car." WILSON then told the customer, "Maybe that is where you should go." The customer immediately walked away without further conversation, and WILSON did not pay any attention as to where the customer went. WILSON is now of the opinion that this event occurred sometime during the morning, before noon, on a Saturday, sometime during the first part of November, 1963, but cannot be more specific as to the date of the month, day of the week, or hour of the day. After this customer left, BOGARD mentioned to WILSON that he had used the red demonstrator car, that WILSON had been using, and the car did not have much gasoline in it when he let the customer drive it. BOGARD also said that the customer drove like a madman, driving much too fast, as it had been raining and the pavement was slick. BOGARD seemed very unhappy with the way this customer drove, commenting that he drove "like he was crazy." WILSON described this customer as a white male, between 26 and 30 years old, weighed about 135 pounds, and was only about five feet tall. WILSON said that he is five feet eight inches tall, and he definitely recalled that the customer was much shorter

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DL 100-10461

than he, WILSON, because he looked down, when talking to the customer. After the customer left, WILSON dismissed the matter from his mind. The next day after President KENNEDY was assassinated, BOGARD walked up to WILSON and mentioned that the man who had shot President KENNEDY, was the customer to whom BOGARD had introduced WILSON. WILSON stated he did not see BOGARD with a card in his pocket with the name OSWALD on it, did not hear BOGARD say anything about having the name OSWALD on a card, and did not see BOGARD throw a card away and state that he had no further use for this prospect's name. After BOGARD mentioned to WILSON that he had introduced OSWALD to WILSON, WILSON saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and on television, but he could not say that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was or was not the customer to whom BOGARD had introduced him, and was or was not the customer who said that he might have to go back to Russia to buy a car. WILSON explained that he has had cataracts on his eyes, and cannot see out of his left eye, and only has 20/15 vision in his right eye. Due to his poor vision, and the fact that he talks to many prospects during a period of two or three weeks, he could not remember enough about what this customer looked like, to know whether or not this customer was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. WILSON stated that his company had five red demonstrators, all just alike, and they were not assigned specifically to any salesman. Various salesmen usually drove the same car, but they were all parked outside with the keys in them, and if the vehicle was not in use, any salesman could go out and get one without seeking permission from anyone else.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078--Continued

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cmm Date dictated 9/6/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078--Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 9/9/64

Mr. ROBERT V. TETER, 1814 Glynn Oaks, Arlington, Texas, who is employed as a salesman for Hamilton Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc., 2312 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, related that he does not now recall the circumstances under which he first learned of AL BOGARD's allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been a prospective customer at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, where they both worked in November, 1963. He now believes it was on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he heard of BOGARD's allegation, but does not recall who told him, or anything about the circumstances surrounding his learning of BOGARD's allegation. He at no time saw BOGARD take a card from his wallet or pocket, and announce that OSWALD's name was on the card as a prospect, and then throw the card in the trash.

TETER further advised he does not now recall whether or not he told Mr. PIZZO of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, that JACK A. LAWRENCE had told TETER that LAWRENCE had received a bad conduct discharge from the military service. He said he could have told Mr. PIZZO about this, and may very well have, but just does not now remember specifically whether he did or not, and if he did tell PIZZO, he does not recall PIZZO's reaction to this information. He said that LAWRENCE was an undesirable salesman, in that he was not a resident of Dallas or vicinity, and seemed to be just drifting around the country. LAWRENCE listed some personal references, and these references did not answer correspondence sent to them, inquiring about LAWRENCE. When LAWRENCE went to work at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, he was not given a demonstrator to use, because they had no information as to LAWRENCE's personal history or background, other than what LAWRENCE had told them. When these references failed to reply, LAWRENCE was let go because he just did not work out, and was not the type salesman the company liked to have working for them, in that he did not mix well with other salesmen or the customers.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 17, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation into the allegation by Albert Guy Bogard, a former salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he was contacted by an individual giving his name as Lee Oswald on November 9, 1963, concerning the purchase of an automobile and that he gave this individual a demonstration ride. The President's Commission requested, among other things, that Bogard be located and reinterviewed.

There is attached the results of an interview with Albert Guy Bogard on September 17, 1964, which will supplement the information contained in the communication dated September 12, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Attachment

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3079

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cms Date dictated 9/8/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3078—Continued

Date September 17, 1964In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania  
September 16, 19641

ALBERT GUY BOGARD was interviewed in the Dallas County Jail, where he is being held on charges of passing worthless checks and theft by conversion.

BOGARD advised that subsequent to his discussion with the individual he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Saturday, November 9, 1963, at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Automobile Agency, and prior to the date of President KENNEDY's assassination, the only person, except Mr. PIZZO to whom he had mentioned anything concerning OSWALD as a prospective customer, was ORAN BROWN, another car salesman. Mr. BOGARD stated that he had given ORAN BROWN the name of LEE OSWALD as a potential customer and had told BROWN to handle OSWALD for him in the event OSWALD should appear at the automobile agency while he, BOGARD, was away. BOGARD noted that he had given this information to BROWN as he, BOGARD, was leaving Dallas on the afternoon of November 9, 1963, for his home in Shreveport, Louisiana. BOGARD stated that he actually did not leave Dallas until around 5:30 p.m. or 6:00 p.m. that same Saturday afternoon.

BOGARD stated that while he was discussing the sale of a Comet automobile to OSWALD, he had prepared a customer's purchase sheet which described the automobile to be purchased, the equipment thereon, and the various costs of the items on the vehicle. However, BOGARD stated that inasmuch as OSWALD declined to sign a purchase order for the car he, BOGARD, just tore up the order sheet and threw it away.

BOGARD stated that the individual he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not show him any identification whatsoever which would have contained the name of OSWALD thereon, such as a driver's license, Social Security card, et cetera.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On September 14, 1964, Jack A. Lawrence, 204 Ninth Avenue, South Charleston, West Va., was reinterviewed and advised that he did not know and had never seen Lee Harvey Oswald. He said that the day after the assassination of President Kennedy, a group of salesmen at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas, Texas, including Mr. BOGARD, Mr. PIZZO, himself and others, were standing around listening to a radio in the salesroom when the news that Oswald had been arrested for the assassination came over the air. When the name Oswald was spoken, Mr. Bogard said Oswald was the man who had been in the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury about ten days before to look at cars and was to return later concerning buying one. This was the first time that Mr. Lawrence knew that Oswald had been in the automobile agency and was a prospective customer of the firm.

Mr. Lawrence said that at no time did he see Mr. Bogard take any papers or card out of his pocket and hear him say the name of Oswald was on them. He said that Mr. Pizzo told Mr. Bogard to go get "the papers" on Oswald, but that Mr. Bogard never did do this. He said that whenever they have a prospective customer, it is a rule of the firm that they take the name and address of the prospect and write up a possible sale on paper in each case, even though no sale is actually made. This gives them prospects for possible future sales. These papers are filed and maintained for some period of time. He said he never saw any papers that had been drawn up with Oswald as a prospective buyer and that Mr. Bogard never did go get the papers, if there were any.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3080

on 9/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS and  
RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3079—Continued

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963. DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Lawrence continued that during the conversation among the men at the time they were listening to the radio, someone--he believes it was Mr. Bogard--said that he had used Mr. Wilson's demonstrator when Oswald was in and that he and Oswald took a ride in Wilson's car on the day Oswald was there.

After this conversation, Mr. Lawrence said that he told Mr. Bogard and Mr. Pizzo that they should call the FBI and give them this information because everyone should cooperate in helping to clear up this matter. He said that when he suggested this Mr. Bogard seemed to be a little nervous and walked off but would not make the call. He told Mr. Pizzo that he was going to call the FBI and Mr. Pizzo was in favor of the call. Therefore, he called the FBI, reporting the above concerning Oswald, and that then Mr. Pizzo became miffed and appeared to be angry that the call had been made.

Mr. Lawrence said that shortly thereafter, William Faller, "the big boss," called him into his office and he had a check for Mr. Lawrence, telling him that his services had been good and they would like to keep him, but since he had already given notice and had decided to leave in a few days they felt it best that he leave then and he was paying Mr. Lawrence what was due him. This action caused Mr. Lawrence to believe that Mr. Pizzo had gone to Mr. Faller and told him about the call to the FBI and that Mr. Faller had let him go right away, instead of letting him stay on to the end of the month as he had planned when he gave notice he was leaving.

Mr. Lawrence said that on the day of the assassination, he felt rather bad because he had been out late the night before. He did go down to a sales meeting that morning, but left afterwards, driving in his assigned demonstrator to the YMCA where he stayed in Dallas, so he could get some rest and sleep.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

He said that right after noon he was on his way back to the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Co. and was going along the same way that the Presidential party had ridden. When he approached the place where the assassination took place, the police stopped all traffic and he could go no farther. He said since he was due back at the salesroom he parked the car because he could go no farther and walked the rest of the way. He said he was nervous mainly because of his having been "out on the town" the night before and because of the shock of learning of the President's assassination.

SF1 89-58

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE,  
BAY AREA CHAPTER, also known  
as Bay Area Fair Play for Cuba  
Committee (BAFPCC)

The "New York Times" newspaper on November 20, 1960, carried an article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U.S. Gain," which reported that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) had 5,000 paid-up members in the United States. The article declared that the FPCC had headquarters at 799 Broadway, New York City, New York, and had chapters in other cities, including one in San Francisco.

A source advised in March, 1961, that the Bay Area Chapter of the FPCC (BAFPCC) began to be formed in San Francisco in November, 1960, under the direct guidance and leadership of ASHER HARER, who the source identified as a member of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and a member of the National Committee of the SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source advised in May, 1963, that the BAFPCC is currently active in the San Francisco area and includes members in San Francisco and surrounding counties. He advised that the BAFPCC has no headquarters but received mail through Post Office Box 2615, San Francisco 26, California, which is a box maintained by ASHER HARER. He stated that the announced aims and purposes of the BAFPCC are to "spread the truth about Cuba and to prevent U.S. intervention in Cuba."

A source advised in March, 1963, that in the recent elections of the BAFPCC, the SWP continued its influence by having SWP members elected to the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX

SF 89-58

1.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned, "What Is Really Happening In Cuba?," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. Charles A. Santos-Buch identified himself and Robert Taber as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified he and Taber obtained funds from the Cuban Government, which were applied toward the cost of the aforementioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 20, 1963, a second source advised that the National Headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway, New York City. According to this source, the position of National Office Director was created in the Fall of 1962, and was filled by Vincent "Ted" Lee, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed Lee has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations, including the CP and the SWP, when he has felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. However, Lee has indicated to this source he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. Lee feels the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX



SF 1 89-58

Commission Exhibit No. 3082

DE 100-31966

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SAN  
FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938 and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on April 30, 1963, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3081-Continued

APPENDIX

1

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

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FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations, but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)  
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman  
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary  
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U.S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised in April, 1962, that the Denver Chapter, FPCC, had almost ceased to exist at that time, but in June, 1962, stated that at a meeting of the Denver Branch,

MM 105-8342

APPENDIX1.FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

SWP, HOWARD WALLACE proposed to reactivate the Denver Chapter, FPCC. Source advised that thereafter the Denver Chapter, FPCC, placed an advertisement in a Denver daily newspaper on June 21, 1962, concerning the travel ban to Cuba, sponsored several open meetings concerning the travel ban to Cuba, and sponsored the appearance of VINCENT TED LEE, National Director, FPCC, in Boulder and Denver, Colorado, during April, 1963.

The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York City and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary Cuba" to neutralize the distorted American press.

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The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3083--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3084

1Date 1/2/64

On December 27, 1963, Robinson Jones, Secretary, Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, a political party in New York City, located at 1182 Broadway, advised that a review of his records failed to reflect any information or correspondence pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Jones stated that it may have been possible that Oswald had written to their organization requesting literature and that same would have been sent to him but no record of this transaction would have been maintained.

NY 105-38431

On December 30, 1963, LEON SCHAEFLER, partner, Finch and Schaefer Law Firm, 36 West 44th Street, New York City, advised SA JAMES O. INGRAM that he could not locate any record pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD or MARGUERITE OSWALD. He stated that EDGAR BUTTLE, an attorney, who reportedly represented subject in a Domestic Relations Court appearance in New York City sometime during 1953, was not associated with the above firm but only had space in the law office from about 1952 to 1956. He stated that BUTTLE handled his own cases and their firm would not maintain any records concerning BUTTLE's cases.

On 12/27/63 at 1182 Broadway  
New York City File # NY 105-38431  
by SAS ROGER H. LEE & MAURICE H. I. UZIERE Date dictated 12/31/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3085—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3085

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/2/64

Arnold Petersen, National Secretary and Treasurer, Socialist Labor Party (SLP) and New York Labor News Company, 61 Cliff Street, New York 38, New York, advised that he has been the National Secretary and Treasurer of the SLP since 1914.

He explained that approximately two weeks ago he received a letter from Horace Twiford, Houston, Texas, who is a National Committee Man at Large in the State of Texas for the SLP. Twiford advised, in his letter, that he had been contacted by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in Texas who was inquiring about Lee Harvey Oswald. Petersen did not have a copy of this correspondence but stated that Twiford had indicated that Oswald had evidently received literature from the SLP. Petersen said that he had never heard of Oswald until the assassination of President Kennedy. After the receipt of Twiford's letter, he immediately had all records reviewed but no record was located pertaining to Oswald.

He added that Oswald could have written to their organization requesting literature and a regular form letter would have been sent to Oswald with any literature he requested. Petersen stated that the SLP has no organization in the State of Texas and that any literature forwarded to Oswald in Texas would have been initially sent to Twiford and he in turn would have forwarded same to Oswald. Petersen stated that usually these inquiries for literature are destroyed and he reiterated that his organization has no record regarding Oswald.

On 1/2/64 at 61 Cliff Street  
New York 38, New York File # NY 105-38431

by SAS ROGER W. LEE & JAMES O. INGRAM:rlh Date dictated 1/2/64

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UNITED STATES SEI  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission Exhibit No. 3086

ORIGIN <u>Picid</u>	OFFICE <u>New Orleans</u>	FILE NO. <u>OO-2-34,030</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Closed</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Lee Harvey Oswald</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>New Orleans, Louisiana</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>8-18-64</u>	ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT <u>John F. Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA A. G. Vial &amp; SAIC John W. Rice</u>		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

At the request of Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, inquiries were made in New Orleans 8-18-64 to determine if there is any record of Lee Harvey Oswald, @ Alex Midell, having traveled from New Orleans, La., to Dallas, Texas, on 9-25-63, by bus, train or airlines. Bus and train schedules are such that he could not have traveled during the hours indicated, and no record is maintained as to the passengers. There was no record of anyone having traveled by Trans Texas Airlines to Dallas on 9-25-63. Permanent records of Eastern Airlines and National Airlines are kept at Miami, and Delta Airlines records are maintained at Atlanta. The Miami and Atlanta offices were requested to make appropriate inquiries in their districts.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous report submitted in this case.

On 8-18-64, at 10:20 AM (CST), Inspector Thomas J. Kelley called the New Orleans Office and spoke with SA Adrian G. Vial. He advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had placed Oswald in New Orleans at 8:00 AM on 9-25-63; and that he allegedly went to Dallas, Texas, that same date, arriving between 6:00 PM and 9:00 PM. It was requested that this office check out any possible means of transportation Oswald could have used, such as bus, train and airlines, and that the manifests of all airlines from New Orleans to Dallas be checked for the names Lee Harvey Oswald and Alex Midell; that if any record was available, the seating arrangements should be ascertained since Oswald may have been

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief	Orig 2cc		
Attn: Insp. Kelley (Airmail)			
Miami	cc		
Atlanta	cc		
APPROVED		SPECIAL AGENT	DATE
[Signature]			1925
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE			8-18-64

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

with two Spaniards.

Inspector Kelley further requested that if airlines records are at a central location outside New Orleans, the appropriate offices of this Service should be telephonically contacted for expeditious check.

On 8-18-64 SA A. G. Vial ascertained that Delta and Eastern are the only two major airlines with direct flights from New Orleans to Dallas, and that National Airlines has flights from New Orleans to Houston, but not to Dallas. He further ascertained that the records, including manifests, are retained in New Orleans for only three months. Delta records are transferred to the General Audit Office, Atlanta, Georgia. Eastern records are transferred to the Division of Tickets, Miami, Florida, and National Airlines records are maintained in Miami.

At approximately 11:00 AM on 8-18-64 SA Vial telephonically furnished the above information to SAIC A. B. Wents, Atlanta; and at 11:10 AM to SA Robert J. Jamison, Miami.

SA Vial also ascertained that the fastest travel time from New Orleans to Dallas via Greyhound Bus is 16 hours, normal time 18 hours. One bus departs 12:45 AM and arrives Dallas 7:00 PM.

The fastest travel time to Dallas via Continental Trailways is 15 hours. One bus departs 10:30 AM and arrives 1:25 AM. Another departs 12:30 AM and arrives 3:15 PM.

It was ascertained that only the Texas and Pacific Railroad has direct service from New Orleans to Dallas. One train departs 8:15 AM and arrives Dallas 8:25 PM. The only other train departs 8:30 PM and arrives Dallas 9:00 AM.

The Southern Pacific RR carries passengers from New Orleans to Houston, Texas, but not to Dallas. The one train departs 12:30 PM and arrives Houston 9:15 PM.

It was ascertained by SAIC Rice that the Trans Texas Airlines has two flights daily from New Orleans to Dallas. One flight departs 6:40 AM. The other departs 3:15 PM and arrives Dallas 7:15 PM. Inquiry of Mr. Dan Johnson, of this airline, disclosed that the records are maintained in New Orleans, but that the names of Oswald or Hiddell did not appear on the reservation list.

The above information was furnished Inspector Thomas J. Kelley by telephone at 1:15 PM on 8-18-64. He requested that the names of all passengers on the Trans Texas flight at 3:15 PM be ascertained and included in the report.

Later this same date I contacted Mr. Carl Blouin, Manager, Trans Texas Airlines, who after making further check of records advised that there were no Dallas passengers on that flight. This small airline makes many stops between New Orleans and Dallas.

Mr. Blouin pointed out that almost all Dallas passengers take Delta or Eastern airlines, which offer direct, non-stop service, and that Trans Texas usually takes on passengers for Dallas in intermediate stops in Louisiana and Texas.

Due to the time factor, it is apparent that Oswald could not have traveled to Dallas by train or bus; and if so, there is no record maintained by these carriers as to names of passengers.

#### DISPOSITION

This case is closed in New Orleans with submission of this report.



UNITED STATES SECRET  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT2.  
CO-2-34,030

CHIEF'S OFFICE		OFFICE	Dallas, Texas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030																										
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION																													
Protective Research	Closed	Assassination of President Kennedy																													
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	(Transportation from Dallas to Houston, Texas, on 9-25-63)																													
Dallas, Texas	8-18/19-64																														
INVESTIGATION MADE BY																															
SA William E. Patterson and SA Gene F. Wofford																															
DETAILS																															
<p align="center"><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Call received from Washington requesting train, bus, and air schedules to Houston from Dallas on 9-25-63. Information obtained and furnished Inspector Kelley by telephone 8-18-64.</p> <p><u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u></p> <p>On August 18, 1964, Inspector Kelley contacted this office by telephone and requested that a check be made of all bus, rail, and air schedules for September 25, 1963. He requested that the schedules be obtained for transportation departing Dallas between the hours of 6 and 9 P.M. on the above-mentioned date, and their approximate arrival time at Houston, Texas. This information was subsequently obtained and furnished Inspector Kelley by telephone and he was advised that an M/R would follow with the complete information.</p> <p><u>Other Investigations</u></p> <p>The following is a list of commercial transportation departing Dallas, Texas, for Houston, Texas, on 9-25-63, between the hours of 6 P.M. and 9 P.M.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Departs Dallas</th> <th>Arrives Houston</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Continental Trailways Bus Company</td> <td>5:45 P.M.</td> <td>10:30 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:10 P.M.</td> <td>2:00 A.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5:15 P.M.</td> <td>11:59 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Grayhound Bus Lines</td> <td>7:00 P.M.</td> <td>2:40 A.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5:00 P.M.</td> <td>9:25 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Burlington Line Railroad</td> <td>6:00 P.M.</td> <td>6:56 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Braniff International Airways</td> <td>8:25 P.M.</td> <td>9:12 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8:30 P.M.</td> <td>10:45 P.M.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trans Texas Airways</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Departs Dallas	Arrives Houston	Continental Trailways Bus Company	5:45 P.M.	10:30 P.M.	8:10 P.M.	2:00 A.M.	5:15 P.M.	11:59 P.M.	Grayhound Bus Lines	7:00 P.M.	2:40 A.M.	5:00 P.M.	9:25 P.M.	Burlington Line Railroad	6:00 P.M.	6:56 P.M.	Braniff International Airways	8:25 P.M.	9:12 P.M.	8:30 P.M.	10:45 P.M.	Trans Texas Airways		
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DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE																												
Chief ✓	Orig & 2	William A. Patterson	8-19-64	1726																											
Dallas	2 cc	SPECIAL AGENT	8-19-64																												
		APPROVED	8-19-64																												
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	8-19-64																												

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

In regard to the air transportation schedules from Dallas to Houston, the flight scheduled for Trans Texas Airways on 9-25-63 proceeds to Houston via Beaumont, Texas. On the date in question on the flight listed on preceding page, there were 27 passengers on board and of this 27, all departed at Beaumont, Texas, with no one flying to Houston from Dallas. An attached flight manifest from Trans Texas shows the names of the 27 persons who flew from Dallas to Beaumont, Texas.

The Braniff International Airways flights to Houston from Dallas did not have passenger manifests since these are retained by the company only two months and are then destroyed. The only possible way to determine who was on the flight would be to check the name that appears on the ticket sold to the person making the flight. It should be noted that these tickets are filed according to date of purchase and not alphabetically or by flight number. A physical inspection was made of the ticket stubs for tickets purchased in Dallas, Texas, on September 24 and September 25, 1963 for all flights departing the Dallas area and no ticket could be found that had been sold to Lee Harvey Oswald or Aleck (Alek) J. Heidel (Maydel, Heidell). The only possible way to determine if the ticket was purchased from Dallas to Houston would be to know the exact date of purchase so that it could be checked in that manner.

DISPOSITION

This phase of the examination is considered closed.

ATTACHMENTS

1 copy of Trans Texas Airlines Form 578

VEPrud

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3086—Continued

DAI	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	52
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## PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE CHECK-IN RECORD

[illegible]

FLIGHT 263 DATE 9/25

Form No. 1088 (Rev. 1-25-60)  
MEMORANDUM REPORT  
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

New Orleans 8-18-64		OFFICE Miami, Florida	FILE NO. J-00-2-34,030
ORIGIN	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Protective Research	Closed-Miami	Person Identified:	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED August 18, 1964	Name: Lee Harvey Oswald aka Alex Hidell	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY: SA's Robert J. Janison and Ernest I. Aragon			
DETAILS			
<p align="center"><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Records of National and Eastern Air Lines, Miami, Florida, were checked under the names of Lee Harvey Oswald and Alex Hidell for travel on September 25, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston and from New Orleans to Dallas. Nothing was found to indicate the subject traveled under the given or similar names on the date in question from and to the respective cities. No record was found of passengers bearing Latin names who terminated their flight in Dallas.</p>			
(A) INTRODUCTION:			
<p>On August 18, 1964, at 12:10PM, a long distance telephone call was received by SA Janison, Miami, Florida, from SA Vial, New Orleans, Louisiana, advising that Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, Chief's Office, desired to substantiate certain information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. According to SA Vial, Lee Harvey Oswald was alleged to have been in New Orleans as of 8:00AM on September 25, 1963, and in Dallas, Texas, from 6:00PM and 9:00PM on September 25, 1963. SA Vial requested that the flight manifests of Eastern Air Lines for September 25, 1963, from New Orleans to Dallas, be checked for flights between 8:00AM and 6:00PM on that date. It was further requested that the flight manifests of National Air Lines for September 25, 1963, from New Orleans to Houston, be checked for flights between 8:00AM and 6:00PM on that date, each under the names of Lee Harvey Oswald or Alex Hidell.</p>			
<p>SA Vial further advised that two Spaniards were supposed to have accompanied Oswald on this trip, and it was also requested that copies of passenger manifests and seating arrangements on these flights be secured. SA Vial stated Inspector Kelley desired to be notified of the results immediately.</p>			
<p align="right">1727</p>			
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
-Chief New Orleans Miami	Orig & ltr lcc 2cc	<i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> Ernest I. Aragon SPECIAL AGENT	8-19-64
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> John A. Marshall SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 8-19-64

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

## (B) GENERAL INVESTIGATION:

Immediately upon receipt of the above telephone call the reporting agent personally interviewed Mr. Edward Cronauer, Director of Passenger and Revenue Accounting, National Air Lines, Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida. In referring to their records of regularly scheduled flights from New Orleans to Houston on September 25, 1963, between the hours of 8:00AM and 6:00PM, Mr. Cronauer stated they had four (4) flights on that date between the times in question, beginning with Flight No. 35, departing New Orleans at 8:45AM; No. 217, departing at 10:55AM; No. 27, departing at 1:45PM; and No. 37, departing at 3:40PM.

Mr. Cronauer stated that their passenger manifests no longer include the names of the passengers. He added they do not make a recordak film of the tickets used in particular flights, but instead keep the actual flight tickets in their archives in care of Mr. Jake Lewis, 58 NE 7th Street, Miami, Florida.

Mr. Cronauer said that the only recordak film made is for the "off-line" tickets (those tickets sold by other carriers which are later used on National Air Lines.) On the possibility the subject may have used an "off-line" ticket, the recordak film was checked for the subject under both names and he was not found of record.

Mr. Cronauer said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had previously checked their records but he did not know the nature of their inquiry nor the specific date involved.

On the same date, through Mr. Jake Lewis, National Airline Archives, 58 NE 7th Street, Miami, Florida, all the flight tickets used on National Air Lines on September 24, 25, and 26, 1963, were checked for the subject but he was not revealed under either name. Only one passenger with the Latin name of Garcia was of record for September 25, 1963, who traveled from New Orleans to Houston and terminated at Corpus Christi, Texas.

Mr. Lewis stated to his knowledge no other agency had checked their records for September 25, 1963.

Mr. Bert Warner, Assistant Supervisor, Sales Audit Department, Eastern Air Lines, was next interviewed at Miami International Airport, Miami, Florida. Mr. Warner stated that on September 25, 1963, they had only two (2) regularly scheduled flights from New Orleans to Dallas: No. 202, departing at 11:50AM; and No. 206, departing at 2:45PM. Mr. Warner produced the Eastern flight tickets used on both flights and the subject was not revealed under either name, and there was no record of passengers with Latin names using those flights. Mr. Warner stated they do not maintain a recordak film of "off-line" tickets.

## (F) DISPOSITION:

On August 19, 1964, the above information was furnished to Inspector Thomas J. Kelley by means of long distance telephone call.

Unless otherwise directed, no further investigation is being conducted at Miami at this time.

1727



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 9, 1964, concerning an allegation that Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of our Dallas Office made a public statement about a paraffin test performed on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Special Agent in Charge Shanklin advises me that he made no such statement and that the allegation is completely unfounded.

With my letter to you dated August 21, 1964 concerning the appearance of Mark Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program in New York City, I furnished you a twenty-seven page transcript of this program. On page four of this transcript substantially the same allegation as set out in your letter dated September 9, 1964, was made by Mr. Lane. At that time this Bureau immediately questioned Special Agent in Charge Shanklin as to the truthfulness of this allegation. In this same letter to you dated August 21, 1964, on page two, I specifically stated, "The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made."

To further substantiate Special Agent in Charge Shanklin's denial I direct your attention to my letter dated February 26, 1964, wherein I furnished you another transcript of a meeting which took place at Town Hall, New York City, on February 18, 1964, where Mark Lane was the principal speaker.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On page twenty-six of this transcript Mr. Lane is reported to have stated to his audience, "Now you may recall that on Saturday, November 23rd, we were told by Chief Curry, told the press of the nation, told the press of the world, that the paraffin test had come back. It was positive. It proved that Oswald had fired a weapon, it proved that Oswald was the assassin." You can readily see in this instance Mr. Lane attributes this statement concerning the paraffin test to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

For your further information the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, commencing on page 145 discloses that the paraffin tests were conducted by members of the Dallas Police Department and the technical examinations were made by two members of the Dallas City - County Criminal Investigative Laboratory on November 23, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3087

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3087-Continued

1

11/30/63

Date

H. W. MICHAELIS, Office Manager, George Rose and Company, Inc., 1225 South Grand Avenue, advised that Smith and Wesson .38 revolver, Victory model, with Parkerized finish, bearing serial number V 510210, and assembly number 65248, had been a part of a shipment in one of five cases of similar guns purchased by his company from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street West, Montreal, Canada. It was shipped by the latter company to Rose on December 18, 1962, and received by Rose on January 3, 1963, via Acme Fast Freight. This gun originally had a five-inch barrel, but it had been shortened to two and one-half inches, and the original sight then was replaced on the gun by Gunsmith M. L. JOHNSON, 13440 Burbank Boulevard, Van Nuys, California, exact date unknown. This gun was originally received by Rose as a .38 Special with no re-chambering done locally, and no alterations made by Rose's gunsmith, other than to shorten the barrel and reset the sight. MICHAELIS located and furnished a printed mail order form clipped from a publication, which he could not identify, which had been received by his company ordering one ".38 ST. W. 2" BEL." for \$29.95. This order transmitted \$10 cash, bore an illegible name, which appears to be A. G. or A. J. HIDELE, age 28, date of order, January 27 (no year shown), Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The order was filled out in ink and witnessing the statement thereon that the person ordering the gun was a U. S. citizen, not convicted of a felony, was a name which appeared to be D. E. DRITTEL. Also written in ink on the order form was an order for one box of ammunition and one holster, but a line was drawn through these items, cancelling that portion of the order.

The above order was mailed to, and shipped out under the name of Seaport Traders, Inc., 1221 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, which MICHAELIS stated is the name under which his company does mail order business.

MICHAELIS also furnished Seaport Traders invoice number A 5371, prepared under date of March 13, 1963, to ship "S & W .38 Special 2" Commando" to A. J. HIDELE, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas Texas, balance c.o.d. \$19.95.

2  
LA 89-75

The order was actually shipped March 20, 1963, via Railway Express, which collected the remaining \$19.95; which Railway Express then sent to Seaport Traders, Inc., also collecting \$1.27 c.o.d. service charge.

MICHAELIS also furnished the shipping copy of the above invoice, the Railway Express Agency receipt completed at the time the gun was furnished Railway Express, and a Railway Express form showing that \$19.95 had been collected from HIDELE, and paid to Seaport Traders, Inc.

On 11/30/63 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75  
by SA JAMES W. WOOD:jab Date dictated 11/30/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3088—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3088

Date 5/6/64

1

Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, 315 S. Jefferson (BL 3-2538), stated she formerly operated the Furniture Mart, a furniture store, at 149 E. Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, having closed the business during the latter part of January, 1964.

Mrs. WHITWORTH said she is confident in her own mind that the man, woman, and two small children who visited the Furniture Mart on November 6, 7, or 8, 1963, as she has previously related, were LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and two small children.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated that on the occasion of the visit, LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered the store and asked for an unrecalled part for a gun. Mrs. WHITWORTH said she told him the gun shop had moved and directed him to a gun shop that had a gunsmith that was located nearby. She stated she does not specifically recall which gun shop she referred OSWALD to but in all probability referred him to the Irving Sports Shop which was only one block east of the Furniture Mart. She stated she might have referred him to Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 E. Irving Boulevard, which is operated by ED FULBRIGHT. She explained that WARREN GRAVES previously operated a gun shop in the space occupied by the Furniture Mart but GRAVES sold out to FULBRIGHT in early 1963 but continued to work for FULBRIGHT at Ed's Pawn Shop, therefore, she might have referred OSWALD to that shop in view of her acquaintanceship with GRAVES.

Mrs. WHITWORTH recalled that after she gave OSWALD directions to the gun shop he noticed that she had furniture and stated he would be needing some furniture within two or three weeks and started looking around. She said she started showing him used furniture and talking to him trying to determine what he was really interested in and during this period they were joined by a woman who was carrying a baby and accompanied by a two year old girl. She said she later saw pictures of the woman on television and in the newspapers and now knows her to be MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She started talking about the children and LEE HARVEY OSWALD told her that the baby was two weeks old at that time which brought to mind her grandsons as one was born October 10, 1963, and

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on 5/5/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent EMORY E. HORTON:vm Date dictated 5/6/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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DL 100-10461

the other was born October 28, 1961, which made their birthdays near that of the OSWALD baby. She further pointed out that her older grandson was near the age of OSWALD's older daughter.

Mrs. WHITWORTH stated she knows that the couple who visited the Furniture Mart on the above occasion were LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD was wearing a white shirt and a dark sweater while MARINA was wearing a car coat believed to be blue. She said she has no recollection how the two year old daughter was dressed and only recalls the baby was wrapped in a blanket of unknown color and description.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3089--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3089



Commission Exhibit No. 3090

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/11/63

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

September 15, 1964

FROM: S. R. Pollak

SUBJECT: Mileage Distances

According to the United States Mileage Chart appearing on the inside of the back cover of the Rand McNally Road Atlas for the United States, Canada, and Mexico, 40th Annual Edition, 1964, the road mileage between the following points is as indicated below:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Mileage</u>
Houston, Texas	Dallas, Texas	244
New Orleans, La.	Houston, Texas	358
New Orleans, La.	Dallas, Texas	503
New Orleans, La.	Austin, Texas	521
Austin, Texas	Houston, Texas	162

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3090

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, advised he was formerly employed as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas. He is presently working as a trainee at the Pina Service Station, 2681 Royal Lane in Dallas, and as soon as the Pina Service Station at Stemmons Expressway and Inwood Road is completed he will be employed as manager at that location.

While working for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, one night about a week or two before President KENNEDY was assassinated, BROWN was scheduled to be on duty that night. Another salesman, ALBERT BOGARD, came by and told him he had a prospect for the sale of a car, by the name of LEE OSWALD. BOGARD said that OSWALD had been in looking at cars, but didn't have enough money for a down payment, and was supposed to come back when he got some money. BOGARD asked BROWN to take care of OSWALD, if he came in, and they would split the commission if the car was sold. BROWN then wrote the name "LEE OSWALD" down on something, and thought he wrote the name down on the back of one of BROWN's cards. No one named OSWALD came in, and he forgot about the matter.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, after President KENNEDY had been killed, he came to work at about 3:00 PM, and BOGARD remarked to him that LEE OSWALD had been arrested in connection with the assassination. BOGARD then said, "OSWALD was the name of the guy I was going to sell the car to, and I gave you his name as a prospect." BOGARD also reminded BROWN that when BOGARD was talking to OSWALD at Downtown Lincoln Mercury, BROWN started to walk into the office where BOGARD and OSWALD were talking, but BROWN walked away when he noticed that BOGARD had a customer. BROWN said he thought he remembered this incident, but didn't pay any attention to the customer BOGARD was talking to, and definitely could not identify this customer. BROWN stated he has seen the photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspapers, and on television and he could not say that he had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD before. However, BROWN was positive that BOGARD gave him the name of LEE OSWALD, as a prospective customer, a week or two before President KENNEDY was assassinated.

When BROWN got home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about OSWALD, telling him that

on 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 100-10461  
 by Special Agent C. RAY HALL and  
MAURICE J. WHITE/BJD Date dictated 12/10/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3091

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DL 100-10461

1Date 12/11/63

she had seen the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper among his effects. He told her that this was a prospective customer, but he thought he had written the name on one of his cards. They both looked around the house, but could not find the card or a piece of paper, with the name of OSWALD on it.

On November 23, 1963, BOGARD told BROWN that he was sure that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD that he had seen on television, was the same OSWALD that had been in to see him about buying a car.

Mrs. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, advised that her husband was formerly employed as an automobile salesman for Downtown Lincoln Mercury, Dallas, Texas.

On the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she watched the television news concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. When she heard that a man named LEE OSWALD had been arrested, she recalled seeing the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper that her husband had left at the house. When her husband came home late that afternoon, she asked him about it, and told him she thought she had seen the name of OSWALD on a piece of paper, about two weeks previously. Her husband then told her that one of the other salesmen where he worked, had given him the name of OSWALD as a prospective customer.

Mrs. BROWN said that she recalled the name on the piece of paper was "OSWALD," and she thinks this name was preceded by two initials, but she does not remember what the initials were.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3091-Continued

on 12/10/63 at Waxahachie, Texas File # 100-10461  
G. RAY HALL and  
 by Special Agents MAURICE J. WHITE/RJD 22 Date dictated 12/11/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3092

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT1  
DL 100-10,461

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:-

At 11:00 a.m. on November 23, 1963, SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL received a telephone call from one JACK LAWRENCE, residence YMCA on Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas, who stated a person he believed to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD had recently appeared at Downtown Lincoln Mercury in Dallas, at which time he had indicated a desire to purchase an automobile. The individual stated he had no money at that time but expected to have cash in sufficient amount to purchase an automobile within "a couple of weeks."

ORIGIN		Field	OFFICE	New Orleans	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION		
Assassination of President		Continued		Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President Kennedy		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED				
New Orleans, Louisiana		11/25/63 - 12/4/63				
INV. SITUATION MADE BY						
Special Agents Anthony E. Gerrets and Roger D. Counts and SAIC John W. Rice						
DETAILS		SYNOPSIS				
<p>Dean Andrews, Jr., Attorney, New Orleans, advised that Oswald had visited his office on approximately three occasions in June-July, 1963, relative to his citizenship status, his wife's status and his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps. On 11/23/63 Attorney Andrews was contacted by telephone by a Clay Bertrand, who inquired if he would be interested in defending Oswald. Inquiries made at Tulane University re Clay Bertrand and A. J. Hidell.</p>						
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION						
Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case.						
<p>On 11/25/63 Attorney Dean A. Andrews, Jr., who is well known to this office, contacted SAIC Rice by telephone from the Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans, where he was confined as a patient.</p>						
<p>He advised that in June and July, 1963, dates unrecalled, Lee H. Oswald had visited his office on three occasions and expressed concern about (1) his citizenship status; (2) his wife's status; and (3) his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps which he claimed had made it impossible to obtain suitable employment.</p>						
<p>Mr. Andrews said that Oswald was accompanied by a total of approximately five persons during the three visits. He said that he knew two of the subjects by sight, and that on two occasions he was accompanied by a young man of Mexican extraction (not Cuban), whom he did not know. He said he believed that all of Oswald's companions were homosexuals who possibly frequent the Gaslight Bar in the French Quarter, where such individuals congregate. He said Oswald was supposed to furnish him \$20.00 and also his Marine Corps serial number in order to obtain copies of pertinent records from the</p>						
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY		DATE		
Chief Dallas New Orleans	Orig 42cc 2cc 2cc	DEC 4 1963		467		
APPROVED		SPECIAL AGENT		DATE		
J. W. Rice		J. W. Rice		12-6-63		
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						

Marine Corps. He said that Oswald did not comply, and that he did not establish a file on him, or receive a fee.

He further advised that in about August, 1963, he saw Oswald on Canal Street passing out literature favoring Castro, and that when he more or less admonished him, Oswald indicated that he was receiving \$25.00 a day for this work.

Attorney Andrews also advised that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, between 6:30PM and 9:00PM, while he was in the hospital, under sedation, he received a telephone call, believed to be a local call, although he could not be positive, from a man giving the name of Clay Bertrand, who inquired if he would be willing to defend Oswald in the murder and assassination case. He said that Bertrand indicated that he would visit him at the hospital later, but failed to do so; and that the following day he learned that Oswald had been murdered.

He seems to feel that he had been previously contacted by Clay Bertrand in connection with another case, but he could not place him or furnish any information to assist in identifying or locating him. He said that he had asked his secretary to check the records at his office concerning Oswald and Bertrand, but that she had been unable to locate any records pertaining to either of them. He said that when he returned to his office he would personally check his files and advise us of the results. He indicated that he believed that Bertrand was a homosexual.

On 11/26/63 Inspector Thomas J. Kelley was furnished this information by telephone at Dallas. Deputy Chief Paul J. Peterm and SAIC Robert I. Bouck, FBI, were also furnished the information in telephone conversation on 11/29/63, as indicated in confirmation memorandum of the same date.

It was ascertained that Attorney Andrews had also furnished the same information to SA Regis Kennedy, FBI, New Orleans.

On 11/27/63 SA Anthony L. Gerrets inquired of the Police Department Intelligence Division concerning Clay Bertrand, with negative results. During the period November 27-29, 1963, SA Gerrets also made inquiries at the Bureau of Identification, Detective Division, Narcotics Squad and Vice Squad, New Orleans Police Department, and no record of Clay Bertrand was located.

On 11/29/63 SA Roger D. Counts personally interviewed Attorney Dean Andrews, Jr., at his residence, and exhibited to him photographs of Oswald and an unidentified subject passing out Fair Play for Cuba literature in front of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Mr. Andrews said he did not recognize the other man, and that he obviously was not one of the several persons who had accompanied Oswald to his office as indicated above.

During the period 11/29/63 to 12/4/63 SA Counts also made inquiries relative to Clay Bertrand of the following persons: Mr. Lance A. Garcia, Asst. Manager, New Orleans Credit Bureau; Mr. John E. Havron, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, Public Library; Mr. Jack Sullivan and Mr. Killoon, Louisiana State Employment Service; Mr. Bennerfield, employment office in Gretna, Louisiana. Clay Bertrand was not of record at any of these places.

On 12/2/63 Attorney Dean Andrews, Jr., advised by telephone that he had returned to work, and that a check of his office files had failed to disclose any record of Oswald or Clay Bertrand. He said he would continue to make inquiries in an effort to identify Clay Bertrand, and that he would advise this office of the results.

On 12/2/63 SA Counts and SAIC Rice visited Tulane University, New Orleans, and interviewed Dr. M. E. Lapham, Provost. He was informed that Oswald reportedly told Charles H. Steele, Jr., that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee circulars which they were passing out had originated at Tulane University; and that he had also been informed that Oswald told an attorney (Dean Andrews, Jr.) that he received \$25.00 a day to pass out the literature. Dr. Lapham said that he had not seen any of the circulars on the campus and knew of no one connected with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He was requested to have a record check made for Clay Bertrand and Alek James Hidell.

On 12/3/63 Dr. Lapham advised by telephone that a careful check had been made of all students, faculty members and employees of the University, and no record was located on Clay Bertrand or Alek James Hidell, or similar names. He said that he had made inquiries of appropriate officials and none had any information relative to Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Dr. Lapham was not informed that we had established a connection between Oswald and Dr. Leonard Reisman, a professor at Tulane, the latter reportedly being active in the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives, also known as Sun the Bomb.

Dr. Leonard Reisman, referred to in report dated 12/3/63 by SA A. G. Vial, is of record in the subversive files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans. ASAC Joseph Sylvester, FBI, has requested that this office not interview Reisman because of their interest in him. It is understood that the FBI office desires to interview him and that he has been out of the city recently.

On 12/3/63 SA Regis Kennedy, FBI, advised that he had made extensive inquiries relative to Clay Bertrand, and to date had been unable to identify him. He said he would notify this office in the event he should develop any information regarding this subject.

SA Kennedy also advised that his office had been unable to date to identify the young man shown in photograph with Oswald passing out Fair Play for Cuba literature.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation is continued in the New Orleans Office relative to other phases of this inquiry.

1

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. WILSON:

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

On July 10, 1964, SA T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that on June 28, 1964, the Source had located and interviewed FRANCISCO MORALES of Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, in Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico. MORALES advised the Source as follows:

MORALES was in Ciudad Victoria seeking employment, and he might leave in the near future to travel to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, for the same purpose.

MORALES was registered with ERNESTO LIMA in the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City in September and October, 1963, exact dates unrecalled, while seeking employment with the federal government. He does not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay there. The only other hotel guests at that time whose names he recalls were GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, and one ARTURO CHAVEZ MARTINEZ, a Mexican Federal employee who is supposed to reside at Zaragoza Number 58, Ciudad de Maiz, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and who was supposed to be assigned to work at Bahia de Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico. CHAVEZ attempted to sell MORALES an illegal Customs receipt for use in bringing an automobile into Mexico without paying import duties. On two occasions MORALES had drinks with two Cubans who stayed at the hotel, one of whom was going to Florida and was arranging immigration papers. Both Cubans were in their late forties or fifties, were about five feet eight inches in height, and the one going to Florida wore dark glasses most of the time. The names of these Cubans and other hotel guests should be known to a Hotel del Comercio employee named SEBASTIAN.

The Source advised MORALES was reluctant to discuss the above matters, and Source believes MORALES did not divulge all information in his possession.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

September 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

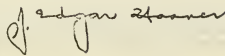
On September 14, 1964, Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff telephoned with regard to the handwriting examinations conducted on Commission Exhibits 24, 25, 94, 100, 101, and 1438.

Commission Exhibits 24, 94 (first two handwritten pages), 100, and 101 are part of FBI Item 116 further designated as Q101. The typewritten portion of Commission Exhibit 94 was designated as FBI Item 337 (Commission Exhibit 92). The handwritten version of this typewritten portion is part of FBI Item 116 (Q101). The results of the handwriting examination of FBI Item 116 (Q101) are set forth on page 156 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit 25 was designated as FBI Items 123, 124, and 125 and further designated as Q51. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 25 are set forth on page 338 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Commission Exhibit 1438 was designated as FBI Exhibit D-229 and further designated as Q586. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 1438 are set forth on page 89 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated July 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing reports of Special Agent Gemberling state that the handwriting and hand printing on Q101, Q51, and Q586 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Two copies of the reports of Special Agent Gemberling were previously furnished to The President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3096

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3095

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/25/63

During a review of material in the possession of Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department obtained by them through a search of the room of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, 1028 North Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas, there was found an International Certificate of Vaccination against small pox. This certificate issued by the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, reflects the traveler's name as LEE H. OSWALD of New Orleans, Louisiana and indicates that LEE OSWALD, sex male, born October 18, 1939, was vaccinated on June 8, 1963 by Dr. A. J. HIDEEL, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, Louisiana.

A photocopy of this certificate was obtained from the Dallas Police Department.




DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 14, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. David Slavson  
Assistant General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Affidavit of Robert J. Korengold.

I am forwarding the copy of the affidavit of Robert Korengold which was taken in Moscow pursuant to your request.

  
Richard A. Frank  
Attorney  
Office of the Legal Adviser

Attachment:

Affidavit of  
Robert Korengold..

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3098

on 11/25/63 Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/sa Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3097



Ministry of Soviet Socialist Republics \_\_\_\_\_  
 Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moscow Oblast \_\_\_\_\_  
 City of Moscow \_\_\_\_\_  
 Deputy of the United States of America \_\_\_\_\_  
 Consular Section \_\_\_\_\_

Before me James A. Klemstine, Consul of the United States of America at Moscow, U.S.S.R., duly commissioned and qualified, personally appeared Robert J. Korengold, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

(1) My name is Robert J. Korengold and I reside at Apt. 272, 15 Kutuzovsky Prospect, Moscow.

(2) In the fall of 1959, while I was working in Moscow as a correspondent for the United Press, I received a report that an individual who wished to defect from the United States to the USSR was at the Hotel Metropole. After several unsuccessful attempts, I finally was able to talk to Lee Harvey Oswald for approximately ten to fifteen minutes at the door to his room at the Hotel Metropole. Mr. Oswald stated that he knew what he was doing and insisted he did not wish to talk to anyone.

(3) After unsuccessfully attempting to elicit further information, I returned to my office where I discussed the matter with Miss Aline Mosby, another correspondent for the United Press. I subsequently telephoned Mr. Oswald who finally agreed to give an interview to Miss Mosby. She later had a long conversation with Mr. Oswald. When she returned to our office, we discussed Oswald's case. We both were convinced that Mr. Oswald was an individual who had a chip on his shoulder and that when he had an idea or conviction, nothing could induce him to change his convictions.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3098—Continued

- 2 -

(4) Mr. Oswald subsequently remained at the Metropole Hotel.

Although some stories were subsequently filed on his case until he disappeared from Moscow, I do not remember ever seeing him again. I knew nothing of his later departure from the USSR until after he had left.

And further deponent saith not.

Robert J. Korengold

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of September, 1964.

James A. Klemstine  
Consul of the United States

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3098—Continued



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

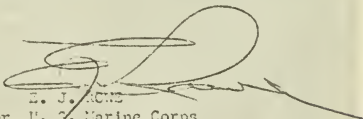
IN REPLY REFER TO

CERTIFICATE

15 SEPTEMBER 1964

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the enclosed copies of Military Pay Records for the period 24 October 1956 to 11 September 1959 in the case of PFC Lee H. CONRAD, 1653 230 USMC are true copies of the original pay records on file in the Examination Section, Disbursing Branch, Fiscal Division, Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. 20320.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the U. S. Marine Corps to be affixed this Fifteenth day of September, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty Four.



E. J. ACME  
Major, U. S. Marine Corps  
Acting Head, Disbursing Branch, Fiscal Division.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3099

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3099—Continued



1 I ON PAY EP LAST NAME-FIRST NAME-MIDDLE INITIAL 2 EAR OR DATE OF BNC  
1653 230 OSWALD, LEE H. CNA 10/24/56  
433-54-3937 USMC 13 FRED-22/22/56 12/8/56 "D 6-00976  
MACS-9

4 DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ITEMS	5 16.59 FROM TO MONTH DAY	6 PERIOD MONTHLY OR DAILY RATE	7 MONTHLY OR DAILY RATE	8 CODE	9 CREDITS	10 START SYMBOL	11 STOP SYMBOL	12 AMOUNT IN WORDS	13 AMOUNT
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PVT O/LMOB	1/1 12/31	0 0	4 20		1 XX	B6796	B6796	LESS	
PVT 2 E-1	1/1 3/8	2 8	105 00	44	238 00	B6796	B6796		
ADW/T deducted on DOW 18884 on 3/12/58					30 80	B6796	B6796	THREE EIGHT	
Cred Diff PVT O/LMOB & PVT 2 prd 12/8-31/58					16 71	B6796	B6796		
FEC 2	3/9 3/31	0 22	108 00	44	79 20	B6796	B6796		
FEC 2	4/1 6/30	2 -	108 00	44	324	B6796			

13 J F M A M J J A S O N D 14 AMT OVDP CARRIED FWD 15 TOTAL 16 NOTATION OF AMOUNT PAY DUE (1/1000) 17 SUSPENSE

18 ALLOTMENTS	19 DEBITS	20 START SYMBOL	21 STOP SYMBOL
1ST PAY MONTHS EXPIRES AMOUNT J F M A M J J A S O N D			

FOLD IN ON THIS LINE IF NECESSARY

PERIOD	FICA WAGES	FICA TAX
1ST OR 30 QTR	333 91	
26 OR 30 QTR	324	16 45
TOTAL	657 91	16 45
PROR CALN FOR YEAR	980 63	20 44

23 TAX INC./EXEMP.	24 RATE	24 TOTAL ALLIEMENTS	19	20	21
8-1	4.80	12 3		XX	B679 6
14-1	9.10	12 3		27 30	B6796 B6796
15-1	9.80	12 3		29 40	B6796
TAX LINE# 11			T	3 00	B6796 B6796

27 DATE	28 COLLECTIONS/CHECKS	29 TOTAL TAX WITHHELD	21

30 PAYMENTS (Combine cash and check)	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
AMOUNT	160						
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amt/row/n x no	870						
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	952						
	1016						
	1077						
	1131						
	1218						
	1358						
	1400						
	1400						

FICA EP#16.71 & 244  
FICA EP# 108.00 TAX 2.70  
FICA #106,00EP TAX 2.63  
FICA #148,20 TAX 2.63

WP. AM. USSN

31 I CERTIFY that this document has been checked on the basis of correct figures and that contributing credits and charges and any amount due to or from, have been transferred to the new pay record to the name of the member appearing above.

32 AMT OVDP LAST ACCT 33 TOTAL DEBIT 34 CASH/CHECK PAYMENTS 35 AMT UNPD CARRIED FWD 36 TOTAL

37 DEPOSIT BOOK NO.

38 SYMBOL 39 O.O. SIGNATURE

38796 JUN 3 1959

REPLACES DD FORM 113, 1 APR 54 WHICH MAY BE USED


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1007-51300 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964

[illegible]

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3099—Continued



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453-54-3937 USMC 13																																
4 DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ITEMS													5 FROM		6 TO		8 PERIOD		7 MONTHLY OR DAILY RATE		9 CODE		10 CREDITS		10 START SYMBOL		11 STOP SYMBOL		12 AMOUNT IN WORDS		13 ATTEST	
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41 TOTAL OF DEFICIT													42 TOTAL OF SURPLUS																			
42 TOTAL OF SURPLUS													43 TOTAL OF LOSS																			
43 TOTAL OF LOSS													44 TOTAL OF GAIN																			
44 TOTAL OF GAIN													45 TOTAL OF NET																			
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1 IN PAY GP, LAST NAME-FIRST NAME-MIDDLE INITIAL 1653 230 OSWALD, LEE H. 433-54-3937 USMC 13										2 END OF DATE OF DE CMA: 10/24/56 PEBO: 10/24/56 ENL: 0/24/56 (3)										3 DATE 5/32/58											
4 DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ITEMS										5 FROM		6 TO		7 PERIOD		8 MONTHLY OR DAILY RATE		9 CODE		10 CREDITS		11 START SYMBOL		12 STOP SYMBOL		13 AMOUNT IN WORDS		14 STREET			
AV. INT UNPAID LAST ACCT (From)										15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23					
REF										1/1		4/28		3 28		85 80		223 88		D6808		D6808		TWO TWO THREE							
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PVT (Olmos)										4/29		4/30		2 2		83 20		5 59		D6808		D6808		FIVE							
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13 J F M A M J J A S O N D										14 AMT OVPD CARRIED FWD		15 TOTAL		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23			
18 ALLOTMENTS										19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28			
1ST PAY MONTHS EXPENSES AMOUNT										J F M A M J J A S O N D		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27			
27 DATE										28 COLLECTIONS/CHECKAGES		29 TOTAL TAX WITHHELD		30		31		32		33		34		35		36		37			
4/28/58										SCH 4/28/58 TFP \$50. (25x2) Ck: Bal:		50 00		D6808		D6808		30 PA'ENTS (Combine each and check)		31		32		33		34		35			
PCA BP \$33.20 TAX \$75										***** 1 2 *****		75		D6808		D6808		100		C6808		261		36		37		38			
PCA 18P \$55.20 TAX \$1.87										XXXXXX		187		D6808		D6808		20		B6096		176		39		40		41			
PCA 18P \$55.20 TAX \$1.93										XXXXXX		193		D6808		D6808		50		B6096		182		42		43		44			
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31 I CERTIFY that this account has been closed on the last of month										32 ANY OVPD LAST ACCT		33 TOTAL DEBITS		34 CASH/CHECK PAYMENTS		35 AMT UNPD CARRIED FWD		36 TOTAL		37 DEPOSIT BOOK NO.		38		39		40		41		42	
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44										45		46		47		48		49		50											



— 18 —





4 DESCRIPTION OF CREDIT ITEMS	5		6 PERIOD		7 MONTHLY OR DAILY RATE	8 CODE	9 CREDITS	10 START SYMBOL	11 STOP SYMBOL	12 AMOUNT IN WORDS	ATTEST
	FROM	TO	MONTHS	DAYS							
AMOUNT UNPAID LAST ACCT (From											
PVT	1/1	2/23	1	23	78 00		55 20	A6798		FIVE FIVE	
							137 80	A6798		CHE THREE	
PVT 4 mos	2/24	2/28	0	7	83 20		19 41	A5100	A5100	ONE NINE	
PVT 4 mos	3/1	5/1	2	1	81 20		169 17	A5100	A6793	ONE SIX NINE	
PCS-TA (3/21/57)							167 52	A6793	A6793	ONE SIX SEVEN	
LV EATS	2/27	3/19	0	15	1 00		15 00	A6793	A6793	ONE FIVE	
BMA	4/24	4/30	0	7	4 20		98	A6793	A6793	LESS	
BMA	5/1	6/30	2		4 20		8 40	A6793			
PFC	5/2	5/31	0	29	85 80		82 94	A6793			
PFC	6/1	6/20	1	20	85 80		85 80	A5251			

27														14 AMT OVPD CARRIED FWO	TA 128.68	TA 129.66	16 NOTATION OF AMOUNT PAY OUE (Use pencil)	17 SUSPENSE	26	
28	IP													15 TOTAL	\$71.88	\$1 871.88	41-41	41-41.18	13d	28

[illegible]

FOLD IN ON THIS LINE IF NECESSARY										PER		Picawgs	TAX	
										BIRTHDAY				
37										1-3	240	41	1	4
38										2-4	GINS			
39										TOTAL	257	71	11	44
40										Frio. Tr.	495	18	1	14
41														
42	23	TAX INC./EXEM.	RATE	24	TOTAL ALLOTMENTS	15:				25 PERIOD	TAXABLE INC	TAX WITH		
43		7/1	4.00	12	-	-	T	8.00	A6798 A6100	OF THIS CALL				
44		8/1	4.80	-	1	3	*-	14.40	A6100 A6793	EXPAN YEAR TAX				
45		9-1	5.50	-	-	-	SF	5.50	A6793	CREDITED THIS MONTH	28.5	12		
46										TOTAL	295	12		
47										PRORATE CALLED DUE 12/24	174	27		
48										28				

27	DATE	28	COLLECTIONS	CHEQUES	29	TOTAL TAX WITHHELD	30	PAYMENTS (Combine cash and cheq)	31	AMOUNT	D. G. SYMBOL	MONOPOLY # NO
32										65	A4790	1337
33										22	A6100	8780
34										36	A6100	8780
35										165	A6100	8780
36										133	A6100	8780
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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3099—Continued

DD FORM 113 (1 AUG 51) Replaces editions of 1 Oct 49 and NAY. B. and A. Form 110, which are obsolete. 16-48800-1 Form prescribed by: Inspector General, U. S., July 23, 1941



TRANSCRIPT OF PAY ACCOUNT OF FORMER PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LEE H. OSWALD, 1653 230, U. S. MARINE CORPS FROM  
24 OCTOBER 1956, DATE OF ENLISTMENT TO 11 SEPTEMBER 1959, DATE OF RELEASE FROM ACTIVE DUTY.

CREDITS

<u>Basic Pay</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Total Basic Pay Credited</u>
Private	10/24/56-2/23/57	\$78.00	\$ 312.00
Private (ov 4 mos)	2/24/57-5/1/57	83.20	188.58
Private First Class	5/2/57-4/28/58	85.80	1021.02
Private (ov 4 mos)	4/29/58-12/7/58	83.20	607.36
Private (ov 2 yrs)	12/8/58-3/8/59	105.00	318.50
Private First Class (ov 2 yrs)	3/9/59-9/11/59	108.00	658.80
			\$ 3106.26
<u>Clothing Allowance</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Monthly Rate</u>	<u>Total Clothing Allow Credited</u>
Basic Maintenance Allow	4/24/57-9/11/59	\$4.20	\$ 120.12
Advance Travel Pay	3/21/57		167.52
Leave Rations	2/27/57-3/13/57	1.00(daily)	15.00
" "	6/20-57-7/4/57	1.00(daily)	15.00
Advance Travel Pay	7/22/57		131.94
Sea & Foreign Duty Pay	8/22/57-11/15/58	8.00	118.40
Advance Travel Pay	2/12/59		30.90
Mileage on discharge 9/11/59 From El Toro, Calif. to Dallas, Texas 1526 miles @ \$.06 a mile			91.56
Unused leave settlement 23 days basic pay @ 108.00 per month (\$82.80) and allowances @ \$.70 per day (\$16.10)			98.90
Special Adjustment due to discharge before claim for quarters allowance for dependent Mother was approved (Miscellaneous credit to offset payment of "Queen" allotment for August 1959)			51.30

TOTAL CREDITS

\$3946.90

# DEDUCTIONS

Withholding Tax	Nov-Dec56	\$ 8.00
"	Jan-Dec57	66.50
"	Jan-Dec58	58.60
"	Jan-Sep59	91.30
Social Security Tax	Jan-Dec57	22.72
"	Jan-Dec58	20.44
"	Jan-Sep59	22.84
Miscellaneous Clothing Deduction		.46
Summary Court Martial 4/29/58 sentenced to loss of pay \$25.00 per month for 2 months		50.00
Summary Court Martial 6/27/58 sentenced to loss of pay \$50.00 for 1 month		50.00
Check Sea & Foreign Duty Pay while confined 6/27/58-8/13/58		12.54
"Queen" allotment Mother August 1959		91.30
Total payments received 1956		111.00
Total payments received 1957		1150.00
Total payments received 1958		1084.00
Total payments received 1959		1107.20

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TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

\$3946.90



Final settlement of pay and allowances made in September 1959 of Former Private First Class Lee H. Oswald, 1653 230, U. S. Marine Corps included the following items of pay:

Credits

Balance due and unpaid		\$ .59
1 Sep 59		
Pay as Private First Class (2 yrs) 9/1-11/59		39.60
Clothing Allowance 9/1-11/59		1.54
Mileage on discharge El Toro, Calif. to Dallas, Texas		91.56
Unused leave settlement		98.90

TOTAL \$232.19

Deductions

Withholding Tax Sep 59	\$ 12.00
Social Security Tax Sep 59	.99
Final payments:-	132.30
	86.90

TOTAL \$232.19

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3099—Continued

Form No. 1048 (Revised)  
MAY 1964 EDITION  
(7-1-64)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Other Individuals and Organizations  
Involved or Interviewed

ORIGIN Chief's Office		OFFICE Washington, D.C.		FILE NO. CO-2-34 785
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION		
Protective Research	Closed - Washington	Person Identified:		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	Name George & Jeannette DeMohrenschildt		
Washington, D.C.	1/28-2/7/64	Address: Villa Valbrune, Lyle Estate Port-au-Prince, Haiti		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		Special Agent Louis B. Sims		
DETAILS				
SYNOPSIS				
<p>Mr. George DeMohrenschildt was born in Russia and immigrated to the United States in 1939. He was naturalized in 1949 at Denver, Colorado. Mrs. Jeanne DeMohrenschildt was born in China and immigrated to the United States in 1939. She was naturalized in New York City, date unknown. Mr. &amp; Mrs. DeMohrenschildt are presently residing in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, inasmuch as Mr. DeMohrenschildt has a geological contract in Haiti. In July 1963, Mr. DeMohrenschildt indicated that they would return to the United States within the next 12 months.</p>				
(A) INTRODUCTION:				
<p>This case originated with receipt of Protective Research Referral Memorandum dated January 13 &amp; 27, 1964, requesting photographs and background investigation on Mr. &amp; Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt.</p>				
(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:				
<p>On February 4, 1964, Mrs. Verde L. Crenshaw, Liaison Officer, Department of State, Washington, D.C., was personally interviewed by the writer in her office regarding any records which they might have pertaining to Mr. &amp; Mrs. DeMohrenschildt. Mrs. Crenshaw furnished the writer with two photographs of Mr. &amp; Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt and furnished the following information from their file:</p>				
<p>Mr. George DeMohrenschildt, who was born April 17, 1911, in Mozyr, Russia, is described as a w/m; 6'1" tall, brown hair, blue eyes, scar on face; occupation, Geologist Petroleum; brother, Dr. D.W. vonMohrenschildt, Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire; father, Sergius Mohrenschildt, was born in Russia in</p>				
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY		DATE
		<p>Chief w/att Orig &amp; 100 100 Washington</p>		<p>2/7/64</p>
APPROVED		SPECIAL AGENT		DATE
<p>Harry W. Geiglein</p>		<p>Louis B. Sims</p>		<p>2/7/64</p>
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DATE
<p>Harry W. Geiglein</p>		<p>Harry W. Geiglein</p>		<p>2/7/64</p>

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-61809-1

1875 and is deceased; mother, Alexandra Mohrenschildt, was born in 1880 in Russia and is now deceased; wife, Jeanne DeMohrenschildt, to whom he was married on June 23, 1959, was born May 3, 1914, in China and was previously married to La Gou, in China in 1932, from whom she was divorced May 1, 1957. Her maiden name is Pomenko. Mr. & Mrs. DeMohrenschildt, as of July 12, 1963, were residing at Villa Valbrune, Kyle Estate, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and their permanent address was 216 Sedler Building, 5635 Yale Boulevard, Dallas 6, Texas. In 1960, his address was 6620 Thackeray Street, Dallas, Texas.

George DeMohrenschildt, who was a Polish National, immigrated to the United States in May 1939, and was naturalized July 11, 1949 at Denver, Colorado, Certificate of Naturalization #6057081. Since entering the United States, he has traveled outside of the United States as follows:

Place	From	To	Reason
France, Yugoslavia	Jan. 1957	Nov. 1957	ICA Appointment
Ghana, England, France	May 1958	June 1958	(Not shown)
Europe	March 1960	April 1960	Geological Bus.
Nicaragua, England, France	June 1960	(Not shown)	Archeological
Mexico, Guadalupe, Honduras	June 1960	(Not shown)	Exploration of
(This trip was expected to be 2-3 years)			Geology
Haiti	June 1963	Passport expires 6/9/65	Geological contract in Haiti

Mrs. Crenshaw stated that Mr. & Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt have been issued the following passports:

Issued to:	Passport #	Date Issued:	Renewal
George DeMohrenschildt	299030	1/23/57	3/10/60
Jeanne DeMohrenschildt	442569	6/27/57	
Jeanne DeMohrenschildt	1185601	6/10/60	7/12/63
George DeMohrenschildt			

Mrs. Crenshaw stated that on July 12, 1963, passport #1185601 was renewed and application for registration was completed by George DeMohrenschildt; therefore, Mr. & Mrs. DeMohrenschildt are documented until June 9, 1965. Mrs. Crenshaw stated that in view of the above, the State Department will probably not hear from him again until June 1965, unless they decide to travel elsewhere outside of the United States. Mrs. Crenshaw further stated that the information which she furnished from their file on Mr. & Mrs. George

DeMohrenschildt was taken from applications executed by George DeMohrenschildt in his own handwriting which was hardly legible in some parts, therefore, certain discrepancies in spelling may have occurred.

On February 7, 1964, telephone inquiry by the writer at the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., revealed that George & Jeanne DeMohrenschildt have no arrest record with them.

(J) CONCLUSION:

Copies of airgram and telegram forwarded with Referral Memorandum is returned herewith.

Chief's Office is furnished two photographs and negatives of Mr. & Mrs. George DeMohrenschildt, also copy of letter to Department of State requesting photographs.

This case is closed in this office with this report.

LBS:beg

KRLD Audio reel 43"B" Item 8  
November 24, 1963

INTERVIEW OF BILL DEMAR BY DAN RATHER

Q. Bill, how long have you been working at the Carousel Club owned by Jack Rubenstein?

DEMAR. This time about two weeks.

Q. You had worked for him before, had you?

DEMAR. Three times before. This is my fourth time here.

Q. The Carousel Club is located right in downtown Dallas. What kind of place is it?

DEMAR. Well, it's a night club that has about five or six exotic dancers and an all-combo.

Q. Is it a pretty rough place?

DEMAR. No, no. There's a lot of people who have said to me when they came up to me after shows or between shows that they liked the place because it was intimate.

Q. What kind of man is Jack Rubenstein?

DEMAR. Well, if you know him he's a pretty good type guy. He always treated me right and we always got along real well. I consider him more of a friend than an employer.

Q. Is he an extrovert? Is he a hand-shaking, back-slapping rather loud-type person?

DEMAR. In a way, yes. Yes, kind of impulsive. He would change from one thing to the other. At times do things, you know, out of the clear blue.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3101

- 2 -

Q. You say rather impulsive?

DEMAR. At times.

Q. Could you give us an example of what you would consider some impulsive action.

DEMAR. No. His mind is always working, always going and he would be possibly talking to you about one thing and all of a sudden he would take off on something else.

Q. Is he married?

DEMAR. No. He never has been to my knowledge. It seemed that he mentioned to me before. He never married; doesn't drink; doesn't smoke.

Q. There have been some reports that he came to Dallas from Chicago. Do you know anything about that?

DEMAR. No, I don't.

Q. Does he have a police record of which you are aware?

DEMAR. Not that I know of.

Q. Did it surprise you when you heard this morning that he possibly fired the shots which wound up killing Lee Oswald?

DEMAR. Definitely! I was very shocked and very saddened that Jack would even be involved, but I don't know. The fact that he had closed the Club so definitely like he did, putting up a sign saying closed and taking the pictures out of the front of the Club and not calling me, notifying me that he had closed. He had somebody else call but I never got the message.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3101—Continued

Q. Now when was this? He called when to tell you the Club was closed?

DEMAR. He didn't call me.

Q. I see.

DEMAR. He had somebody else call me.

Q. When was this?

DEMAR. Friday. When I heard the news about the President I reluctantly got ready to go to work because I hadn't got the message that he had closed. They failed to deliver the message to me and so I got ready to go to work and got down there and saw the sign on the front saying closed. I drove around to the other two clubs. They were closed but they had -- notice.

Q. Does he own two more clubs in town?

DEMAR. No. The other two burlesque clubs that are near there.

Q. I see. Do you know anything about Jack Rubenstein's political philosophies?

DEMAR. No. He never spoke about anything when we would go over for breakfast afterwards or anything. The only thing he talked about was business.

Q. Did you ever hear him say anything about President Kennedy?

DEMAR. Never.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3101--Continued

WFAA reel 2 November 23, 1963

WADE TALKING TO REPORTERS

Q. Mr. Wade, I just want to ask you questions about the Oswald status now--now that he has been charged. What's going to be the situation? When could you expect an indictment?

WADE. Well, we still have some further investigation that's been going on all night and today and it will probably be Monday or Tuesday before we get all the results from the laboratory and are ready to present it to a grand jury. We anticipate presenting it to the grand jury either next Wednesday or Monday, the 2d of December.

Q. What is your opinion of the kind of case that has been built so far? Do you think it's a strong case?

WADE. I think we have sufficient evidence to prove that he was the one that shot the President.

Q. Even without his admission or without his fingerprints on the rifle?

WADE. Without his admission, yes.

Q. Has any connection been established between him and the rifle up to this point?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3102

- 2 -

WADE. Well, at this . . . I'm not going into any of the evidence on radio or newspapers either for a good purpose. You know we have to pick a jury here to try him and I don't want to go into the evidence that we have at this time--

Q. Sure.

WADE. Because there is such coverage of this that we don't want every person that's going to sit on the jury to know what all the evidence is before they are called down here.

Q. Well, it's my understanding that he will be tried on simply a State charge of murder, is that correct?

WADE. We have that charge filed against him. As far as I know that's what he is going to be tried on. He's a State prisoner at present.

Q. There is no way the Federal Government could get in on this?

WADE. I'm not familiar with all the Federal laws but I understand there is no law that covers specifically, in the Federal jurisdiction, the murder of a President.

Q. Would you be able to make any comment on whether he's likely to be tried here in Dallas or perhaps a change of venue?

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3102--Continued

- 3 -

WADE. In my opinion he will be tried here in Dallas. I think that. . . . He was a guest of the city of Dallas and he was murdered here and that he should be tried here and we'll make every effort to try him here.

Q. Assuming, of course, there's an indictment.

WADE. There will be an indictment, we think.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3102--Continued

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission Exhibit No. 3103

2.  
CO-2-34,030

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	FILE NO. <u>CO-2-34,030</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Continued</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Assassination of President Kennedy</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Dallas, Texas</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>5-11-64</u>	<u>Robert Klaus</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>SA John Joe Howlett and SA Gene Wofford</u>		

SYNOPSIS

Investigation has not yet positively identified printer and/or financier of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets. Investigation continued.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my M/R dated 5-12-64.

Other Investigations

On 5-11-64, SAs Howlett and Wofford interviewed Henry Davila of 8315 Beckley View, Dallas, at his place of employment, Etheridge Printing Company, 1812 E. Field Street, Dallas. Mr. Davila said that he went to work for Lettercraft on November 23, 1963, and worked until January 28, 1964. While he was working there, he said, that to the best of his knowledge, Lettercraft did not have any kind of type-setting device nor did they have any kind of letter press proofing press. However, he said while he was employed there, there were several different occasions upon which type could have been used and a letter press proofing press could have been used. Due to this fact, he says that he does not believe they had this kind of equipment. He said this work was farmed out to other printing companies while he worked there.

Mr. Davila was shown the "Wanted for Treason" leaflet and he said that in his opinion, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Marcer or Mr. Bill Eschen would not have printed this type of literature. He also said that while he was employed there he does not recall Lettercraft printing any kind of political leaflets or material. He said that Robert Klaus was interested in a "fast buck" and he would not put it past Robert Klaus to have printed the leaflet. He said during his employment, he did not see any material, scrap, etc., or hear any conversation

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Chief <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Orig & 2 cc	<i>[Signature]</i>	
		SPECIAL AGENT	
Dallas	2 cc	APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	5-13-64
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	5-13-64

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-71320-4

that would indicate the leaflet was printed at Lettercraft.

Mr. Davila could not name any type setting company that set type for Lettercraft while he was working there as his job was printing.

Mr. Davila was asked if he knew of any friends of Robert Klaus who were also in the printing business and he said that he knew of no real close friends, however, there was a man from Fort Worth whose name was Dolly or something similar to that.

During my interview with Mr. Monk of Monk Brothers, Mr. Monk mentioned a Delbert D. Dally, who approached Mr. Monk about doing some work on credit and said that he was a friend of the people at Lettercraft. Mr. Dally produced a card showing a Fort Worth address and also showing the address of Lettercraft at 2615 Oak Lawn, Dallas.

Mr. Davila was asked if the person's name could be Delbert Dally and he said that that sounded like the name. Mr. Davila also said it was his understanding the man was from Fort Worth, Texas.

On 5-12-64 SA Wofford and I interviewed Homer Dwight Hatcher at his home, 2662 Ann Arbor, Dallas. Mr. Hatcher said that he had worked for Lettercraft approximately two weeks and at the time he worked there he and Robert Klaus were the only printers. To the best of Mr. Hatcher's memory, this was in September or October of 1963. At the time Mr. Hatcher worked there, he said they had one or two small presses and that Lettercraft was a small kind of fly by night printing company. Mr. and Mrs. Marcer wanted Hatcher to take over the printing angle of the business and free Bob Klaus to sell and do the camera work. Mr. Hatcher said that he was not happy with the small business and quit after about 2 weeks. Mr. Hatcher said that at the time he worked for Lettercraft, they did not have any kind of type-setting device or letter press proofing press. The

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3103—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3103



3-  
CO-2-34,030

"Wanted for Treason" leaflet was shown to Mr. Hatcher and he replied that while he worked at Lettercraft, on one or two occasions he had run some scratch pads using the identical paper. The paper is 9" x 12" and 4 scratch pads are printed per page and later cut and glued into scratch pads. Mr. Hatcher said that he run 6,000 or 8,000 sheets. Mr. Hatcher said that he had not been employed at Lettercraft long enough to really get to know Mr. and Mrs. Morcer and Robert Klaus, and could not render any opinion. Mr. Hatcher said that he was also very busy printing during the time that he worked there and that he did not know anything about any of the type setting companies that Lettercraft used, or any of the friends of Robert Klaus or Mr. and Mrs. Morcer. Hatcher could furnish no additional information of value in this investigation.

#### UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

JJE:vd

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3103—Continued

Form No. 1000 (Revised)  
MASSACHUSETTS REPORT  
(7-1-60)

UNITED STATES SECRET  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Commission Exhibit No. 3104

FILE NO. CO-2-34,030

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	New Orleans	TITLE OR CAPTION				
TYPE OF CASE	Assassination of President	STATUS	Continued	Lee Harvey Oswald Assassination of President Kennedy				
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	New Orleans, Louisiana	PERIOD COVERED	11/25/63 - 12/14/63					
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Special Agents Anthony E. Gerrets and Roger D. Counts and SAIC John W. Rice							
DETAILS	SYNOPSIS							
<p>Dean Andrews, Jr., Attorney, New Orleans, advised that Oswald had visited his office on approximately three occasions in June-July, 1963, relative to his citizenship status, his wife's status and his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps. On 11/23/63 Attorney Andrews was contacted by telephone by a Clay Bertrand, who inquired if he would be interested in defending Oswald. Inquiries made at Tulane University re Clay Bertrand and A. J. Hidell.</p>								
DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION								
Reference is made to previous reports submitted in this case.								
On 11/25/63 Attorney Dean A. Andrews, Jr., who is well known to this office, contacted SAIC Rice by telephone from the Hotel Dieu Hospital in New Orleans, where he was confined as a patient.								
He advised that in June and July, 1963, dates unrecalled, Lee H. Oswald had visited his office on three occasions and expressed concern about (1) his citizenship status; (2) his wife's status; and (3) his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps which he claimed had made it impossible to obtain suitable employment.								
Mr. Andrews said that Oswald was accompanied by a total of approximately five persons during the three visits. He said that he knew two of the subjects by sight, and that on two occasions he was accompanied by a young man of Mexican extraction (not Cuban), whom he did not know. He said he believed that all of Oswald's companions were homosexuals who possibly frequent the Gaslight Bar in the French Quarter, where such individuals congregate. He said Oswald was supposed to furnish him \$20.00 and also his Marine Corps serial number in order to obtain copies of pertinent records from the								
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New Orleans	2cc	777771 John W. Rice	DATE	12-6-63				
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-51804-1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3104

Marine Corps. He said that Oswald did not comply, and that he did not establish a file on him, or receive a fee.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3104—Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



Commission Exhibit No. 3105

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

June 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 11, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, forwarded to the FBI Laboratory the transcript of the deposition of Special Agent James C. Cadigan made on April 30, 1964, and requested certain examinations discussed on pages 39 and 47 of the transcript.

Page 39 of the transcript refers to the signature "Alek J. Hidell" on the counterfeit Selective Service System Notice of Classification, Commission Exhibit 795. It was concluded that the "Alek J. Hidell" signature on Commission Exhibit 795 was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, based on a comparison of the Hidell signature with the handwriting on Commission Exhibits 55, 56, 66, 778, 780, 781, 788 and FBI Exhibit D4.

Page 47 of the transcript refers to the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115, and the rubber stamp impression on Oswald's vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813. As a result of a comparison of Commission Exhibits 115 and 813, it was concluded that the "NEW ORLEANS, LA." (third line) portion of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813 was made with the rubber stamp contained in the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115.

No conclusion could be reached with respect to the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813, since the first two lines of rubber type on the rubber stamp in Commission Exhibit 115 were found to have been changed prior to receipt and are now not comparable with the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression in Commission Exhibit 813.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The transcript has been reviewed and minor corrections have been made. It has been signed by Special Agent Cadigan and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3105

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3105—Continued

Embassy  
of the  
United States of America

American Embassy  
Moscow, U.S.S.R.,  
-----

Dear -----

-----  
In sum, -----, as a former acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald in 1960 in Gorky: 1) maintained that Oswald knew Ruby, at least in 1960; 2) believed Oswald was under the influence of the KGB; 3) presumed Mrs. Oswald was a KGB agent; and 4) said a group of people in the U.S., probably Communists, helped in the assassination.

We agree these are incredible statements but felt they must be passed on, and in this form due to the sensitivity of the subject. Both ----- agree that ----- gave the appearance of being genuine. I think the fellow is probably a mental case and by his own admission has suffered mental illnesses. Nevertheless, it's conceivable that some of his statements might check out with information available in Washington but not here. He stuck to his story and never contradicted himself, although his tale was long and circuitous. He insisted this all took place in Gorky, even though he knew the Oswalds had been in Belorussia most of the time. This physical location might jibe with facts in the case but we can remember no connection with that city.

Sincerely yours,  
-----  
-----

-----  
-----  
-----  
True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106

1. Pydu - emapbu gpyomou Octaubpa, cncycianuct no urkphn genan.
2. Ucuna Och. - compyghleas KGB. (cpotupa spuit).
3. Tpyyna inogen menocpegetbenno nonorana ytincmb. Upsemno ivis komonymetr CIA Cerirac ivin Senjim uf CMA.

True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106—Continued

Translation of -----'s pencil note

1. Ruby is an old friend of Oswald's, and is a specialist in matters which stink.
2. Oswald's wife is a K.G.B. worker (photograph)\*
3. A group of people directly assisted in the murder, probably they are United States Communists. Now they are fleeing from the U.S.A. 2.

[\*An allusion to -----'s wish to see a photograph of Mrs. Oswald, see paragraph 8.]

True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106—Continued

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

/Summer 1964/  
DATE: -----

PLACE: -----

PARTICIPANTS: -----  
-----  
-----

Introduction:

On ----- was advised by ----- that a Soviet citizen ----- wished "to make an important statement on who killed President Kennedy". -----

Impression:

----- was a relatively pleasant looking man, dressed in comparatively good Soviet clothes, fairly well-composed but justifiably nervous. He spoke very rapidly in good literate Russian. ----- He looked lost, but reconciled to his fate as he left. He spoke often about how "they" (the KGB) knew of the information he had to impart and that he would be coming ----- He maintained, however, that the KGB had not contacted him in any way prior to his visit. He came, apparently from near Gorky where he now lives, to ----- on ----- and has been staying in a hotel.

The Interview:

The interview took place -----.

First, ----- nervously pulled a slip of paper out of his pocket and asked the two officers to read the penciled contents. A translation follows and the original is attached with the first copy of this Memcon:

True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106—Continued

- "1. Ruby - old friend of Oswald, specialist in "slimy" affairs.  
 2. Oswald's wife - KGB agent (photograph)  
 3. A group of people directly helped the assassination, probably they are USA Communists. Now they are running from the USA."

----- then set out "to prove" the above statements:

1. ----- knew Oswald in Gorky in April-May 1960. At the time the former lived in ----- near Gorky. Through an interpreter (Oswald spoke little Russian) Oswald told him he was an old friend of Ruby's and he would help Oswald in the future, should he need it (----- interchanged the names Ruby and Rubenstein).

2. ----- sister was a KGB agent. She was very close to Mrs. Oswald, before the Oswalds were married, and for a while they were roommates near Gorky. ----- there/ore assumes Mrs. Oswald was also an agent.

3. Once Oswald invited ----- to go shooting. He refused, but in this meeting Oswald asked ----- what he thought would happen if the President of the United States was assassinated. At that time Eisenhower was President, but Oswald was talking in terms of the assassination of Nixon, whom he considered the probable next President. Oswald maintained there were political groups in the U.S. who could carry this out. ----- assumed Oswald meant some socialist or radical group party, but the latter emphasized it was the Communist Party of the U.S.

Following this "proof" of his contentions ----- gave background information on himself and more details on his association with Oswald and the KGB.

#### "Biographic" Data:

----- had aspirations in 1950 to become a diplomat and actually studied at the Institute of International Relations. His plans were altered, however, when he failed a physical exam in which it was determined he had brain damage. This had been caused by powdered poison that had been administered to him since the age of eleven and had the effect of "starving his brain of oxygen". These powders had been administered in order to keep him from meddling (mochat') into the affairs of some person whom he would not identify. Since then this brain disorder has left him with a slight tremble in his extremities.

True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106--Continued

After the failure of his physical ----- was approached and pressured by the KGB to join its ranks. This pressure took the form of brainwashing ("association of horrible and opposite ideas") which produced a physical abreaction(?) (perelom). This whole process, (which he euphemistically called the "Press Conference") was so severe that he became physically ill. Despite this treatment he was able to resist working for the KGB. It was at this point, in April-May 1960 that he met Oswald and his wife in Gorky. ----- identified the location as the "Seventh Wharf" (Sedmoi Prichal) and gave the impression that he had met Oswald on several occasions. He was convinced Oswald was undergoing the same "Press Conference" treatment by the KGB as Oswald gave the appearance of a man under sedation, hypnotized, "he resembled a madman". ----- maintained that Oswald had been put on him by the KGB in order to show ----- they still had confidence in him and wanted to use him.

In answer to the question of what the him was of an assassination plot against the President, ----- said it was to produce a reaction against the "wild men" (besheny) in the United States.

True copy with deletions as indicated

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3106--Continued



Commission Exhibit No. 3107

## MEMORANDUM

This document (Commission Document 597) was made available to the Commission by a cooperating government, which has stipulated that all references to names, dates, and geographical locations be eliminated from any published version. The document is the report of a confidential investigation conducted by the government's intelligence service into an allegation by Citizen A that Citizen B, allegedly a Communist, had remarked to him long before the assassination of President Kennedy that "Kennedy should be very careful when he comes to visit in the southern United States that nothing will happen to him and if Oswald gets a hold of him he is finished," and that Citizen B had gone on to describe Oswald as "the one who had already once shot at someone." Citizen A repeated his accusation under oath before the investigating tribunal, and two acquaintances of Citizen A testified that shortly after news of the assassination was received, Citizen A informed them that Citizen B had had previous knowledge of the event. However, Citizen B, when called before the tribunal and confronted with Citizen A, denied the allegation categorically. The tribunal concluded that no "essential facts" had been found to support Citizen A's allegation, and that the matter could not be clarified further.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3107

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Commission Exhibit No. 3108

1

Date 11/29/63

Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised she has been a voluntary assistant to the Catholic Cuban Relief Committee of Dallas, Texas, for approximately the past year. She stated one of her Cuban refugee acquaintances, SYLVIA ODIO, 1816 A West Davis Street, Dallas, advised her telephonically on November 28, 1963, that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that he had made some talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas in the past. ODIO stated she personally considered OSWALD brilliant and clever, and that he had captivated the groups to whom he spoke. ODIO further reported to CONNELL during this conversation that a call had been made in recent months by a Cuban associate of hers to an unknown source in New Orleans, Louisiana, requesting information on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO volunteered that information was in turn received from the New Orleans source to the effect that OSWALD was considered by that source in New Orleans to be a "double agent". The source stated OSWALD was probably trying to infiltrate the Dallas Cuban refugee group, and that he should not be trusted.

CONNELL knew of no connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CONNELL voiced the opinion that General EDWIN A. WALKER and Colonel (FNU) CASTER, a close acquaintance of WALKER, have been trying to arouse the feelings of the Cuban refugees, in Dallas, against the KENNEDY administration. She based this statement upon information furnished her by various Cubans to the effect that WALKER and CASTER made speeches before Cuban groups in recent months in the Dallas area in opposition to the KENNEDY administration policies.

CONNELL further advised she met a man some months ago through SYLVIA ODIO, who was introduced as Mr. (FNU) MARTIN from Uruguay and whom ODIO stated had tried to obtain guns for the Cuban people in their contemplated overthrow of CASTRO sometime ago. CONNELL stated she was suspicious of MARTIN since he claimed to be an airplane engineer, while at the same time ODIO stated he operated a washateria in Dallas. CONNELL further stated MARTIN apparently traveled out of the United States a great deal and was referred to by his Latin associates always as "Mr. Martin". CONNELL stated she has not seen or heard anything of MARTIN in recent months from her contacts with Cuban refugees.

on 11/29/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agents NORMAN W. PROBST and  
URAL E. HORTON, JR. Date dictated 11/29/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3108

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT  
Bureau of  
TRANSPORTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SERVICES  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20260

September 1, 1964

DL 44-1639  
HWP,UEH:man

2

CONNELL advised that ODIO is 26 years of age, is highly educated and intelligent, divorced, the mother of four children, and presently employed for the National Chemical and Manufacturing Company in Dallas, Texas. CONNELL stated it is common knowledge that ODIO has been receiving psychiatric treatment since coming to the United States in March of 1962 from Dr. BRUTON C. EINSBRUCK of Dallas. ODIO has a sister, SIRATO ODIO, a senior at Dallas University, but her parents are said to be presently in a Cuban prison.

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler  
President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, NE  
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Liebeler:

You requested information on the probable routing and arrival time of mail deposited in Austin, Texas, on September 23, 1963, and addressed to a post office box at Lafayette Square Station in New Orleans, Louisiana. This letter will confirm the information which was given to you over the telephone by Mr. Wester earlier.

On September 23, 1963, New Orleans mail would have been given the following routing from Austin:

Lv Austin	12:30 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar Houston	8:45 p.m.	3:00 a.m.
Lv Houston	9:35 p.m.	9:25 a.m.
Ar New Orleans	6:40 a.m.	5:30 p.m.

Mail from the noon dispatch should have been available for box delivery about 9 to 10 a.m. on September 24 at the earliest. Mail from the night dispatch should have been available for box delivery about 7 to 8 a.m. on September 25 at the earliest.

Also, at your request, we considered the possibility that this first-class mail might have been given air service to New Orleans under the airlift program. No direct airlift is authorized between Austin and New Orleans. Airlift service for first-class mail is authorized from Houston to New Orleans at 10 p.m.; however, this service is restricted to mail originating at Houston and the immediate area. It would not include transit mail arriving from Austin. Also, it is unlikely that the mail in question could have connected the 10 p.m. dispatch from the airport if someone had exceeded the authority granted.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3109

B42

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3108—Continued

2

We believe you can definitely rule out the possibility that the mail was provided air service. In any event, such service could not have advanced the delivery of the noon dispatch more than 2 hours, and it would not have been available for the night dispatch from Austin.

If you need further information in the investigation, we shall be glad to cooperate in any way possible.

Sincerely yours,

*Frederick E. Batrus*

Frederick E. Batrus  
Deputy Assistant Postmaster General

cc:  
Chief Inspector

### COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3109—Continued

Date December 6, 1963

1

ALVEY McGAFFEY, Box 108, Hutchins, Texas, advised that at approximately 11:30 A.M. on November 20, 1963, while working in the fields near McCormas Road and Central Express, he heard shots from an adjoining field. Mr. McGAFFEY stated that he went to the area in which he heard the shots and saw a male individual sitting in a 1957 Chevrolet, blue over white in color. Mr. McGAFFEY related that he approached the individual and advised him that he was trespassing on his land and would appreciate it if he would leave. He continued that the unidentified individual stated that he was new in the area and was looking for an area to do some target shooting. McGAFFEY further related the individual did not "cause any trouble," but left the area as instructed.

Mr. McGAFFEY stated that the unknown individual is described as white, male, 25 to 30 years old, thinning brown hair, medium fair complexion, and was wearing a light blue jacket. Mr. McGAFFEY advised that he did not see the weapon unknown individual was using and cannot recall any other details regarding this man.

Mr. McGAFFEY examined New Orleans Police Department Photograph No. 112723 of OSWALD and Dallas Police Department Photograph No. 36398 of RUBY, and advised that the individual who was target shooting on November 20, 1963 is definitely not identical to RUBY, and that he is of the opinion the photograph of OSWALD is not identical to the unknown individual, but felt that there was a slight resemblance.

Mr. McGAFFEY stated that at approximately 5:00 P.M. on November 20, 1963, he again heard shots from the adjoining field from where he was working. He further stated that he again went to the adjoining field and observed another unknown male individual. He related he advised this individual that he was on private property and asked this individual his name. Mr. McGAFFEY continued that this individual refused to furnish his name. He stated that he is unable to recall the make of automobile this person was driving but advised that the license was a 1963 Texas license, Number PU 7862.

on 12-6-63 at Hutchins, Texas File # DL 89-43  
by Special Agent S JAMES W. SWINFORD Date dictated 12-6-63  
GARY S. WILSON  
MVA

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3110

<sup>2</sup>  
DL 89-43

Mr. McGAFFEY related that this individual is described as a white male, 200 lbs., 5' 10", 40 years old, dark hair, and of Jewish nationality. He further related that this individual was carrying a rifle with a mounted scope, but explained that he is not familiar with rifles and cannot elaborate further.

Mr. McGAFFEY explained that this unknown individual does not resemble the photograph of CSWALD in any way, but related that this individual resembles the photograph of RUBY to some degree, but felt the individual not to be RUBY.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

As a followup to the investigations related to the lookout card system of the Passport Office conducted by members of the staff of the Commission and officials of the Department, the Department initiated a procedural study of the lookout card system. I am enclosing parts of this study since I believe they may be of interest to you. In accordance with a conversation with Mr. Slavson, those parts of the study concerning the physical security survey of the Clearance Section and concerning information on members of the Department who worked in the Clearance Section have been omitted.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Frank  
Attorney  
Office of the Legal Adviser

Enclosures:

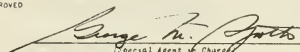

As stated.

•

The Honorable  
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel,  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy,  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.,  
Washington, D. C.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3110—Continued

FORM 05-836 4-28-58				DEPARTMENT OF STATE OFFICE OF SECURITY	
TITLE <b>OSWALD, Lee Harvey</b>			CASE CLASSIFICATION <b>1A,26,00</b>		
FIELD OFFICE <b>Washington</b>	DATE REPORTED <b>July 27, 1964</b>	DATES INVESTIGATED <b>June 24 to July 23, 1964</b>		REPORTING AGENT <b>Louis C. Kachulis</b>	
SYNOPSIS					
<p>A procedural study of the look-out card system of the Passport Office was conducted with specific reference being made to the procedures followed in the Lee Harvey OSWALD case, including a security survey of the Clearance Section. The details are set forth below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- CLOSED -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Oral instructions from SY/Headquarters dated June 4, 1964 (Mr. Berry) Memorandum from Mr. G. Marvin Gentile to Mr. Henri G. Grignon dated June 2, 1964 Memorandum from Mr. A. Schwartz to Mr. G. Marvin Gentile dated May 20, 1964</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>DETAILS</u></p> <p>Pursuant to the authority in the referenced oral instructions and memoranda, and a conference held on June 23, 1964, attended by Mr. Charles Mace, Mr. Richard Frank, Mrs. Frances Knight, Mr. Edward Hickey, Mr. Robert D. Johnson, Mr. G. Marvin Gentile and the writer, a procedural study of the look-out card system of the Passport Office was conducted.</p>					
APPROVED  Special Agent in Charge			DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE		
COPIES REFERRED 3 - Headquarters 1 - WFO file (64-1475)			DATE RECEIVED 		
REVIEWED BY AGENT SUPERVISOR  (Date) _____ (Initials) _____					

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

The look-out card process can be divided into two categories, (a) one which can be referred to as the judicial aspect and (b) the ministerial aspect. The first category concerns itself with the basis or criteria used in determining whether or not a card shall be requested. The second category concerns itself with the mechanical steps involved in preparing a look-out card from the time a decision to request a card is made until the filing of the card. Since the purpose of this study is primarily concerned with the procedures in handling the look-out cards, emphasis will be placed on the ministerial aspect of the look-out card process with reference to the judicial aspect primarily for reasons of background. Furthermore, any recommendations at the conclusion of this report, which can be said to fall within the judicial realm of the process, are offered not as criteria for refusing a passport, but only as a means of avoiding the routine issuance of a passport to an individual with a questionable background. Moreover, the study was confined to inquiries to determine how the look-out cards are handled in a typical "OSWALD" case and specifically the procedures followed in the Lee Harvey OSWALD case itself. This study is broken down into the following categories: (1) the general overall procedures, (2) the Lee Harvey OSWALD case, (3) security survey of the Clearance Section, (4) recommendations.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

(1) GENERAL OVERALL PROCEDURES:

A - Generally the request for the preparation of a look-out card comes from the Passport Office's (a) Domestic Operations Division, (b) Foreign Operations Division, (c) Legal Division, and (d) the Department's Office of Finance.

(a) Domestic Operations Division: Basically the Domestic Operations Division (DO) handles all applications for passports within the United States. The application is generally received in a passport agency, where it is reviewed by an adjudicator to determine, among other things, whether or not it has been properly executed, and whether the applicant is seeking to travel in restricted areas. Assuming the application does not indicate restricted travel and that it is properly executed, the applicant's name and date of birth are teletyped to Washington, D. C., where it is checked through the Clearance Section to determine whether or not a look-out card exists. If one does not exist the passport is issued routinely, if a card does exist the issuance of the passport is held in abeyance and the applicant's passport file is reviewed prior to the issuance of the passport. In cases where the application indicates a prior passport has been issued and that it is potentially valid the agency requests the applicant to present it for examination. If the passport has expired the applicant is not requested to present it. When an application indicates a desire to travel in countries for which there are travel restrictions and the applicant persists in his desire, a letter of explanation is requested and is forwarded to the Department together with the application for determination. Further, applications which raise a question of citizenship, loss of citizenship, or a possibility of fraud are forwarded to the Department for decision. When such a question of citizenship arises it is referred to a Senior Adjudicator who makes a determination. If it is decided there is prima facie evidence indicating a lack of citizenship or a loss of citizenship, a look-out card is requested by preparing a refusal sheet. The purpose of the look-out card is primarily to serve as a "flag" or an "alert" to the Passport Office. In the event a passport is subsequently applied for it will not be issued routinely, but a review of the applicant's file by a Senior Adjudicator will then be made to determine whether or not a passport may be duly issued.

THE GENERAL OVERALL PROCEDURES

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111--Continued



OSWALD, Lee Harvey

(b) Foreign Operations Division: The Foreign Operations Division (FO) receives for action, matters arising overseas relating to passport and nationality matters. However, it should be noted that only "problem" cases are referred to FO for decision (8 FAM 245.6 specifies what cases "must" be referred to the Department "for decision"); approximately 93 to 95% of all cases arising overseas are handled by the overseas post concerned. In cases referred to the Department, if the adjudicator determines that there has been a loss of citizenship or a failure to acquire citizenship a refusal sheet is prepared requesting a look-out card. Also, a card may be requested in any case where the adjudicator desires one to act as an "alert" or "flag". That is, although there is no legal basis under existing regulations and statutes for refusing or limiting a passport, it is felt, nonetheless, in the adjudicator's judgment, that a passport should not be subsequently issued routinely. This "flag" or "alert" insures, at least, a review of the individual's passport file prior to the issuance of a passport. Decisions for an "alert" or "flag" are based on the adjudicator's experience and no definite criteria are established.

(c) Legal Division: The Legal Division of the Passport Office is composed of the Legal Advisory Branch (PT/LAD) and the Security Branch (PT/LS). Generally PT/LAD is concerned with look-out cards in cases which involve passport frauds, imposters, child custody cases and requests from other agencies for look-out cards. PT/LS is primarily concerned with Communist Party members, Communist sympathizers, persons who have violated travel limitations, etc. This Branch receives reports from other agencies, which are disseminated by INR. The majority of the reports come from the FBI with a small portion from the CIA. (INR records indicate that some 350 or more reports are forwarded to the Passport Office each month). PT/LS reviews the reports and if they indicate the individual is a Communist Party member or a member of a Front Organization which implies strongly the individual is a member of the Communist Party, a look-out card is requested through the preparation of a refusal sheet.

(d) Office of Finance: Within the Department the Office of Finance (OF) also requests look-out cards when an individual has been granted a repatriation loan. The procedure requires that when an individual executes an application for a repatriation loan

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

the request is forwarded to the Special Consular Services (SCS) of the Department for determination. If the loan is approved, SCS advises the overseas post and the loan is granted. (It is not customary for SCS to advise the Passport Office of their reasons for granting the repatriation loan). When the loan is granted, the Consular Officer forwards a copy of the invoice to OF, on some occasions the invoice would indicate the individual's date and place of birth and name, and on others only the name. These invoices would then be forwarded to the Clearance Section of the Passport Office and acted as a request for a look-out card. However, if the loan did not exceed \$50 and did not contain a date and place of birth a card would not be prepared and it would be returned to OF. As a result, therefore, when an invoice did not indicate a date and place of birth OF discontinued sending them to the Clearance Section. When an invoice did not contain the required information the Clearance Section did prepare a look-out card and insert it into the look-out file.

Under current procedures the loan application is sent with the invoice to OF by the overseas post and the date, place of birth and the amount of the loan are readily available to OF. The Clearance Section maintains the requirement of a date and place of birth in order to insure positive identification when a search is made and avoid possible embarrassment to the Department by erroneous identification. Further, under current procedures OF prepares its own IBM look-out card and forwards it to the Clearance Section for insertion in the look-out file.

B - The Clearance Section of the Passport Office is that area where the look-out file is maintained. When one of the areas under (A) above requests a look-out card through the preparation of a refusal sheet, under current procedures, the following steps are taken:

(a) The Senior Adjudicator or the Adjudicator preparing the refusal sheet signs the sheet authorizing the request;

(b) a clerk within the Adjudicator's area prepares the look-out card in duplicate, signs the refusal sheet and forwards the sheet and the duplicate cards to the Clearance Section;

(c) the clerk within the Clearance Section receiving the file with the refusal sheet and look-out cards performs the following:

- (1) indexes the refusal sheet;
- (2) places one look-out card in the look-out file as a temporary card and the other is stored for future forwarding to prepare an IBM card. (When the IBM card is received it replaces the temporary card and becomes the permanent card).
- (3) When these steps have been performed the individual performing them signs the refusal sheet.
- (4) The passport file is then forwarded to the Passport Office files for storage or to a requesting individual.

The indexing of the refusal sheet consists of the following: The individual's name is typed along the right-hand margin of the refusal sheet by a clerk designated to do so and, under the old system, the name preceded by the number 130. Also, prior to the adoption of the current refusal sheet where the signature of the clerk receiving the file and refusal sheet within the Clearance Section is required, the indexing was the only evidence the refusal sheet was received and a look-out card prepared by the Clearance Section. Moreover, the current refusal sheet was not in effect at the time of the OSWALD look-out cards. The number 130 was used as part of the State Department's filing system. Under that system numbers 130 to 149 were assigned to the Passport files and 130 denoted the files which were filed by an individual's name and not by subject matter; however, approximately two years ago the Department's files were decentralized and the numbers were dropped.

Prior to this current procedure the system generally required the requesting officer to execute a refusal sheet and forward it, with the file, to the Clearance Section where a clerk indexed the refusal sheet and prepared a look-out card. Under both systems if there was no request to return the file to a particular individual it would be forwarded to the Passport files for filing.

Under the present procedures there is a record kept of the names of all the persons taking action on the refusal sheet with regard to the look-out card. Under both systems it is assumed that all proper action will be taken during the ordinary course of business. However, under neither system, present or prior, is there any one particular individual vested with the responsibility of checking to determine that all the ministerial steps required in processing of a look-out card have been complied with.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111-Continued

C - The removal of the look-out cards is requested by those individuals having authority to do so - generally an Adjudicator in FO or a Senior Adjudicator in DO. In cases where a look-out card is requested for loss of citizenship, lack of citizenship, or any case where there is no time limit placed on the look-out card the request is made when evidence is received warranting a reversal of the Adjudicator's prior decision. In such cases the Adjudicator marks the refusal sheet "disregard", indicates the reason for removal, and signs his name. The file and refusal sheet are forwarded to the Clearance Section where the card is removed by the Chief of the Clearance Section or someone designated by him. Prior to the adoption of this procedure there was no formal record kept of the reason for removal of the look-out card on the refusal sheet and the requesting officer did not sign his name on the sheet. The refusal sheet was merely marked "disregard" and forwarded to the Clearance Section for removal of the look-out card.

With regard to the removal of look-out cards requested by outside agencies this is accomplished when the requesting agency asks that it be removed. In cases where the card has a set expiration date the Clearance Section removes it automatically at the end of the period or shortly thereafter.

Look-out cards requested by OF are removed by the Clearance Section when it is notified that the loan has been paid in full. OF sends a monthly list of persons who have paid in full to the Clearance Section for removal of the look-out cards.

Procedures in the Clearance Section dictate that the actual removal of the card shall be accomplished by the Chief of the Section himself or his designee.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111-Continued

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

## (2) LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE:

The OSWALD passport file was reviewed by the writer and it is noted that the case was handled by the Foreign Operations Division. Also, that a refusal sheet was prepared; was apparently indexed, although not according to standard procedures for indexing; and the refusal sheet was not marked "disregard" - authority to remove the look-out card. OSWALD applied for and received a passport on or about June 25, 1963 at the Passport Agency in New Orleans. The New Orleans Passport Agency sent a TWX to Washington which, among other names, listed OSWALD's name, but no information indicating a prior passport was issued to him. OSWALD's 1963 application indicated desired travel to Russia and Cuba.

Mr. Henry KUPIEK, Chief, PT/FEA, was interviewed and advised that cases assigned to his Branch first came to his desk, as Chief of the Branch, and he assigned them to the Adjudicators according to their experience and ability. KUPIEK related he assigned the OSWALD case to Bernice WATERMAN (since retired) who was at the time his Assistant and a most experienced Adjudicator.

THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD CASE

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

Mrs. WATERMAN was interviewed and advised that she prepared a refusal sheet requesting a look-out card for OSWALD in March of 1960. She continued, saying that the purpose of a look-out card in the OSWALD case was not to refuse him a passport in the future since he had not expatriated himself, but was intended only as an "alert" or a "flag". Mrs. WATERMAN further stated that she was only attempting to avoid the issuance of a passport routinely in the event OSWALD should apply in the future. She added that she did not mark the refusal sheet "disregard" when it was decided OSWALD had not in fact expatriated himself because, as already indicated, she considered the card a "flag". She stated it was her intention to leave the card in the file indefinitely so that OSWALD's file would be reviewed by an Adjudicator prior to the issuance of a passport to him in the future. She related that once she had executed a refusal sheet it would be forwarded to the Clearance Section where a look-out card would be prepared and filed. She added, she did not, nor was there any prescribed procedure, follow up her request in any way to insure the card was prepared and filed, but assumed that all persons concerned would perform their respective duties properly and a card prepared and filed in the due course of business.

As indicated above, it appears from a review of the OSWALD refusal sheet that at least an attempt was made to index the sheet which, if it had been done, would have been followed by the preparation and filing of a look-out

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

card. It has been previously indicated that the usual procedure for indexing is one where the individual's name is typed along the right-hand margin of the sheet preceded by the number 130. In the case of OSWALD, his name, rather than typed, had been clearly printed by hand along the right-hand margin and was not preceded by the number 130. Arthur M. COSTLEY, Evelyn V. HALL, Alexander W. MAXWELL, Nanne BERRY, Dorothy CARTER, and Mary RICHARDS (who is no longer with the Department) all of whom, at one time or another about March 1960 prepared look-out cards, were interviewed and shown a copy of the OSWALD look-out sheet. All readily denied it was their hand printing except Dorothy CARTER. When shown the sheet CARTER immediately stated that the printing was hers, and when asked if she were positive, she stated only that it looked very much like her hand printing. (CARTER's statements were made in the presence of Henry KUPIEK). CARTER continued saying that assuming the handwriting was hers it could safely be concluded a look-out card was prepared and filed. However, CARTER had no personal recollection of preparing or filing a look-out card in the OSWALD case nor had she any recollection of removing the OSWALD card from the file. With regard to the fact that the number 130 did not precede OSWALD's name CARTER could offer no explanation other than the possibility the refusal sheet may have been indexed when the number 130 was dropped by the Passport Office.

In interviewing the various Passport Office personnel none could offer any explanation as to what may have happened to the look-out card had one been prepared. The majority of the persons interviewed were of the opinion that a card was never prepared because, among other reasons, the refusal sheet was not indexed. Mrs. WATERMAN, among others, offered the possible explanation that the refusal sheet was buried under subsequent correspondence and, as a result, missed when the file reached the Passport files.

The general accepted procedure for removing a look-out card was described as one where the Adjudicator marks the refusal sheet "disregard" and forwards it to the Clearance Section for action. However, in interviewing Alexander W. MAXWELL, Chief, Clearance Section, and Evelyn V. HALL, now with RAF, it was determined that in many cases the Adjudicator only sent a "buck slip" to the Clearance Section requesting the removal of the card and the refusal sheet in those cases apparently was not marked "disregard". It appears from talking to MAXWELL and HALL that this was done more often than not.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111--Continued

OSWALD was granted a repatriation loan on June 1, 1962. The repatriation loan authorized by Special Consular Services (SCS) was granted on the authority of 7 FAM 423.1-2 which states "b. The United States national is in or is the cause of a situation which is damaging to the prestige of the United States Government or which constitutes a compelling reason for extending assistance to effect his return." There does not appear to be anything in OSWALD's passport file to indicate that the Passport Office was notified of SCS's reasons for its decision that OSWALD came within the cited regulation. Since the loan was granted on June 1, 1962, a look-out card should have been prepared in June of 1962.

Loela B. BURKHEAD, ACD/RR was interviewed and advised that at the time of the OSWALD loan the procedure was to forward a copy of the loan invoice to the Clearance Section where a look-out card was prepared. She advised that since Passport would not prepare a card unless the name was accompanied by a date and place of birth her office discontinued sending the invoices to Passport. BURKHEAD stated she definitely recalled forwarding the OSWALD invoice to the Passport Office; that it was returned because it lacked a date and place of birth; and that she as a result, threw it away. BURKHEAD stated that she did not attempt to obtain OSWALD's date and place of birth and according to MAXWELL of the Clearance Section, it was not the procedure for the Clearance Section to attempt to obtain the information. With regard to BURKHEAD's certainty that she did in fact forward the OSWALD invoice to Passport it should be noted that she was equally certain of the manner in which OSWALD repaid his loan. She related that OSWALD made one payment of \$100 and paid the balance in person at the Department. The record clearly shows OSWALD repaid his loan in seven installments by mail.

In interviewing various persons in the Domestic Operations Division, including Virginia D. CARROLL, Vivian A. FERRIN, Margaret L. TATUM, and Zella M. BRAZEAL, it appears that when an application for passport contains something unusual it is referred to the Department by the Passport Agency so that a prior file, if one exists, may be reviewed and a decision rendered. All the individuals named above indicated that a potentially valid passport (such as OSWALD's) which had been stamped for limited travel is the type of case where the prior passport file would have been requested.

On June 25, 1963, or thereabouts, OSWALD applied at the New Orleans Passport Agency for a passport and indicated Russia and Cuba, among other places,

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111--Continued

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

as countries he wished to visit. The application also indicated that he had a prior passport (#1733242) and the application was marked "C & R" (cancelled and returned). The "C & R" indicates that the Agency saw the passport, cancelled it and returned it to OSWALD. However, the TWX sent to the Department does not indicate this passport was stamped for limited travel nor was any request made for the passport file. (Correspondence in the passport file of Lee Harvey OSWALD indicates Embassy Moscow was instructed by the Department to restrict OSWALD's passport to use for direct return to the United States.)

SECURITY SURVEY OF THE CLEARANCE SECTION

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111—Continued

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

(4) RECOMMENDATIONS:

A - It has been noted during this survey that no one particular individual is vested with the responsibility of checking to see that all steps necessary in the request, preparation, and insertion in the file of look-out cards have been complied with prior to placing the case file in the files for storage. In this regard the following are recommended:

(a) that the refusal sheet be placed on the inside left cover of the file where one exists, and in all other cases at the top of all the correspondence both prior and subsequent;

(b) that the outside cover of the file be marked in such a manner as to alert the file room personnel and all others coming in contact with it, that the file contains a refusal sheet;

(c) that responsible clerks be assigned to handle the filing of these files, and they should be vested with the responsibility of checking to see that all the signatures required by the refusal sheet have been entered on it;

(d) if a refusal sheet does not bear all the necessary signatures and notations the file should be returned to the person or area requesting the look-out card and it should then be their responsibility to insure the necessary signatures and notations are entered on the refusal sheet.

B - It is recommended that the refusal sheet be amended to include the name of the person who physically removes the look-out card from the look-out file, and the date of such removal.

C - In making the recommendations immediately following it is realized that a passport cannot be refused an individual for the sole reason that he falls within one of the categories outlined. However, they are offered, as indicated earlier in this report, with the intent of avoiding in the future the routine issuance of a passport to a person coming within one of the specified categories without at least a review of the person's passport file, and in some cases a check of the Office of Security indices. In short, they are suggested with the aim of preventing the routine issuance of passport to a person with an "OSWALD" background.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111-Continued

OSWALD, Lee Harvey

(a) It is recommended that in all cases where the person seeking a passport indicates a desire to travel behind the Iron Curtain and evidence of a prior passport exists, the individual's passport file be reviewed and his name checked through indices of the Office of Security for possible CIA or FBI information prior to the issuance of a passport.

(b) It is recommended that in all cases where a passport stamped for limited travel is presented, the passport file should be requested and reviewed prior to the issuance of a passport.

(c) It is recommended that in all cases where an individual has attempted to expatriate himself a look-out card should be requested, prepared and filed. Also, if the individual should apply in the future for a passport the passport file should be reviewed and his name checked through the indices of the Office of Security for the reason as indicated under (a) above.

(d) It is recommended that in all cases where a repatriation loan is granted because the applicant for the loan comes within the purview of 7 FAM 423.1-2 (the person is involved in a situation damaging to U. S. prestige), the Passport Office be advised of the facts surrounding SCS's decision.

(e) It is recommended that in all cases where the Passport Office is apprised as recommended in the preceding paragraph (d) a look-out card be requested, prepared and filed in the name of the individual.

(f) If the pertinent regulations do not already so state, it is recommended they be amended making it mandatory for the overseas post granting the loan to forward a copy of the loan application together with the invoice to the Office of Finance.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3111-Continued



Other Individuals and Organizations  
Involved of Interviewed

Date November 25, 1963

1  
DL 89-43  
EDK:EJD

Commission Exhibit No. 3112

1

The "Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, October 27, 1963, contained an article entitled "'Riot' Tag Denied by Demonstrator" which stated the demonstrations against United Nations Ambassador ADLAI STEVENSON were "grossly exaggerated" as having been a "near riot" according to LARRIE H. SCHMIDT, 5735 Gaston Avenue, the leader of 14 college demonstrators. It quoted SCHMIDT as saying his group was made up of 14 college students who were all conservatives and opposed to ADLAI STEVENSON and the United Nations. He said none of his group entered the auditorium where STEVENSON spoke or was involved in any disturbances. The article referred to another article on the previous Friday in the "Dallas Times Herald" which stated a large band of demonstrators cheered, shouted and heckled United States Ambassador STEVENSON to the United Nations at the time of his speech on Thursday night (October 24, 1963) at the Dallas Memorial Auditorium. The previous article quoted a police officer as stating a student demonstrator spat on Mr. STEVENSON and caused "a near riot as a result of screaming and shouting". Mr. STEVENSON was also struck in the head by the sign of one demonstrator.

The October 27, 1963 article further quoted Mr. SCHMIDT as saying his group of demonstrators "were carrying on a protest that was no more and no less in keeping with a treasured and traditional American political activity, long utilized by factions both left and right, from labor unions to businessmen."

It further stated that SCHMIDT was asked if his group would picket President KENNEDY at the time of an expected visit to Dallas in November. SCHMIDT replied "We feel anyone has the right to picket against the President but we have too much respect for the office to picket Mr. KENNEDY in his coming visit here."

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3112

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA LESTER G. DAVIS  
SA JOHN WILLIAM MILLER Ajo Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3113

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 25, 1963

Mr. EMMETT CHARLES BARBE, JR., maintenance foreman, William B. Reilly and Company, Inc., advised he knew no one by the name of HIDEELL or name similar to that. He stated that he had never heard LEE H. OSWALD refer to anyone named HIDEELL or name similar or make any mention of such a person.

FEDERAL BU

Commission Exhibit No. 3114

1Date December 5, 1963

Lieutenant CARL DAY of the Dallas Police Department furnished a rifle slug which, according to his records, had come from the residence of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4811 Turtle Creek, Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963, being contributed by Detective D. G. BROWN.

The slug was identified by a cross and the word, "DAY" which Lieutenant DAY stated he had placed on the slug. He advised that Detective D. G. BROWN had been at the WALKER home and had obtained the slug from an officer, whose identity he does not know, but whose identity is known to Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM of the Forgery Bureau of the Dallas Police Department.

On 11/25/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69  
by SA LESTER G. DAVIS  
SA JOHN WILLIAM MILLER /cjo Date dictated 11/25/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3113-Continued

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 157-218  
by Special Agent BARDELL D. ODUM/gmf Date dictated 12/5/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3114

Date December 7, 19631

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 6, 1963 that he would instruct Captain O. A. JONES of the Dallas Police Department and Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM of the Dallas Police Department to make available copies of everything concerning the investigation of the shooting incident which occurred at the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, on the night of April 10, 1963.

on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
 by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12-7-63  
mvg

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3114--Continued

Date December 7, 19631

Deputy Chief M. W. STEVENSON, Criminal Investigations Division, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that there was no information or record in his department that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a suspect in any case in that department and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was unknown to the Dallas Police Department prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. Chief STEVENSON stated that Captain O. A. JONES and Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM had been in charge of the shooting incident at the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER which occurred on the night of April 10, 1963. He stated that Captain JONES and Lieutenant CUNNINGHAM would make available the full details concerning the Dallas Police Department's investigation of this incident.

on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
 by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12-7-63  
mvg

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3114--Continued

Date December 7, 1963

1

Captain O. A. JONES of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, furnished the file to me for review concerning the investigation of a shooting which allegedly occurred on April 10, 1963 at 9:00 P.M. at the home of General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard. This file reflected that at 9:10 P.M. on April 10, 1963, a call was received by the Dallas Police Department from General EDWIN A. WALKER, 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

WALKER complained to the police that he was sitting at his desk doing some paper work around 9:00 P.M. on April 10, 1963. He stated he was in the northwest room in his house on the lower floor, when he heard what sounded like a firecracker explode over his head. WALKER saw a hole in the wall to the left of where he was sitting.

Investigation by the Dallas Police Department reflected that a spent bullet was found in the next room which was believed to have entered the window on the west side of the room after passing through the wooden frame of the window, passing by WALKER's head and going completely through the wall. WALKER was hit in the right arm between the elbow and wrist by what was believed to be shivers of the bullet, wood, or pieces of glass. WALKER, realizing what had happened, ran upstairs and got his pistol, and called the police.

This file further reflects that one KIRK COLEMAN of 4338 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, stated that he was sitting in the back room of his home and heard what sounded like a shot from a shotgun. He stated he ran outside and pulled himself up over the fence in the rear yard, and as he looked toward a church parking lot nearby, he saw some unknown white male speed down the driveway toward Turtle Creek Boulevard either in a 1949 or 1950 Ford sedan.

This file reflects that another witness allegedly saw two men sitting in an automobile about 30 minutes prior to the time of the shooting some distance away from General WALKER's house.

2

DL 100-10461

This file further reflects that all leads were investigated by the Dallas Police Department as they were received without results.

Captain JONES stated that one WILLIAM MacEWAN DUFF, white, male, approximately 32 years old, came to General WALKER's home in early December, 1962 and pretended to be an immigrant from Scotland. According to JONES, DUFF stated that he was interested in the type of work the General was doing and wanted to help him just for a place to stay. According to JONES, DUFF stated that he had only been in the Dallas area at the time for about two weeks and kept mentioning that he had to study all of the time in order to obtain his American citizenship papers. JONES stated that DUFF was a pathological liar, lazy, and would not work. He stated in March, 1963, DUFF was asked to leave the WALKER residence.

Captain JONES stated that DUFF was brought to the Dallas Police Department and given a polygraph examination, from which the Dallas Police Department came to the conclusion that DUFF was not involved with the shooting incident at General WALKER's home.

Captain JONES stated that there have been no other suspects other than DUFF and that the Dallas Police Department has been more or less at a dead end. He stated that it is difficult to investigate any type of matter where General WALKER is involved since WALKER apparently does not know the truth from fiction and leads the police up many blind alleys.

on 12-6-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12-7-63  
MVB

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Commission Exhibit No. 3115

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Date December 7, 1963

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1

Lieutenant E. L. CUNNINGHAM stated that no suspects have been developed in the WALKER shooting incident which occurred allegedly at 9:00 P.M., April 10, 1963 at the General WALKER home at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He stated the only possible suspect was WILLIAM MacEWAN DUFF who had resided at the WALKER home, and that DUFF was eliminated as a suspect after he had been given a polygraph examination at the Dallas Police Department. He stated that DUFF had resided in General WALKER's home from September, 1962 to March of 1963, and that there were really no allegations or information concerning DUFF as a suspect other than because of his laziness he had been ordered to move out of the home by General WALKER.

CUNNINGHAM states that he had never heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD until November 22, 1963 at the time of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 31, 1964, requesting verification of the employment of Mr. Bernard Weissman on November 14, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies each of three communications from our Dallas Office dated September 4, 1964, September 10, 1964, and September 14, 1964, respectively, with self-explanatory attachments.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115

on 12-7-63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN Date dictated 12-7-63  
EV8

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3114—Continued



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.Dallas, Texas  
September 4, 1964ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963.  
DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 31, 1964, made reference to an interview of Bernard Weissman on August 10, 1964, at New York City. In this interview, Weissman stated that he was employed during November, 1963, by Carpet Engineers, Incorporated, 1002 South Beckley, Dallas, Texas, working from 6:00 p.m. to midnight. Weissman believed that he was working during the evening of November 14, 1963. The President's Commission requested verification of this information.

Attached are the results of investigation pertaining to Weissman's employment on November 14, 1963, by Carpet Engineers of Texas, 2006 South Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued

Date September 3, 1964

1

NORMAN J. SIEGEL, Vice President, Carpet Engineers of Texas, 2006 South Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that BERNARD WEISSMAN worked for this company as a carpet salesman from approximately November 6, 1963, to November 21, 1963. While working for this company, WEISSMAN was never paid any money as he never made any sales. He worked on a commission basis and received no salary whatsoever.

While Mr. SIEGEL has no employment records to specifically cite the exact dates of WEISSMAN's employment, he noted that the beginning date of November 6, 1963, is based on the date of WEISSMAN's application, and the last date is based on the company's daily appointment sheet, which shows the last sales appointment for WEISSMAN as being on November 21, 1963.

Regarding the question as to whether or not WEISSMAN was working on Thursday, November 14, 1963, Mr. SIEGEL noted that the appointment sheet for salesmen for that date indicates that WEISSMAN had an appointment that date with one "ROBGOOD", telephone number Federal 9-8681. No other appointments were listed for WEISSMAN on that particular date.

Mr. SIEGEL stated that this does not mean that WEISSMAN contacted no one else that day, but he noted that most of the sales contacts were made at night when both the prospective husband and wife are home. Accordingly, Mr. SIEGEL imagines that WEISSMAN would have contacted the ROBGOODs in the evening hours.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /itf Date dictated 9/3/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued



Date September 4, 1964

DL 100-10461

2

1

Mr. SIEGEL pointed out that the appointment sheet for November 14, 1963, which lists the appointments for all the salesmen and not for just one particular individual, contains a "remarks" column which is filled out the following day by the salesman indicating the results of his interview with the potential customer. In regard to WEISSMAN's comment about his contact with the HOBGOODs, WEISSMAN had noted that he had given them a sales talk, noted that they would need 116 yards of carpeting, which would cost \$1,390, but the HOBGOODs only wanted to spend \$600.00.

Mr. SIEGEL continued that the appointment sheet for November 14, 1963, is the only record that his company has which would indicate whether or not WEISSMAN had worked that particular day. He further noted that WEISSMAN could have spent a few hours at the company's office, but normally a commission salesman, such as WEISSMAN, only spends a short time at the office daily and that is to pick up a list of his appointments for that day. This is true with all the workdays of the week with the exception of Friday when the salesman attend a sales conference.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued

DONALD D. HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that his telephone number is Federal 9-8881, which telephone number he also had as of November 14, 1963.

DONALD HOBGOOD stated that his wife had been interested for some time in carpeting their house, and had a representative of some now unrecalled carpet company visit their house sometime in November, 1963, exact date not now recalled.

DONALD HOBGOOD stated that both his wife, ELLEN, and he were at home the night this salesman came to talk to them and give them an estimate on the cost of carpeting their house. HOBGOOD recalls that this person arrived around 7:30 p.m. in the evening and remained in his house for over two hours, finally leaving between 9:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. HOBGOOD knows that this salesman was in the house for over two hours, as he, HOBGOOD, had a previous engagement that night and was trying to get rid of the carpet salesman, who seemed to stay on and on.

HOBGOOD stated this salesman gave them a cost estimate of around \$1,400 to carpet their house, which sum was far above the amount that they would even consider spending on carpeting their house.

HOBGOOD stated that while he does not recall the name of this salesman, he recalled that he arrived in an old automobile, wore what appeared to be second-hand clothing, indicated he had been in the military service, and had recently come to Dallas from some other part of the country.

HOBGOOD stated he told this salesman that the carpet price was too high, and they have not been recontacted by this individual since that time.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /itg Date dictated 9/3/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued

DL 100-10461

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He advised that the name of WEISSMAN sounds vaguely familiar to him, but he cannot say that this was positively the name of the carpet salesman who visited his home in November, 1963.

HOBGOOD described the carpet salesman as white, around 26 to 30 years of age, dark black hair and medium build.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115--Continued



*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
September 10, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963  
DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 31, 1964, made reference to an interview of Bernard Weissman on August 10, 1964, at New York City. In this interview, Weissman stated that he was employed during November, 1963, by the Carpet Engineers, Incorporated, 1002 South Beckley, Dallas, Texas, working from 6:00 p.m. to midnight. Weissman believed that he was working during the evening of November 14, 1963. The President's Commission requested verification of this information.

Attached are the results of investigation pertaining to Weissman's employment on November 14, 1963, by the Carpet Engineers of Texas, 2006 South Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas, which supplements that contained in the communication dated September 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115--Continued

1Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. LIDY VOLTZ, 1220 Burns Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the mother of DONALD HOBGOOD who lives at this same address.

Mrs. VOLTZ viewed a photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN and stated that this individual is the same person who had come to their house in November, 1963, to sell carpeting to her son and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. VOLTZ could not recall the date of the visit of this carpet salesman, but remembered that he had come back the same night and had talked to DONALD HOBGOOD and his wife.

Mrs. VOLTZ stated that the carpet salesman first arrived at their home in the early evening before the HOBGOODS had come home from work. She told him to come back later that evening and he did so.

on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/omm Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115-Continued

1Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. ELLEN HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the wife of DONALD D. HOBGOOD. Mrs. HOBGOOD was interviewed at her residence.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that around the middle part of November, 1963, she was telephonically contacted by a lady representative of a carpet company inquiring if she was interested in carpeting for her home. She advised that she was and set up an appointment for 7:00 p.m. several nights later for a personal visit by a salesman for this carpet company.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that she does not recall the name of the carpet company, but knows that they were located on South Beckley. She stated that she does not recall the name of the salesman who came to her home.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that the night of the appointment, she and her husband were at home to talk to the salesman. He was late for his appointment, but arrived about 7:30 p.m. The salesman spent about two hours in her home and quoted them a carpeting price of around \$1,400.00, which was quite a bit more than her husband and she planned to spend on carpeting.

Mrs. HOBGOOD could not recall the date of this carpet salesman's visit, but remembers that the very next day she had gone out and purchased two rugs for her house.

Mrs. HOBGOOD located the purchase contract for these two rugs which indicated that she had purchased the two rugs on November 15, 1963, from the Bolin and Selvidge Furniture Company, 209 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas.

Accordingly, Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that the carpet salesman was positively in her house the night of November 14, 1963.

Mrs. HOBGOOD viewed a photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN and stated that this was the carpet salesman who was in her home on the night of November 14, 1963.

on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/omm Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115-Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Dallas, Texas  
September 14, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY  
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 31, 1964, made reference to the interview of Bernard Weissman on August 10, 1964, at New York City. In this interview, Weissman stated that he was employed during November, 1963, by the Carpet Engineers, Incorporated, 1002 South Beckley, Dallas, Texas, working from 6:00 p.m. to midnight. Weissman believed that he was working during the evening of November 14, 1963. The President's Commission requested verification of this information.

Attached are the results of an interview with Donald D. Hobgood which supplements the results of investigation contained in the communications dated September 4, 1964, and September 10, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Attachment

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 5-22-64)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 14, 1964

DONALD D. HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Street, Dallas, Texas, advised upon viewing photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN that this appears to him to be identical with the carpet salesman who had visited his home on a night in November, 1963.

HOBGOOD stated that he is not as good as his mother and wife in identifying individuals; however, the photograph of WEISSMAN appears to him to be the person who had visited his home.

HOBGOOD stated that he could not make a positive identification of WEISSMAN being the salesman, as he (HOBGOOD) is poor in remembering features of an individual and he noted that the visit of the carpet salesman to his home was over ten months ago and for only a few hours at that. HOBGOOD further noted that the photograph of WEISSMAN at this time appears to be a little heavier than he remembers the salesman; however, he noted that the hair style being curly was identical.

on 9/14/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/pm Date dictated 9/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3115—Continued

Commission Exhibit No. 3116

SEP 8 1964

- 2 -

cc: Mr. Rankin  
Mr. Willens  
Mr. Redlich

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Listed below are the names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June 1962, to November 1963. Your Bureau has furnished us with the results of extensive investigation concerning most, if not all, of the individuals. We request, however, that you advise us specifically as to whether your files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

Lev Aronson  
Samuel B. Ballen  
Tatiana Biggers  
George A. Douha  
Max E. Clark  
George S. de Mohrenschildt  
Mrs. George S. (Jeanne) de Mohrenschildt  
Lydia Dynitruk  
Mrs. Declan P. (Matrice) Ford  
Declan P. Ford  
Mrs. Donald Gibson  
Everett D. Glover  
Dorothy Crevitis  
Paul Frederick Gregory  
Peter Paul Gregory  
Mrs. John R. (Klena) Hall  
John Raymond Hall  
Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Harris, Jr.  
Alexander Kleinerer  
Raymond Krystinik  
Helen Leslie

Ilya Kharastov  
Anna Keller  
Miss Yanko Chui  
Mrs. Michael R. (Ruth Hyde) Paine  
Michael R. Paine  
Paul Raigorodsky  
Mrs. Frank H. (Valentina) Ray  
Mrs. Thomas M. (Natalie) Ray  
Thomas M. Ray  
Gary E. Taylor  
Mrs. Igor Vladimir Voshinin  
Igor Vladimir Voshinin

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Commission Exhibit No. 3117

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

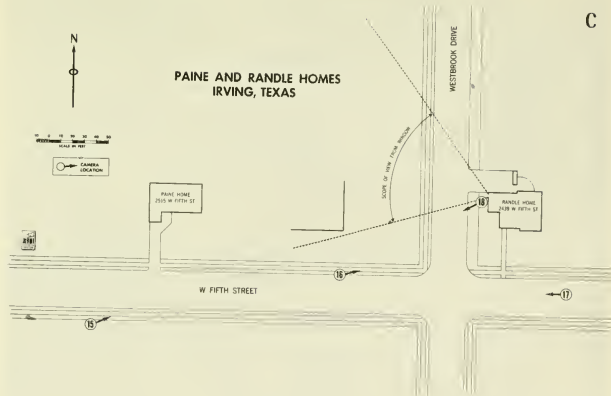
Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, wherein you furnished a list of names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June, 1962, to November, 1963. You requested that we advise you as to whether our files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

For the information of the Commission, a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the aforementioned individuals disclosed no information that they are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning several individuals on your list including Mr. and Mrs. George S. de Loebenschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine and Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk. Results of such investigation have been furnished to the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3117



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3118



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21. 6. 2  
00-2-34,030  
November 30, 1963

CHARGE	OFFICE	NEW ORLEANS, La.	FILE NO.	00-2-36,030
TITLE OR CAPTION	STATUS	INVESTIGATION OF THE		
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY	INVESTIGATION CONTINUED	PERIOD COVERED		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	November 22, 1963	December 2, 1963		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY	Lee Harvey Oswald			
REPORT MADE BY	W. H. Vail; Anthony M. Gorrato; Roger Gorrato;			

As best as can be determined at the present time, Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans from Texas on 4/26/63. During the course of the investigation, various relatives of the subject were interviewed as were a former employer, J. B. Rolly Coffee Co., Inc. and employees of this company.

.. Former schoolmate of the subject was interviewed in addition to a number of people who came into contact with him.

Checks were made with the New Orleans Commercial Agency, Inc. in the name of Alex Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hickel, or Alex Hicell, for any pay for Cuba and other names. Only the subject was of record. A check was made at the New Orleans Public Service in the names, See Harvey Oswald, A. J. Hicell, Hick or Alex Hicell and Air Play for Cuba. Only Oswald was of record at 5907 Magazine St., City.

A check was also made at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau in the various names with negative results.

The New Orleans Office, La. State Unemployment Agency, furnished records to this office through the local FBI Office with reference to a claim filed by Oswald against the State of Texas.

Other agents of this office are in the process of preparing reports as to investigation as conducted by them.

DISTRIBUTION	Copies	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
Ladd	Orig. & 2 cc's		12/3/63
Callahan	w/attach.	SPECIAL AGENT	
2 cc's w/		APPROVED	
San Antonio	1 cc	101	DATE
New York	1 cc		12/5/63
Memo	1 cc	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

On 11-23-63 called the first District, WPD, and attempted to contact  
Sgt. J. J. [redacted], Sgt. J. J. [redacted], or Sgt. J. J. [redacted], as they had arrested Lee Harvey  
Oswald on 11-23-63. None of them was available for interview.

Walter J. Moore, Jr., first district, advised that Gerald had been interviewed by Sgt. Amelio, who was formerly assigned to the Intelligence Unit, WAFB, but the two had not moved to the first district. Moore, what Lt. Amelio had gone on duty at 11:00 P. M., 11-22-63, and could probably be contacted at his home, telephone number W. 1-9397.

.. phone call was made to Lt. Bartello's home but he was not available. At 2:30 A. M. another phone call was made to Lt. Bartello's home and he furnished the following information:

was interviewed Oswald either on a Saturday, or Sunday morning, with reference to Oswald's arrest on 9-9-63. Oswald had furnished his date of birth as 10-10-38; said he had served three years in the U. S. Marine Corps and claimed he received an honorable discharge on 7-27-59 at the Marine Air Station, Al Fero, Santa Anna, Chile. Oswald had never been married to the former Marine known as later said to have been named Marina P. Maguire and that she was 23 years of age and his wife had one child, a daughter, 13 years of age, and they had been living at 1507 Magazine Street, New Orleans, for about four months. Prior to coming to New Orleans, Oswald claimed he had lived at 1809 1/2 Greewood St., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Osmond claimed his mother's name was Margaret Osmond, address not known, and that his father was Robert Lee Osmond, deceased. He said he had two brothers, Robert Osmond, who lived in St. North, Texas, and John Osmond, who lived in Arlington, Texas.

Command claimed he had attended the Academy of the Holy Spirit, New Orleans; Warren Easton High School, New Orleans; and a grammar school, Metairie, in St. Louis. He provided his Social Security No. as 48-122-58-3937 and his Selective Service No. as 48-122-58-3937.

Onsild claimed he had become interested in Air Play for Cuba organization in Los Angeles, California, during 1948, while he was in the U. S. Marine Corps. In addition, Onsild had claimed there were about 35 members of the Air Play for Cuba or Air Play in New Orleans at the time, but declined to furnish any names.

Mr. Harboke said that at the time of Oswald's arrest, he had various pamphlets in his car. He said these had been kept by Lt. Harboke. He said he would turn them over to the police office if we so desired. He also stated that before being transferred to the First District, he had been assigned to the Intelligence Division, HQPI, for about two years and that during this time he became familiar with various Communist ranks and organizations.

He said that an address in the 1100 block of Pine St., New Orleans, seemed to be the center of activity in New Orleans for various subversive type front organizations. He said that a Dr. Williams, a professor at Tulane University, lived at the Pine St. address where numerous meetings were held. He said he had learned from one of his



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On the application for Employment Form, it is stated that Lee Harvey Oswald, Social Security No. 433-58-3537, 757 French St., graduated under HU 3-4326, attended McArthur Junior High School and Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, graduating from Warren Easton in 1959.

On the reverse of the application it reflects that from 1959 to 1963 he was in the U. S. Marine Corps and prior to 1959 in school.

Under Personal Character Reference, he listed the following names:

John Barrett, pharmacist, 757 French St., HU 3-4326  
 L. C. Oswald, retired, 138 Grease St., HU 3-7669  
 His name is lined through, and the following name inserted  
 Mr. David Briddle, active duty, U. S. Marine, 414 Wayne, active duty, U. S. Marine

With forms have been photostated and they are listed as attachments to this report, as well as Form M-4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 5-10-63, and a Form, Safety Instructions to Employees, dated 5-21-63, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Records of the Kelly Co. reflected that a William Stout Oswald, 700 Division St., Gretna, La., a teacher at Acadie Grammar School, had been employed by the Kelly Co. the previous two summers as a route salesman. Various papers pertaining to his employment with the company were photostated and photostats furnished this office. They can be referred to for details.

Further, that Robert Oswald, 811 Claiborne Ave., Metairie, employed by J. J. Krebs & Sons, surveyor, a brother of William Stout Oswald, had signed a Standard Coffee Company, Inc., employee's bond, on 4-23-63, as surety for William Stout Oswald.

Mr. Mondrian, former FBI Agent, stated that Jules J. Oswald, 8908 Westgate, Metairie, home phone 721-3103, had been employed by the company for the past 20 years in the IAM Department. The last Mr. Oswald had been attending a school in New York and should have returned to New Orleans on the night of 11-22-63.

He was known when Charles Joseph Mallone, maintenance man and Oswald's supervisor, William Kelly Coffee Co., Inc., worked for some extent with Lee Harvey Oswald. He was interviewed on 11-23-63 and stated the subject was very arrogant, did not do his work properly, and never associated with any of his fellow employees. According to Mr. Mallone, during coffee breaks employees of the coffee company would usually go to the Crescent City Garage, which is located next to the coffee company. He said Oswald would also go but all he ever saw him do was to read the gun magazines at the Crescent City Garage.

It was learned that Mr. C. C. Barbo, Jr. was one of Oswald's supervisors at the coffee company. He was interviewed and he said that in connection with his duties, Oswald was required to keep written records in their Oil and Grease Maintenance Book. From this book he obtained and furnished the writer with seven pages of handwriting and handprinting of Oswald.

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Mr. Barbo said that Oswald was an unsatisfactory employee and after reviewing the report written by Oswald, he had concluded that Oswald was a "nut" as the reports did not make sense to him. Mr. Barbo also stated that during coffee breaks Oswald usually went to the Crescent City Garage.

Mr. Barbo, owner and operator of the Crescent City Garage, 6142-2 Wayne St., stated that he would examine Oswald's office and the official cars of the office are stored at the Crescent City Garage.

On the morning of 11-23-63 called at the garage to interview Mr. Barbo. He was not available. He was contacted at his home by telephone and he stated that he remembered Oswald primarily because he, Mr. Barbo, is a gun collector and Oswald always expressed interest in guns. In the office of the Crescent City Garage, Mr. Barbo keeps a supply of gun magazines and sporting magazines such as Field and Stream, Outdoor Life, etc. Also, the shooters' book of guns.

He gave no permission to take two of the gun magazines. He said he recalled that during the time Oswald visited the Crescent City Garage, he, Mr. Barbo, had a 6.5 millimeter rifle of Japanese make and a .30 caliber Springfield rifle at the garage and that Oswald had handled both guns. Mr. Barbo has requested to call at our office on Monday, 11-25-63, for further interview.

S. Carriere interviewed Mr. Barbo, Jr., supervisor of investigations, Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, on 11-23-63. The complete results of the interview will be set forth in a report to be submitted by S. Carriere.

During this interview S. Carriere had determined that Lee Harvey Oswald had been assigned to the U. S. Marine Corps. He stated that his assignments had been contributed by the U. S. Marine Corps on 10-24-56 under the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information, along with other information, was furnished St. Stearns, Dallas, by telephone on 12-13 P. M. on 11-23-63.

On 11-23-63 contacted Jules J. Oswald by telephone. He said that he was not related to Lee Harvey Oswald as far as he knew. He said he had never met him nor had he known Oswald was employed by the William B. Kelly Coffee Co., Inc. Mr. Oswald said he had returned to New Orleans from New York on Saturday morning, 11-23-63, by Delta Airlines Flight 29. He also stated he was not related to, nor did he know, William Stout Oswald.

On 11-23-63 by telephone contacted Mrs. Hazel Oswald, 135 Grease Place, Metairie, La., home phone 721-7669. She stated that William Stout Oswald, now deceased, who formerly lived at 135 Grease Place, had four sons, named as follows:

William B. Oswald	- Deceased
Lee Harvey Oswald	- Deceased since 1959 (father of Lee Harvey)
Harvey Oswald	- Deceased for past five years
Michael Oswald	- Deceased

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31-2-31-630  
November 20, 1963

31-2-31-630  
November 30, 1963

Mr. Oswald said she was married to William S. Oswald and was his second wife. William S. Oswald, who he had two sons, William S. Oswald, Jr., who lives at 705 Division St., Metairie, and William S. Oswald, Jr., who lives at 1840 Lancer Place, Metairie, who was in the military service. Oswald is partially paralyzed and has never been in the military service.

She said she had last seen Lee Harvey Oswald in May, 1959. She related that she had received a phone call from him and he had asked her how he could contact Harvey Oswald, who said he did not know where his mother, William S. Oswald, Jr., Oswald, had passed away. She said he simply asked her who she was, and she told him she was the second wife of his uncle, William S. Oswald.

She told Harvey that she had a large, framed picture of his father and that he could have the picture if he wanted it. She said the same day he came to the house to get the picture and he had stayed about 15 minutes. He said he was alone at the time and he told her his wife was in rooms and he had come to New Orleans to look for a job. She said he had mentioned that he was a photographer or was interested in getting a job in the photography field. He had also mentioned that he was staying with an aunt, his mother's sister, name of the aunt not recalled by Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald said she had received a phone call from Lee Harvey's mother, Marguerita, when he, Lee, was 14 years of age and that Marguerita was seeking information concerning the obtaining of assistance from the U. S. for Lee Harvey. As she recalled, Marguerita and Lee Harvey had come to New Orleans from New York and Mrs. Oswald subsequently went to work at Bert's Shoes Store in New Orleans, probably as a saleslady.

Mrs. Oswald said she knew that Lee Harvey had defected to Russia and had subsequently returned to the United States, but she did not mention this to him for the reason she did not want to embarrass him. She described him as a peculiar sort of person and she said she never saw him after this one occasion.

On the evening of 11-23-63 connected William S. Oswald, 705 Division St., Metairie, by phone and requested that he call at the office for interview. He was interviewed later the same date at the office. He is a 14; 27; 153; 153; must colored male; single; a college graduate; and is employed as a teacher at the Metairie High School. He stated that although Harvey Lee Oswald is said to be his second cousin, he had never met him nor had he known that Harvey was also employed by the William S. Kelly Coffee Co. during part of the same time that he was employed there. He explained that the Standard Coffee Co. was a branch of the Kelly Co. and that the Standard Coffee Co. was the sales branch of the Kelly Coffee Co. He said he had been employed as a route salesman for the company and never had any reason to go to the main office, William S. Kelly.

On his application form, William S. Oswald gave the names of the following persons as references. He said he had been recommended for employment by the company by Henry Davis, who is still employed there.

Henry Davis, Auditor, 2722 Grand Drive, Metairie, La.  
M. S. Davis, Teacher, 504 Maple Court  
George O. Davis, Engineer, 5104 Bayshore Drive, Metairie

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When Henry Davis had accompanied William to the office, he was interviewed on 11-23-63. He said he did not know Harvey Lee Oswald even though a both were employed by the same company. He was unable to furnish any information of value.

Oswald is a 14; 27; 153; 153; must colored male; dark hair. He said he had been employed by the Standard Coffee Co. for the past five years.

On 11-23-63 received a phone call from Mr. Oswald, New Orleans PD. He said he could not remember the name of Oswald's aunt who had visited Oswald at the first residence, 1840 Lancer, but he did remember that she had furnished the woman's name to the FBI. He said he had been interviewed by an FBI agent on or about 3-2-63 and at that time he had given the agent some of the literature that had been seized from Oswald as well as cardboard signs that Oswald had been carrying at the time of his arrest on 3-2-63.

Later during the day a telephone call was received from Mrs. Hazel Oswald. She said that Oswald's mother's maiden name was Claverie; that she did not know the name of Mrs. Oswald's first husband and that her second husband was Lee's father. She said that Lee's father died in August, 1959, and Lee was born in October, 1939. After the death of the father, the family moved to New York. Then Lee and his mother returned to New Orleans a number of years later, about 14, Lee's mother contacted Hazel and said she had returned to New Orleans because Lee did not like New York.

She said that as far as she knew, Lee's mother was supposed to be living in Arlington, Texas, a suburb of Ft. Worth, and she was allegedly employed as a practical nurse. She said that Lee's mother had several sisters living in New Orleans but that she did not know the names of any of the sisters.

On 11-23-63 a ID phone call was received from L. Secour, Dallas, and he advised that Oswald was related to the following named persons in New Orleans:

Charles J. Barrett, a school teacher who was the daughter of a sister of Oswald  
John Barrett, a Jesuit priest  
Charles J. Barrett, professional baseball player  
Charles J. Barrett, dentist

Mr. Secour mentioned that the above named people be interviewed if they could be located. He was informed that this family currently lived at 757 French St., New Orleans. This was known for the reason that Lee Harvey had furnished for reference purposes the name John Barrett, 757 French St.

On 11-23-63 called at the above address and interviewed Mr. Charles (John) Barrett, his wife, and their daughter, Marilyn. Mr. Barrett said she was the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald's mother. She said in addition to Marilyn, she had a son, Jack Barrett, a graduate of Loyola University, New Orleans, who is now studying for the priesthood at a seminary in Mobile, Alabama, a son, John J. Barrett, an ex-professional baseball player, now married and living at 6020 Maple St., New Orleans, and Dr. Charles Barrett, a dentist, who practices in St. Bernard Parish.

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SA Corretti contacted Carlos J. Crissinger, CPA, by telephone on 11-23-63. He said that he recalled a group of anti-Castro Cubans who had occupied office space at 5th Camp Street, New Orleans. According to Mr. Crissinger, these Cubans were members of organizations known as "Frente a Free Cuba Committee" and "Cuban Revolutionary Council". (Source: Information from SA Corretti) He said that the following individuals were associated with these two groups and were authorized to sign checks:

Luis Javal - 1521 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La.  
(Telephone 524-4444) - may have lived at 5th Camp St.  
Charles J. Javal, Sr. - no address indicated  
Charles J. Javal, Jr. - alleged owner Carlita School  
of Poydras St., 1200 ft. Charles Ave., New Orleans  
Jeanine Villalobos - 2100 Magazine Ave., New Orleans  
(Telephone 524-4444)  
Dannell Hall - 912 Octavia St., New Orleans (Telephone 524-1171)

In an effort to determine if Oswald had occupied office space at 5th Camp Street, during the evening of 11-23-63, SA Rice, SA Corretti, and the reporting agent interviewed at the office one James J. Javal, apparent harmless Protective Research subject of file OO-2-31,030, who resides at that address. He stated that an unknown man had attempted to rent an office at 5th Camp Street, but that he discouraged him. He could not describe the subject, but stated that a Mrs. Downing, who has an office on the second floor of the building, had seen him and may be able to describe or identify him.

As information has been obtained to the effect that Oswald had worked at the Jackson Printing Co., 6204 Poydras St., City, phone 523-7161, by phone contacted Mr. Gray, Personnel Manager, on 11-25-63. He stated Oswald had never been employed by his company.

Contacted the Marie Brenne Co., Inc., 2400 Tulane Ave., phone 524-5511, on 11-25-63 and Miss Edith Kelly, payroll clerk, advised that Oswald had never been employed by this company.

Also attempted to contact the personnel manager of the Staff Printing Co., 2601 Grevier St., phone 524-7171, on 11-25-63, but the place was closed due to a holiday.

On 11-25-63 contacted Mr. H. Peyton Hurst, manager of the Local Social Security Office, New Orleans, at his home at 5304 Ruth St., Metairie, and requested that he check with his Main Office, Baltimore, re Leo Harvey Oswald. It was also requested that if possible, a check be made in the name of R. J. Midell, no further information available. He said that if Oswald and Midell were one and the same person, the Social Security file might be cross referenced in these two names. He said as 11-25-63 was a holiday, he would submit the request on the following day.

Subsequently, Mr. Hurst advised that this inquiry should be made of their headquarters office in Baltimore. On 11-26-63, Inspector Kelley was furnished this information at the Public Office during a telephone conversation with SA Rice, and he advised the Protective Research Section that Oswald's Social Security number and that contact would be made with the Social Security Administration at Baltimore by our headquarters office.

On 11-26-63 Adrian Alex, Crescent City Garage, called at the office and was re-interviewed. He furnished a written, sworn statement with reference to his showing Oswald some of his guns and Oswald's attempt to have him, Mr. Alex, purchase a carbine for him. The statement is self-explanatory and can be referred to for details.

On 11-26-63 called at the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc., Delta Building, 218 Poydras St., New Orleans, phone 524-7000, and interviewed Mr. Lance A. Garcia, Assistant Manager. A credit report concerning Leo Harvey Oswald had been obtained from the M. B. Kelly Coffee Co., Inc. on 11-23-63. Records of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. were checked in the names R. J. Midell, Alex James Midell and various combinations of this name such as Midell, Maydel, Maydel, etc., with negative results.

As the name R. J. Maydel, Jr. and R. J. Maydel, Jr. Electrical Service, 1906 Danneal St., New Orleans, had come to the attention of SA Rice, checks were made in these names.

R. J. Maydel, Jr., 1935 Upperline St., New Orleans, was of record. His file indicated that he had done business as R. J. Maydel, Jr. Electrical Co., 4909 Danneal St., New Orleans, which reflected that Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. Account No. 109-000 had been trying to locate the owner of the business for the reason he failed to pay a bill. A review of his file reflects that he owes approximately \$2,500 to various companies.

There was also a limited file on R. J. Maydel, Jr. Electrical Service, 4909 Danneal St., New Orleans, which reflected that Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. Account No. 109-000 had been trying to locate the owner of the business for the reason he failed to pay a bill.

There was also a file on Roger J. Maydel, Sr., 311 Octavia St., New Orleans. His file reflected that he owed numerous persons.

The complete reports of the Retailers Commercial Agency, Inc. pertaining to R. J. Maydel, Jr., R. J. Maydel, Jr. Electrical Service, and Roger J. Maydel, Sr. were loaned to the writer and a receipt was signed for same. They are to be returned when they have served their purpose.

The same date called at the Main Office, New Orleans Public Service, Inc., and interviewed Mr. L. E. Devron. He furnished a photostatic copy of their Service Order No. 21575, dated 10-7-63, which reflects that on 5-8-63 Lee H. Oswald, 4507 Magazine St., Lower center apartment, had made application for electricity and gas at 4507 Magazine St. He furnished his place of employment as Leon Israel Co., 300 Magazine St., New Orleans.

Mr. Devron also furnished a photostat of their Remove Order No. 86019, dated 10-7-63, for Lee H. Oswald. There is a notation on this form as follows:

"Caretaker called party vacated"

As a result of the above, electric and gas service at 4507 Magazine St. had been discontinued on 10-7-63.

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According to the records of the New Orleans Public Service, Inc., R. J. Haydel, Sr. had moved from 331 Octavia St., City, to 1935 Upperline St. on 9-23-41, and he is still receiving gas and electric service at the latter address.

The records show that John or Patricia J. Lacaze live at 4909 Dunneel St. and have been residing at this address since 3-22-62. The writer recalled interviewing a John and Patricia Lacaze, payees of a check, file 3-13-5333 some years ago.

A photostat of Install Order No. 13237, dated 3-22-62, was obtained. It shows that the Lacazes's have phone numbers 895-7874 and TW 9-0334, the latter number being the phone number of R. J. Haydel, Sr., 1935 Upperline St., City.

Upon returning to the office, R. J. Haydel, Jr., after having been interviewed by SA Gerrets and SAIC Rice, was preparing to depart the office. He was interviewed by the writer and stated phone number 895-7874 had been changed to 891-5365. Further, that he was more or less living in a common-law relationship with Patricia Lacaze, co-payee, file 3-13-5333. Further, that as he is an electrician and is seldom home, Patricia Lacaze takes his phone calls for him. He indicated he expects to marry her at a future date.

On 11-26-63 called at Ed Smith Stencil Works, 426 Camp St., New Orleans, and interviewed Mr. J. B. Moore, Vice President. A copy of the application form, The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, bearing the name "A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans, La." was shown to him. He said without a doubt this had been made with a Superior Swiftset, No. 23. He said these sets cost \$2.50, were manufactured by the Superior Equipment Co., Chicago, and were sold by practically all stationery stores, department stores, etc. He said the set contained all the letters in the alphabet and using the set a person could make name stamps in any combination of names.

Mr. Moore was shown a photograph of Oswald but stated he had never seen this person before.

On 11-26-63 called at the New Orleans Better Business Bureau and made name checks in the following names:

Fair Play for Cuba - negative  
Lee Harvey Oswald - negative  
A. J. Hidell, Alex James Hidell-Haydel - negative  
Dr. Leonard Reissman - negative

There was a file under the name Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil. It was reviewed and reflected that the local representative is Carlos Bringuier. Further, that a Mrs. Geraci had called the Better Business Bureau on an unknown date to advise that Bringuier had given her son a book of tickets to sell. The Better Business Bureau had checked with City Hall, New Orleans, and was informed that Bringuier had called at City Hall and was given the necessary form to execute in order to make it legal for him to sell tickets or bonds in connection with the Cuban Student Directorate. The file reflects that Mrs. Geraci had been so notified.

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There was a file on the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, Crusade to Free Cuba, P. O. Box 50523, New Orleans, which had been rented as of 10-2-62 under the above listed name. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

There was also a file under the title of The Information Council of the Americas, INCA Truth Tapes Headquarters, 620 Gravier St., New Orleans, phone 523-3614. This file was reviewed but nothing of interest was noted.

On 11-26-63 SA Gerrets received a telephone call from Mr. Robert Critcher, Field Representative, Louisiana State Unemployment Office, 630 Camp St., New Orleans. He stated that Lee Harvey Oswald had registered with their office for unemployment benefits, had filed a claim for benefits and was registered for work.

Mr. Critcher said that the last time Oswald reported to his office was about 1½ months ago when he filed a claim for benefits. Further, that all wage claims were against the State of Texas. He stated that should we desire to review the records, we should first contact Mr. Jerminal Messina, District Superintendent, State of Louisiana, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 430 Canal St., City, phone 524-1741.

The same date made phone call to Mr. Messina and he stated that early on the morning of 11-26-63 an FBI agent had been given all of the records pertaining to Oswald.

He said his office had made a check in the name A. J. Hidell and various other spellings of this name with negative results.

SAIC Rice later contacted ASAC Sylvester, FBI, New Orleans, and he stated that if Mr. Messina would authorize his office to make a reproduction of the records pertaining to Oswald, his office would make some and furnish them to this office. SAIC Rice contacted Mr. Messina by phone and he stated he would contact the FBI office and authorize the reproduction of the records. They were furnished this office by SA Leon Caskell, FBI, on 11-27-63, and a copy of the complete record was furnished the Dallas office by Office Memorandum dated 11-29-63.

On 11-26-63 LD phone call was made to Capt. R. E. Horton, Louisiana State Police, Baton Rouge, La. He was requested to make a name check in the following listed names and advise this office of the results immediately:

Lee Harvey Oswald  
Clay Bertrand  
Fair Play for Cuba  
A. J. Hidell-Haydel, etc.

The same date a phone call was received from Capt. Horton. He stated that he had an FBI transcript of the criminal record of Oswald, as well as a fingerprint card re Oswald, and would furnish us with a copy of each. Also, that he had a record of James Abner Haydel, home address, Bundie, La., who had been arrested at Houma, La. on 1-0-55 for indecent exposure. He said he would furnish a photostat of the fingerprint card of the subject in the event it would be of any value.

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He also had a list of the members of the Fair Play for Cuba Organization, but he could not furnish this unless authorized to do so by a higher official. He said he had no reason to believe that Colonel Oswald would not authorize him to furnish it, but he would check with him and if he is approved, he, Capt. Warren, would send the list along with the other items requested by the State Department. This material was delivered in the office on the morning of 11-20-63.

All the material furnished has been reviewed and none of the names mentioned have been associated with any of the persons who are listed at the present time.

On 11-20-63, with C. Carretero, called at the office, 1009 Poydras St., phone 521-1237, where he interviewed Edward J. Gaskill, a former schoolmate of Lee Harvey Oswald.

He advised that in either 1954 or 1955 he had persuaded Oswald to join the Civil Air Patrol, Airline Unit, Jefferson Parish. He said Oswald attended about four meetings and then dropped out, giving as his reason for doing so the fact that it was a considerable distance from his home on Exchange Place to the airport.

Waskel said when he joined the C.A.P., Capt. Warren, a former pilot or co-pilot for Delta or Eastern Airlines, was the commander. He did not say if Capt. Warren was the commander at the time Oswald joined. He does not know if Oswald was acquainted with Warren, who is also a former pilot.

Waskel said he has had no contact with Oswald for the last eight years. He promised to contact this office in the event he should think of anything that would be of value to this office.

Waskel also stated that he collects guns, and that he has an Italian-made rifle of the same type as the one allegedly used to shoot the President; that he shot this rifle several times, but it is so poorly constructed he decided that it was best not to shoot it anymore for the reason he was afraid it would explode.

A local attorney, Sam Andrews, with whom Waskel is acquainted, had informed SAO Rice that a person furnishing his name as Sam Andrews had called him and asked him if he was interested in defending Oswald. (This Sam Andrews concerning the call received from Mr. Andrews will be set forth in a report to be submitted by SAO Rice.)

There are a number of persons listed in the New Orleans telephone book. None listed at 1221 Bienville City. There is a Charles C. Brennan, 1221 Bienville St., Paris, phone 521-1327, whom it was stated that Charles C. could stand for Charles City, on 11-20-63 by phone contacted Mrs. Charles Brennan, apt. C, 1221 Bienville St., Paris. She stated her husband's full name is Charles Anthony Brennan; that he is a doctor and could be contacted at the Brennan apartment house, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 523-2311. She stated she did not know anyone named Clay Brennan.

On 11-20-63 with C. Carretero called at Pan American Films, 322 N. Rampart St., City, and obtained a roll of film in accordance with the previous arrangements made by SAO Rice.

On 11-20-63 with C. Carretero called at the J.L. Greenberg Co., 1120 N. Rampart St., City, and obtained various still shots in accordance with previous arrangements made by SAO Rice.

On 11-20-63 interviewed Mrs. J. J. Gaskill, 1120 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, home address 521-1237, who is the wife of Edward J. Gaskill, for the reason she was, previously mentioned, had been married to him. Gaskill and then she was married to him in office at 514 Camp, New Orleans. He stated Oswald furnished such as chairs and tables and that he was to sell furniture. He said he was, however, emphatically stated that she had not seen him in person. He said it was well known that Oswald was an obvious rental man and that he was collecting rent and would be sure to attract attention. She was shown a photo of Oswald and stated she had never seen him before.

On 11-20-63 interviewed Mrs. J. J. Gaskill, 1120 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, home address 521-1237, who is the wife of Edward J. Gaskill, for the reason she was, previously mentioned, had been married to him. Gaskill and then she was married to him in office at 514 Camp, New Orleans. He stated Oswald furnished such as chairs and tables and that he was to sell furniture. He said he was, however, emphatically stated that she had not seen him in person. He said it was well known that Oswald was an obvious rental man and that he was collecting rent and would be sure to attract attention. She was shown a photo of Oswald and stated she had never seen him before.

On 11-20-63 contacted Charles Brennan, 1120 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, phone 521-1327. He stated he was furnishing the following information in confidence for the reason his sister is in prison in Cuba and if the word, persons should learn that he is cooperating with the Government, he feels that the Castro Government might harm his mother and sister.

Charles said that after Oswald had been arrested on 8-9-63, Carlos Bringuier ordered him to assist in Oswald's organization if he could. He said he went to Oswald's home at 1007 Magazine St., New Orleans, the date not recalled, but it was between the time Oswald appeared in court and the date of the debate, possibly on 11-16-63.

As to the point about one hour talking to Oswald who told him he learned to speak Russian at Tulane University, not correct. (Charles said Oswald spoke to his young son, who was in a foreign language, when Charles asked Oswald what language he was speaking, Oswald said Russian.) He said Oswald had not mentioned to him that he had defected to Russia. He said Oswald asked him to join the Fair Play for Cuba group and had given him an application form. Oswald told him he could join for \$4.

He said that during the conversation, Oswald stated that if the United States should invade Cuba, he, Oswald, would fight on the side of the Castro Government.

He said Oswald never did mention any of the names of members of the Fair Play for Cuba group. He did say that meetings were held at various private homes in New Orleans.

Charles said he had been willing to join the Fair Play for Cuba group provided it was done with the backing of the FBI or the local police force. He said he had made this known to Lt. Martello, NOPD, who apparently forgot about it.

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He said he did not contact the FBI for the reason on a previous occasion he had notified their office that Oswald was handing out what he assumed to be pro-communist literature in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, and the FBI had given him the cold shoulder.

Carlos said he had called our office previously and had been interviewed by SAIC Rice.

On 11-30-63 with SA Counts called at the Leon Israel Coffee Co., 300 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. Milton J. Smith, Vice President. He said on August from the FBI had previously interviewed Mr. A. C. Bell, Personnel Manager, concerning the alleged former employment of Oswald by this company. The records failed to show that Oswald had ever been employed there or even submitted an application. Mr. Smith could not say if a check had been made in the name of Elmer James Midell or A. J. Midell.

On 5-9-63, when Oswald had made application to the New Orleans Public Service for gas and electricity for 4907 Magazine St., he furnished his employer's name as Leon Israel Co., 300 Magazine St., City.

On 11-30-63 recall was made to the Walstaff Plumbing Co., 2601 Gravier St., City, phone 524-7171. This company does not have any records to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was ever employed there.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 4903 Magazine St. to interview the occupants as they reside nextdoor to the apartment formerly occupied by Oswald and his wife. The residents, Mr. R. R. Jones, were not at home. A daughter stated they would return here later in the day and she furnished their phone number as 74 94382.

Later during the day Mr. Jones was contacted by phone. He stated that the only persons he had ever seen visit Oswald was someone for radio station WBBF, New Orleans, in connection with a debate that Oswald took part in. He said an unknown woman driving a blue station wagon bearing Texas plates had apparently moved Oswald and his wife into the apartment at 4907 Magazine St. He said this same woman had returned at a later date and moved Oswald's wife and child. He said that either three or four days after Oswald's wife moved, Oswald apparently moved during the night, as no one saw him after this.

Mr. Jones said this would have taken place during the latter part of September, 1963.

He said he had met Oswald on the street several times and had told him hello, but Oswald had never replied. He said that Oswald's wife was friendly and polite even though she did not speak very much English.

Mr. Jones said he and his wife had often commented that Oswald apparently did not believe in doctors or medical treatment for his wife, who was pregnant at the time, for the reason there was never any indication that his wife contacted a doctor.

With SA Counts on 11-30-63 called at 5105 Magazine St., City, and interviewed Mr. Percy Gogreve, owner of a combination grocery store and bar. The bar does business under the name of Queen's Bar and the address for same is 5101 Magazine St. Mr. Gogreve stated that he recalled both Oswald and his wife. With reference to the wife, he said she seldom bought more than a loaf of bread and on occasion, she would buy one lemon.

On 11-30-63, during the day, Oswald came into the bar and asked him to turn on the lights and on a radio to listen to a certain program. He said he told Oswald that but that the act on in the bar; that Oswald became angry and left the bar. He was about to furnish any additional information of value.

On 11-30-63 on 11-26-63 the Owens, a man and a woman, came to his store. He said the man and woman his possibly on TV. He said the man reported that he did not know if he was going to killing the President and he did not think it was right that Oswald had been killed. Secondly, to him, the woman was very nervous and both of them finally walked out of the store. He described them as follows:

Oswald male; 20; 5-7; 110; dark hair  
Oswald female; 18; 5-0; about 4 months pregnant; long hair

He said he had never seen this couple before and had not seen them since. An office card was furnished Mr. Gogreve and he was requested to contact this office should he see either of them again.

During the week of Leon Goshell, FBI, called at the office and it was mentioned to him that when this permitted he intended to check the following leads:

The Richard Mann, as Oswald supposedly told Adrian Miba, Crescent City Garage, New Orleans, that Oswald filed an application at this plant and felt that he would be hired.

On 11-30-63, New Orleans, as it was felt that Mrs. Oswald might have applied there for a job as a nurse in view of the fact she was pregnant at the time.

Interviewed William Frost III, 2261 Green Lakes Road, as he supposedly had a short conversation with Oswald in the store of Carlos Aranguar.

He Oswald was away for a few days with an aunt, Mrs. Murrate, at 757 French St., City, phone 484-1294, check with a confidential source to determine the ED phone calls made to and from this phone number during the period 5-1-63 to the present time.

Attempt to identify and interview a person who appeared to be a Japanese male, who appears in pictures taken of Oswald, Charles Steele, and an unknown third man, possibly an associate of Oswald.

He said as they had more manpower they might check these leads before we got to them. He promised to notify us of the results if they did get to them first.

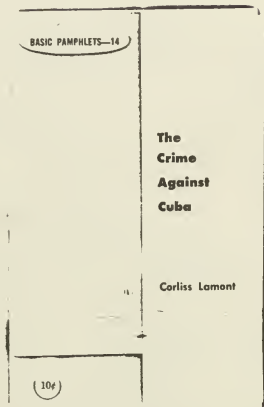
On 11-30-63 he advised that the records of Christy Hospital, New Orleans, had been checked and then reflected that on 6-3-63 Lee Harvey Oswald had made an application for medical care for his wife but his request had been denied for the reason he had insufficient Louisiana residence.

He also advised that a contact at the telephone company had informed this office that toll records prior to 7-5-63 had been destroyed. The source had furnished a list of ED phone calls made from or to Number 8-4326, listed as follows:

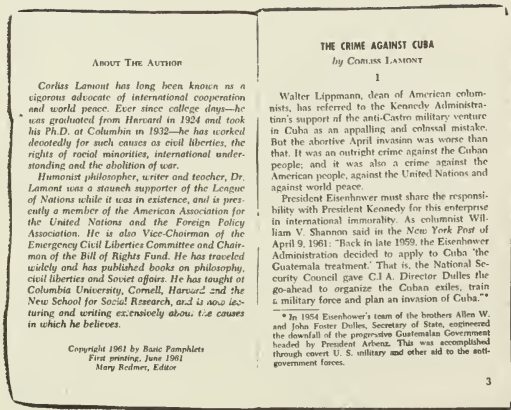


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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3120



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3120—Continued

On January 3, 1961, Eisenhower, partly in furtherance of this plan, severed diplomatic relations with Premier Fidel Castro's government.

In his 1960 election campaign, President Kennedy, on October 30, issued a special statement about Cuba, claiming that the Russians had established "a new satellite" there, and suggesting that the United States Government should help to strengthen the "democratic anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro."

This statement by Kennedy aroused considerable misgivings among liberals and progressives, including myself, who had come out in support of his candidacy. But most of us felt that his tough attitude towards the Castro regime was political eyewash designed to catch right-wing votes. Subsequent events made it clear that we were guilty of wishful thinking.

## II

In the early, pre-dawn hours of April 17, 1961, some 1,500 Cuban exiles and refugees—recruited, organized, subsidized and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, a subdivision of the American Government—invaded Cuba. This army came in boats supplied by the C.I.A., with guns and tanks supplied by the C.I.A., and with fighting planes supplied by the C.I.A. The aim was to

secure a beachhead in Cuba, to trigger a mass rebellion against Castro, and to set up a Provisional Government which would then get official American recognition and aid. The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the military aspects of the blueprint for invasion, which was given the code name of Operation Pluto by the C.I.A.—Pentagon strategists.

The April 28th issue of *Time*, a magazine distinctly hostile to Castro, stated: "The invaders—all Cubans—were trained by the U. S., supplied by the U. S., and dispatched by the U. S. to carry out a plan written by U. S. military experts. President Kennedy knew D-day in advance and approved." To handle the anti-Castro forces, there were "six main training bases in Guatemala" and "two staging bases at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, and tiny Swan Island off the Honduran coast."

In recent weeks, the equivalent of fifty freight carloads of aerial bombs, rockets, ammunition and firearms was airlifted into Puerto Cabezas by unmarked U. S. C-54s and C-47s, in such quantities that on some days last month planes required momentary stacking. During Easter week, twenty-seven U. S. C-124 Globemasters roared in three or four at a time to off-load full cargoes of rations, blankets, ammunition and medical supplies at the U. S.-built airstrip at Retalhuleu, at

Guatemala City and at Guatemala's San José airport."

The U. S. Navy, at least, rendered direct aid to the expedition against Cuba. One of the Cuban invaders who later escaped to Miami writes in his diary, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* of May 5: "April 14—The flotilla is steaming toward our date with destiny. Two destroyers—I think they are North American—flank us." This information was confirmed from other rebel sources.

*U. S. News and World Report* (May 15) gave further details: "U. S. destroyers escorted the ships to within six miles of shore. A U. S. aircraft carrier was in escort, as well, but remained about thirty miles offshore. The B-26s of the anti-Castro forces flew from bases 600 miles away. They were escorted by U. S. Navy jets which peeled off about five miles from the beach, and left the B-26s on their own."

As history will permanently record, the Cuban Army and civilian militia smashed and smothered the invasion within three days, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Castro's tiny air force drove off or downed the enemy bombers, and sank most of the ships that had brought the invaders to the shores of Cuba. The entire Cuban people rallied to the support of the Government, and no sign of an uprising could be detected. Thus the

long-heralded invasion to "liberate" Cuba ended in complete fiasco, with the Kennedy Administration that had backed this madcap venture discredited throughout the entire world.

The extent to which the U. S. Government was in charge of the invasion is further shown by the fact that just before it began, the C.I.A. lured off José Miró Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and the other leaders of this principal anti-Castro organization, to an isolated and abandoned airbase in Florida where they were held incommunicado. The C.I.A. then issued news releases in the Council's name, but without its knowledge.

According to *The New York Times* of April 26, these Cuban leaders "were kept from using the phone or from communicating with anyone on the outside. . . . Enraged, several of the Council members announced that they were leaving even if it meant being shot by the armed guards." Finally, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., President Kennedy's coordinator of Latin-American policies, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., another close adviser to the President, flew to Miami to calm down the Revolutionary Council. Apparently the C.I.A. thought that the Council leaders could not be trusted to be discreet.

Earlier the C.I.A. had also kidnapped seventeen anti-Castro volunteers, because it consid-

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3120—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3120—Continued

ered them too Left politically, and held them in a remote jungle camp in Guatemala for eleven weeks before and during the invasion (New York Times, May 7). This episode reinforces our general knowledge that the C.I.A., in lining up recruits for and organizing the Cuban expedition, was partial to right-wing elements, including former supporters of Batista. And the two "kidnapping" incidents together prove up to the hilt that the assault on Cuba was master-minded by the C.I.A., and that the Cubans involved, whether leaders or rank-and-file, were essentially captives of U. S. imperialism.

On the very day of the invasion, Dr. Raul Roa, Cuba's Foreign Minister, charged before the Political Committee of the United Nations that his country had been invaded "by a mercenary force which came from Guatemala and Florida and which was organized, financed and armed by the Government of the United States of America." Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson categorically denied these accusations and declared: "The United States has committed no aggression against Cuba. \* \* \* I wish to make clear also that we would be opposed to the use of our territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government."

Thus, as in the incident of the U-2 spy plane flight over the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, the

U. S. Government was caught red-handed in the Big Lie. Everyone who heard Mr. Stevenson speak in the U. N. knew that he was telling a diplomatic falsehood; and it was one that turned out to be most undiplomatic. For only a week later the White House gave out an official release on the Cuban affair, saying that "President Kennedy has stated from the beginning that as President he bears sole responsibility for the events of past days."

The participation by the United States in a military assault on a country with which it was officially at peace was a dishonorable action totally opposed to the best in our traditions as a democracy. It constituted a cynical violation not only of America's ideals of international peace, but also of our laws, our Constitution and at least six international treaties, including our solemn agreements under the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

One of the neutrality laws violated went into effect on June 25, 1949, under Title 18, Section 960 of the U. S. Code, Annotated: "Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with

whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Sections 956 and 959 of Title 18 are also most relevant.

With President Kennedy's assent, the C.I.A. took such complete command of the Cuban invasion that it became in reality a U. S. act of war, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*. However, under the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Item 11) Congress alone has the right to declare war. Thus in the Cuban situation the Kennedy Administration—the Executive Branch of our Government—usurped the power of the Legislative Branch and went ahead on its own to involve the United States in military hostilities that conceivably could have led to a world-wide nuclear conflict.

The aggression against Cuba also was contrary to the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 2, Sections 3 and 4. Section 3 states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered." Section 4 requires: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Likewise the Cuban venture violated Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogota in 1948 by both the United States and Cuba: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat, against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements."

The American Government's disregard of the U. N., O.A.S. and other international obligations of the United States is in itself a violation of our Constitution, under Article VI, Section 2: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." [Italics mine.—C.L.]

It was ironic that just two weeks after the landing in Cuba President Kennedy, signing a resolution that proclaimed May 1 as Law Day throughout the United States, said in part: "Law is the strongest link between man and freedom,

and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind."

### III

The official reasons that the U. S. Government gave for its disregard of legal commitments, domestic and international, in the Cuban situation were that Premier Castro had created a Communist dictatorship in Cuba; that international communism had set up a base of operations in that country and was thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine; that Cuba—only ninety miles from American shores—had become a Soviet satellite; and that all this gravely threatened the national security of the United States.

An objective examination of the facts demonstrates that these charges against the Cuban Government are specious and mere pretexts for foreign intervention by means of force and violence. Nobody in his right mind can believe that the Castro regime, governing a little country with a total population of about 6,500,000—less than that of New York City—aims at military aggression against the United States. And Castro has repeatedly declared that he will work out the problem of the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay through peaceful negotiations.

Since, therefore, Cuba does not represent any real menace to the security of the U.S.A., the American enemies of the Castro Administration are compelled to manufacture excuses for the most drastic action, including military invasion, against the Castro regime. These excuses must sound sufficiently plausible to delude the American people and world opinion. This explains the tremendous efforts—on the part of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and the American Government itself—to whip up hysteria in the United States over the subject of Cuba. In this age, nations as well as individuals can be victims of a frame-up.

The revolutionary Government of Cuba came into power in January of 1959 as the result of an indigenous, non-Communist movement led by Fidel Castro to overthrow the reactionary and bloody dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. The small Cuban Communist Party had long looked upon Castro as a well-meaning but blundering adventurer, and gave support to his 26th of July Movement only as it was nearing its final triumph. Throughout the Castro regime's brief existence of two-and-a-half years it has remained independent, while going steadily to the Left and experimenting with a socialist economy especially adapted to Cuban conditions and the Cuban people.

In this leftward trend Premier Castro's Administration was stimulated to a considerable degree by the hostile actions of the American Government and American business interests. Furthermore, when the Eisenhower Administration treated the Castro regime as a parish and finally ruled out all American-Cuban trade, except in food and drugs, the Cuban leaders decided—with the very survival of their nation at stake—to fill in the void, especially in the absolutely essential trade in oil and sugar, by large-scale commercial agreements with Soviet Russia and Communist China. It was at this point that American Government officials, and most organs of public opinion in the United States, started to label the Castro government as "Communist" and to talk wildly of "the Communist bridgehead in Cuba" and "Soviet domination."

But it is important to remember that in our era former colonial or semi-colonial peoples throughout the world, from Indonesia in the Far East to Ghana and Guinea in Africa to Cuba in the Caribbean, have been winning national independence and at the same time setting up dynamically led republics that institute socialist programs in order to bring about rapid economic, social and cultural progress. It is essential to understand that when such regimes put into effect radical measures, as well as establishing

close diplomatic and economic relations with the Communist bloc, this does not mean that they necessarily are Communist-controlled or are becoming Communist.

As Mr. Bella Daumboya, the representative of Guinea at the recently concluded session of the United Nations, said in a speech on Cuba before this body on April 17: "States engaged in the decolonization of their structure always discover, and are appalled by the fact that their economy is not adapted to the needs of their national life owing to foreign exploitation. Single crop economies are an essential characteristic of underdeveloped countries. A revolutionary government, in order to foster comprehensive economic development, is bound to alter the colonial shape of the productive system if it wishes to foster national output and the industrialization of the country."

"Contrary to accusations of Communist infiltration which circulate everywhere as soon as an underdeveloped country engages in bold reforms, it should be known that the acts which succeed the assumption of power are the inevitable consequences of a life of dependence and frustration and derive mainly from the paramount claim of people hitherto subjected to a feudal regime. In countries where the national economy is under the control of foreign interests,

misery and wretchedness is the lot of the indigent population, all of whose labor power is occupied in the production of raw materials required for the continued expansion of the trusts.

"In the field of production, in order to facilitate new crops in line with the needs of the people, and to put an end to the exploitation of the peasantry, in order to call a halt to the inevitably catastrophic repercussions of this general situation on national output—in a word, in order to remedy the irrational utilization of land and bring to an end social injustice and misery, fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them."

Every word of Mr. Doumboya's address applies to what the Castro regime has been trying to do. If the American people and the American Government persist in misunderstanding the situation in Cuba and in other nations that have recently emerged into freedom, the effects on United States foreign policy and international peace will continue to be disastrous. For to ascribe home-grown movements toward national independence and socialism to some sort of Communist conspiracy directed from Moscow or Peking not only vastly exaggerates the power of the Communist bloc, but also leads to pro-

vocative claims of Communist intervention or aggression when it does not exist.

As for international communism having achieved a base in Cuba, this is pure nonsense, notwithstanding the constant propaganda to the contrary in the U.S.A. In the pre-invasion months a rumor was frequently printed that the Soviet Government had allegedly constructed missile bases in Cuba. Of course this was wholly false; and in any case the Soviet Union has no need for such bases, since through its advanced technology it could from its own territory extensively bombard the United States with inter-continental missiles. As Premier Khrushchev declared in his conciliatory message to President Kennedy of April 22, "Our Government does not seek any advantages or privileges in Cuba. We do not have any bases in Cuba, and we do not intend to establish any. And this is well known to you, to your generals and admirals."

On the other hand, the United States has its big Guantanamo base, and maintains scores of other military bases fairly close to Soviet Russia and China, often in countries bordering upon them. As James Reston wrote in *The New York Times* of April 23: "Turkey, for example, has been getting from the United States far more power than Castro ever dreamed of getting from the Russians. The United States power, including

even rockets with nuclear warheads, has been situated in Turkey for a long time, but the Russians, while annoyed by this fact, have not felt obliged to use their power to invade Turkey."

A flagrant attempt to inflame American public opinion against Castro is shown in the many reports published about the Cuban Air Force utilizing Soviet MIG jets against the invaders. *Time* even stated that some of them were flown by Czech pilots. That these stories were untrue is indicated by the United States Navy itself. A dispatch from the U. S. base at Guantanamo in *The New York Times* of April 20 states: "The sensitive radar on Navy ships here has picked up no trace of high-speed Cuban or Communist aircraft. Officials, therefore, are confident that there have been no MIG fighters in this area of Cuba at least. Nor has the Navy sighted any foreign submarines." This paragraph was omitted in a later edition of the *Times*.

During May, Senator Wayne Morse (D.) of Oregon, Chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, reported that this body had heard "not a bit of evidence" that there was a single MIG plane in Cuba. According to Senator Morse, the Cuban planes that proved so effective in thwarting the rebel landing were of U. S. manufacture and had been sold to the old Batista government.

Castro's own comment on the make-up of his air force during the invasion crisis was, "Would that we had had a few MIGs in those days!" In any event the Castro regime has a right to purchase for its own self-defense MIG planes, or any other kind, from a foreign government.

Much of the American propaganda barrage against Castro has centered around Cuba's admitted lack of civil liberties and political democracy. This propaganda, in the first place, naturally fails to mention that the Cuban Revolutionary Government has rapidly developed full racial democracy, complete equality between the whites and the Negroes, who make up one-third of the population. Economic, social and political discrimination against colored people, a pervasive evil under the Batista and earlier tyrannies, has disappeared. As Joseph Newman reported in the *New York Herald Tribune* (March 23): "Castro and Guevara are literally adored by the large number of poor and humiliated Cubans, especially the Negroes. They see these two leaders as saintly and honorable men, dedicated to removing injustices and discrimination."

In two and one-half years the Castro regime has made far more progress towards unqualified civil rights than the United States, particularly in the South, during the entire 100 years since the Civil War began. Actually, many of the

Americans who cry out against "the Castro dictatorship" hate and fear racial democracy, and are scared stiff that it might spread from Cuba to the continents of North and South America.

In the second place, our American propagandists do not point out that the Cuban Government has a democratic mandate in the sense that it is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. This support stems from the fact that the Government has brought to the workers and peasants—the massive legion of the underprivileged—a higher standard of living, release from economic exploitation, vastly increased educational and cultural opportunities, the promise of continued progress, and a feeling of dignity and freedom at no longer being in bondage to U. S. imperialism. Had the C.I.A., the American State Department and President Kennedy known these things, they would not have made the miscalculation that the recent invasion would set off a popular uprising.

U. S. propaganda, in the third place, leaves out of the picture any reference to the relentless political and international pressures that have driven the Castro regime to certain dictatorial actions and policies. The outstanding foreign factor here has been the hostility of the United States, including its far-reaching economic embargo and culminating in April's military assault.

That aggression was hardly the sort of episode that could be expected to encourage democracy in Cuba, or in any other country confronted by similar circumstances. And the Cuban Government was certainly justified in putting into effect throughout the island far-reaching measures on behalf of public safety. It is well to recall that the National Emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberties.

There is, in truth, a large element of both inconsistency and hypocrisy in the American Government's call for "free elections" and political democracy in Cuba. It never made any such demands on Batista when he was in the saddle; nor on a number of other Latin American dictatorships that have been classified as part of "the free world"; nor on various other dictatorships allied to the U. S., such as those of Pakistan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Franco's Spain, Salazar's Portugal, and Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan.

The real reason for the bitter opposition of the United States to the Castro regime is that it has put through radical social and economic reforms, nationalized the huge American property holdings in Cuba, freed the country from U. S. imperialist exploitation, established racial

democracy and instituted a planned socialist economy that is successfully functioning. Above all, the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have been afraid that revolutionary Cuba would serve as an example for other Latin American peoples to follow, and that it would inspire dangerous ideas even among the population of the United States.

In any case, so far as democracy is concerned, history has demonstrated that a basic law or principle of drastic economic and social change is that when a progressively oriented revolution takes place in any country, the new regime coming into power may feel obliged to put into effect draconian legislation and procedures in order to ensure its survival and the success of its program. This holds especially when the nation in question—like Cuba—has had little or no functioning democracy in the past, is throwing off a reactionary bureaucracy or tyranny, or is threatened by internal counter-revolution and military incursions from abroad.

The principle I have just enunciated clearly applies to the non-Communist Castro government and its efforts to build an indigenous form of socialism geared to the welfare of the Cuban people as a whole; it applies to the various revolutions towards socialism that have occurred elsewhere in the twentieth century; and it applies

to our own American Revolution of 1776 against colonialism, when we were very hard on the Tories, some 100,000 of whom fled the country and suffered the confiscation of their property. In the chaotic and difficult conditions that faced the new American Republic subsequent to victory in 1781, we were quite weak on democracy and civil liberties, even after the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791.

It would be well for Professor of History Schlesinger to remind President Kennedy that no presidential elections were held in the United States until 1789, more than seven years after the end of the Revolution; that even then George Washington was unopposed for President, as he was again in 1792; that the theory of our Founding Fathers, as written into the Constitution, made no place for political parties; and that two distinct parties did not come into existence until a good twelve years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The eminent philosopher, William Ernest Hocking, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Harvard, in his book *Strength of Men and Nations*, stresses a consideration that is most pertinent to the Cuban situation: "In the world-wide effort to meet the needs of under-developed regions, it must be realized that a degree of dictatorship is inescapable for the first steps. . . .

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A people uneducated and uninformed, devoid of the habit of thinking out their own destiny, must proceed toward self-government under responsible guidance." And in such circumstances the people in general may well want "no gentle looseness of rein but a strict and determined command," just as midshipmen prefer a captain who "keeps a taut ship."

This discussion brings us back to the statement by Mr. Doumbouya of Guinea that "fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them." As to such acts on the part of the Castro regime, as well as its obvious errors and excesses, the words of Lord Macaulay in his *Essay on Milton* (1825) are remarkably relevant:

"We deplore the outrages that accompany revolutions. But \* \* \* the final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort are to be found.

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If such miserable sophisms were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world."

## IV

I said at the start of this essay that the U. S.-backed invasion of Cuba was a crime against the American people. This is true not only because it greatly increased international tensions and the danger of a horrible nuclear war, but also because it set at naught long recognized democratic principles and Constitutional safeguards in the United States.

In relation to Cuba, President Kennedy and his close associates acted as a tight little group of conspiratorial bureaucrats in violation of parliamentary procedures and the fundamental principle of the Constitutional separation of powers among the three branches of the U. S. Government. Prior to the invasion, Congress was not given the slightest opportunity to debate the Cuban issue, nor was it submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which I, William Fulbright (D.) of Arkansas is Chairman, nor to that Committee's subcommittee on Latin American Affairs. However, Senator Fulbright, knowing about Operation Pluto in advance, almost alone among Administration leaders opposed it in a memorandum to the President.

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Of course the American people as a whole had no chance to express their opinion on the question of Kennedy's plunging them into the Cuban maelstrom. As Senator Morse put it in a speech on the Senate floor: "There is grave doubt as to the legitimacy of the course of action our country followed last week in regard to Cuba. . . . Freedom is worth too much as a human system of government for us to surrender any of our freedom to a police state system in the field of foreign policy, dictated by denying to the people the knowledge of the facts of their own foreign policy." [Italics mine.—G. L.]

Kennedy's Cuban adventure constituted an Executive action running directly counter to the pronouncement in the Declaration of Independence about governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." [Italics mine.—G. L.] As Mr. David Wise, White House correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, wrote on May 2: "If a major foreign policy action—carrying with it the risk of war—must be prepared in secret, then should it be undertaken at all? And a corollary question being asked is how far down the road a democracy can go in emulating the tactics of its enemies before it wakes up one morning and finds it is no longer very different from its foes?"

After the invasion as well as before it, the

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Kennedy Administration pursued its policy of undemocracy, endeavoring to stifle a free and full debate on the crime against Cuba in Congress and in American organs of public opinion. The President arranged interviews with the highest ranking Republican leaders such as ex-President Eisenhower, former Vice President Nixon, ex-President Hoover, Governor Rockefeller and Senator Barry Goldwater. The aim was to secure Republican acquiescence in the Cuban assault and a bipartisan blackout on the whole business. In fact, during the first weeks after the invasion it was only Senator Morse who spoke out in the halls of Congress against Kennedy's reversion to "the law of the jungle," as he called it. In the press there was plenty of criticism about how inefficiently the Cuban attack was handled, but precious little about its unethical and hypocritical character.

In a talk April 20 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Kennedy compounded his mistakes of the past by indicating that there would be new ones in the future. "Let the record show," he declared, "that our restraint is not inexhaustible. Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action; if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against

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outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are the security of our nation. Should that time ever come, we do not intend to be lectured on intervention by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

These fighting words seemed to contradict the President's pledge of April 12 that "there will not under any conditions be an intervention in Cuba by United States armed forces"; and they were everywhere interpreted as not only a threat to the Latin American allies of the United States, but also as a warning that Kennedy might set in motion unilateral military intervention to encompass the destruction of the Castro Government. It is no wonder that *The Nation* condemned this speech as "one of the most belligerent and reckless . . . ever made by an American President."

Developing further his undemocratic techniques, President Kennedy, in an address to the American Newspaper Publishers Association on April 27, urged the press to censor itself on behalf of national security. Angry at newspaper exposés of the C.I.A.'s cloak-and-dagger plot against Cuba, Kennedy asserted: "Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every

story: 'Is it news?' All I suggest is that you add the question: 'Is it in the interest of national security?' And I hope that every group in America—unions and businessmen and public officials at every level—will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to the same exacting test." To buttress his position, the President referred approvingly to the fact that in these "times of clear and present danger the courts have held that even the privileged rights of the First Amendment must yield to the public's need for national security."

In this manner President Kennedy expressed himself as favoring the current tendency in Supreme Court decisions to weaken civil liberties by making sweeping exceptions to freedom of speech as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. I must add that the goal of every tyrant down the ages has been precisely to pressure and frighten the individual into self-censorship, so that he will not dare to speak up and protest publicly on controversial issues. When this happens a spirit of conformity and fear engulfs the nation, as in the United States at the height of McCarthyism. And if America's organs of public opinion now adopt the President's recommendations, this country will indeed be in a bad way.

In criticizing the President's speech, the *New York Post* (April 30) stated in an editorial: "Mr.

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Kennedy said 'no war ever posed a greater threat to our security' than the present crisis and that 'the danger has never been more clear and its prevalence has never been more imminent.' Such language usually foreshadows the suspension of civil liberties. That, of course, is not now the case; Mr. Kennedy explicitly asserted that he has no desire to establish the 'wartime discipline' under which the Communists continuously operate. Yet the surface impact and logic of his words is to encourage those who would create such a climate here." The *Post* was right.

President Kennedy's suggestion about newspapers censoring themselves aroused other strong comments in the press. Under the heading, "When the Government Lies, Must the Press Follow?" *I. F. Stone's Weekly* (May 8) stated: "The national interest in a free society is supposed to lie in the fullest dissemination of the facts so that popular judgment may be truly informed. It is the mark of a closed or closing society to assume that the rulers decide how much the vulgar herd shall be told."

In an editorial of similar purport entitled "The Right Not To Be Lied To," *The New York Times* (May 11) said: "A dictatorship can get along without an informed public opinion. A democracy cannot. Not only is it unethical to deceive one's own people as part of a system of deceiving

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an adversary government; it is also foolish." *The Christian Century*, a non-denominational and liberal religious weekly, assailed Mr. Kennedy's proposals to the press and claimed that they "carried an overtone of panic."

To summarize this part of my analysis, the Kennedy Administration has dealt a heavy blow to civil liberties through its intimate involvement in the invasion of Cuba, its brink-of-war policy towards the Castro regime and the President's two unfortunate speeches of April 20 and 27. At the same time our Government has given new heart and hope to every right-wing chauvinist in the U. S. A. and to every frenetic, anti-free-dom group in the land, from the American Legion to the John Birch Society.

Plainly, the attack on Cuba was not only contrary to American ideals of fair play and the abolition of war, but also to our basic self-interest as a people and a nation. For the Cuban debacle seriously set back President Kennedy's genuine endeavors towards international peace; and lost the United States an enormous amount of prestige in every corner and continent of the earth, including Canada and Latin America, and among our allies as well as among our acknowledged foes.

Joseph Barry well summed up the matter in the *New York Post* of April 23: "Whoever wins

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in Cuba, we have lost. The Cuban catastrophe has become an American tragedy. In its first 100 days the Kennedy Administration has virtually drained its initial favorable balance in the world's books. . . .

"Everywhere our principle of self-determination has been compromised by Kennedy's delusion of intervention, however limited, in Cuba's destiny, and the promise—which to the world is a threat—in intervene heavily should its destiny not be the one we prefer. . . . The neutrals of the world, from Nehru to Tito, have been shocked. The new nations of Africa are fearful of what some already refer to as 'American neo-colonialism.' From Delhi is heard the dismaying doubt that 'the New Frontier may after all be just the old familiar brink.'"

In a letter to *The New York Times* printed on May 13, Cyrus Eaton, well-known Cleveland industrialist, pointed out the international implications of the American Government's failure to obtain dependable factual information concerning Cuba: "If our intelligence on Cuba, only ninety miles away, could be so erroneous and misleading, how much better is it likely to be on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?"

"From first-hand observation in Eastern

Europe, I know that our diplomatic personnel deliberately maintain the most limited contact with government officials and practically none with the common man. . . . By seeking out the most extreme anti-Communist elements wherever it operates, the C.I.A. has largely cut itself off from reliable and useful intelligence."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government had taken a firm and consistent stand on the Cuban situation. Premier Khrushchev in his note of April 22 presented to President Kennedy a series of reasoned arguments opposing the American attitude: "You simply claim," Mr. Khrushchev said, "some right of yours to employ military force when you find it necessary, and to suppress other peoples each time you decide that their expression of will constitutes 'communism.' But what right have you, what right has anyone in general, to deprive a people of the possibility of choosing their social and political system of their own free will?" Khrushchev concluded his message by urging once more that the Soviet Union and the United States work through to peaceful coexistence, with stable agreements on disarmament and other international problems.

In the United Nations on April 26, Valerian A. Zarin, head of the Soviet delegation, repeated his Government's pledge to come to the aid of Cuba in case it was subject to military intervention;

and asserted that this promise "was given seriously, more seriously than the British pledge of help to Poland that helped to draw the Western allies into World War II" (*New York Times*, April 27).

As for open U. S. military intervention in the future to get rid of Castro, Senator Morse was correct when he asserted on April 24: "I say to the Senators today that it is my judgment that if the United States seeks to settle its differences with Cuba through the use of military might, either direct or indirect, we shall be at least half a century recovering, if we ever recover, the prestige, the understanding and the confidence of one Latin American neighbor after another. . . . Cuba is not a dagger pointed at the heart of the United States, but is instead a thorn in our flesh."

However, Cuba need not even have become "a thorn in our flesh" had the Eisenhower Administration offered economic cooperation and assistance to the Castro regime when it took over early in 1959. America should have been glad at that time that here was a non-Communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere with far-reaching social goals and with intelligent idealists leading it. Here was a chance for the American Revolution to catch up with and participate in the great social revolution that has been sweep-

ing the world during the twentieth century, a chance for the United States to befriend a struggling new regime and give guidance to a dramatic reconstruction of the Cuban economy and political system.

Instead of grasping this unique opportunity, the American Government followed its usual policy of hostility towards a new order dedicated to radical social and economic reform, and did everything possible to weaken and undermine it. For the United States this was an extension of the attitude Walter Lippmann describes when he says, "We have used money and arms in a long, long attempt to stabilize native governments which, in the name of anti-Communism, are opposed to all important social change."

But it is not too late to retrieve the situation in regard to Cuba. Despite the American-supported invasion, only a week after it had been repulsed Premier Castro and President Dörticos said in a statement about Cuba and the United States: "We are willing to hold whatever discussions may be necessary to find a solution for the tension existing between the two countries and to arrive at a formula of peaceful coexistence, diplomatic relations and even friendly relations, if the Government of the United States so desires."

The U. S. State Department brusquely, fool-

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idly and childishly denoted this conciliatory gesture with the rejoinder, "Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable."

# V

However, there is no necessity for this being the final word if the Kennedy Administration will reconsider the whole matter in a spirit of reason and in the light of what is to the greatest advantage of the American people and lasting peace. In my opinion, President Kennedy should take the following steps:

1. Issue an unqualified pledge that the United States Government will not at any time in the future undertake military intervention against Cuba, either directly or indirectly.
2. Cease all further support to those Cuban exiles and refugees, on American soil or anywhere else, who are planning another invasion attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.
3. Announce that henceforth the United States Government will respect in full all international treaty obligations regarding Cuba.
4. Arrange the speedy resignation from the Central Intelligence Agency of those top officials who had primary responsibility for the C.I.A.'s ignominious role in the Cuban fiasco. Also replace Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the Administration's coordinator of Latin American policies, who has

displayed an abysmal ignorance concerning Cuba.

5. Accept the Cuban Government's proposal for the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.

6. Agree to negotiate the chief political and other problems that exist today between the two countries, including the questions of normal trade relations and of proper financial compensation for the American property nationalized by the Castro regime. (Congressman Frank Kowalski (D-N.J.) of Connecticut made proposals along these lines in a speech in the House of Representatives on April 27.)

7. Agree to submit disputes on which agreement cannot at present be reached to the United Nations or the World Court.

8. Lift the ban against American citizens going to Cuba, re-establishing in this sector the precious right to travel.

9. Send to Cuba a special fact-finding commission of distinguished Americans to make a complete, impartial study of the situation there, so that the U. S. Government will have reliable information on the developments that have taken place under the Castro regime.

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# SUGGESTED REFERENCES

In this pamphlet I have not endeavored to describe in any detail the immense progress that Cuba has made under the Castro regime. For information about this aspect of the Cuban Revolution I refer the reader to the following:

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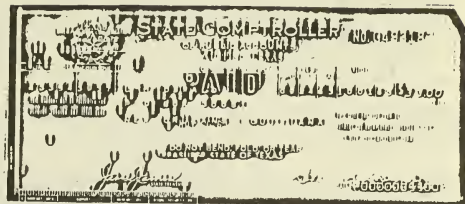
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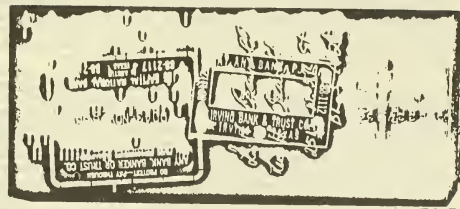
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

July 31, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
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Oswald, Marguerite

Other Individuals and Organizations

MARK LANE Involved or Interviewed

With reference to appearances of Mark Lane at Theatre Four, 424 West Fifth Street, New York City, during which he played a tape recording of his alleged conversation with Mrs. Helen Louise Markham, of Dallas, Texas, indicating the killer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit might not have been Lee Harvey Oswald, and more particularly, his remarks that two of his investigators had contacted Mrs. Markham's 21-year-old son, James Markham, and had obtained information from him which could not be divulged at this time, the following inquiry was conducted by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas. It is also noted that Lane said in his appearances that following his investigators' contact with James Markham, the latter was arrested by the Dallas Police Department for burglary; that while in police custody he fell; and has been in critical condition in the Dallas City Jail Hospital.

Mrs. Helen Louise Markham contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by telephone at 1:15 p.m., June 27, 1964, to state she resided at 328½ East Ninth Street, Dallas, Texas; was an eyewitness to the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the killer. She stated that at about 11:00 a.m., on June 27, 1964, Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, accompanied by two men who claimed to be reporters from Philadelphia, came to her residence, and stated they wanted to talk with her. In order to get rid of them, she asked them to return later in the day.

She stated she was frightened and did not desire to talk with Mrs. Oswald and the two alleged reporters since she regarded Mrs. Oswald as a "mean appearing person."

MARK LANE

On July 24, 1964, Mrs. Markham stated that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, while she was working as a waitress at the Eatwell Cafe in Dallas, Texas, she was called to the telephone, and the man on the telephone told her he was with the Dallas Police Department. She does not remember what name he gave her. He asked her a number of questions which she freely answered, stating she had been able to identify the man whom she later found out was Lee Harvey Oswald, as the killer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

Mrs. Markham stated that on July 23, 1964, she had been called to the United States Secret Service office in Dallas, Texas, where she had heard a tape recording of an interview she had with Mark Lane, and that, in fact, this was the interview she gave to the alleged police officer, by telephone, while employed at the Eatwell Cafe. She said that until she heard this tape recording she had never heard of Mark Lane, had no reason to believe the telephone call in question was from anyone other than a Dallas police official, and was never told that a tape recording was being made of the conversation. She also stated that there were introductory remarks on the tape, made by some woman, and that she, Mrs. Markham, had never talked with this woman.

She said that on June 27, 1964, two unkempt, "wicked" appearing men, came to her residence. They were carrying cameras and a tape recorder. They said they were reporters from Philadelphia and wanted to talk with her about the Oswald matter. She said she was afraid of them, refused to talk with them, and they left. Immediately thereafter, one of the men returned with Marguerite Oswald, who was highly agitated, and attempted to get Mrs. Markham to talk with them. She still refused. In an effort to get rid of them, she told them she was busy taking care of her grandchild, but would talk to them if they came back in the afternoon. The man attempted to give her some money to hire a baby sitter so she could talk with them, but she refused to take the money. Mrs. Oswald and the man then left.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3122

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3122—Continued

MARK LANE

Mrs. Markham said her son, William Edward Markham, was at her residence when the above incident occurred; that when Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and the man left, William followed them downstairs and out to the street. Later, he told her he had met Mrs. Oswald, two men, and another woman in the vicinity of the Dallas Public Library on Marsalis Street in Dallas, Texas; had gotten into their car; and had talked with them about the Oswald matter and the shooting of Officer Tippit. Mrs. Markham said the only reason he gave for doing this was that he had nothing against Marguerite Oswald, and she was asking for his help.

Mrs. Markham said her son, William Edward Markham, was living in Norfolk, Virginia, at the time of the assassination and the shooting of Officer Tippit, and had no firsthand information concerning this matter. She said her other son, James Markham, was not at the house when the men and Marguerite Oswald called; knew nothing about their visit; and his arrest had no connection with this matter. She said several days later he was arrested by officers of the Dallas Police Department at her residence, for burglary; that at the time of the arrest he asked and was granted permission to go to the bathroom; and that while in the bathroom he jumped from the bathroom window, located on the second floor, to the ground below, injuring himself and requiring treatment at a hospital.

James Alfred Markham, Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, advised on July 24, 1964, that his mother had told him of the contact with Marguerite Oswald and the two men who claimed to be reporters from Philadelphia, but that he had not been at his mother's house at the time; had not talked with them at any time; and had never talked with Marguerite Oswald or Mark Lane. He stated when he was arrested by officers of the Dallas Police Department, several days after the visit of the above-mentioned individuals with his mother, he had asked for and received permission from the arresting officers to use the bathroom in his mother's home; that when he got into the bathroom he opened the window and jumped out, falling approximately 24 feet to the pavement below, receiving head injuries. He said he was taken to Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, where he received treatment, and stayed for six and one-half hours. He was then returned to jail.

MARK LANE

William Edward Markham, employed by one J. W. Moore as a floor covering man, was interviewed July 28, 1964, where he was then working on a floor installation job at a hardware store, 128 Walnut Hill Shopping Center, Marsh Lane and Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas. He said he was present on June 27, 1964, when his mother was contacted at her residence by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and two men; and that when they left his mother's place he walked to the front yard with them. Marguerite Oswald said she would like his help and would like to talk with him away from his mother's house. They agreed to meet at the Dallas Public Library on Marsalis Street in Dallas, Texas, with Markham walking and the others driving. After arriving there, he got into their automobile. In the car were Mrs. Marguerite Oswald; a man who claimed to be an attorney, and who mentioned he had gone to college in Pennsylvania; another man who claimed to be a writer; and a woman who claimed to be the writer's wife.

He was interviewed by these people, with the man who claimed to be an attorney doing most of the talking, while a tape recorder was in operation in the car. He was asked a number of questions, to which he gave answers. He was asked to identify himself and to give some information about his background. He was asked about his brother James. He was asked what his mother had told him about observing the shooting of the Dallas police officer on the day of the assassination and told his questioner that his mother had told him she had seen the man, whom she later identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, shoot Dallas Police Officer Tippit. He was asked if there appeared to be any doubt in his mother's mind as to this identification, and he claims he told the questioner that she appeared to have no doubt on this score. He was asked whether his mother had a reputation for fabricating stories or for lying, and he replied that she had lied on many occasions, even to members of her immediate family. He said he never gave his name as James Markham and that Mrs. Oswald and the others knew his identity as William Edward Markham.

William Edward Markham claimed he could not remember what other questions were asked of him, or what his answers were. He said he had no firsthand knowledge of the assassination of President

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MARK LANE

Kennedy, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer Tippit, or the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, and that he had never known Oswald, Tippit, or Jack Ruby. He said at the time of the assassination he was living in Norfolk, Virginia, and did not return to Dallas until May 7, 1964. Therefore, he said, he had no confidential information to impart to anyone questioning him. He said, however, that he had requested his questioner to keep the fact he had been interviewed about his mother and his family confidential.

On July 24, 1964, Lieutenant H. R. Hancock, Burglary Detail, Dallas Police Department, made available records of his office which revealed that on June 30, 1964, at 6:05 a.m., James Alfred Markham had been arrested at his home, 328½ East Ninth Street, Dallas, Texas, on a charge of burglary by Officers Carl J. Raley and T. C. Smith. The arrest report stated that the officers had received information that Markham was a suspect in the burglary the night before of a concession stand at the Marsalis Zoo in Dallas; that they knocked at the door of his residence and his mother answered the door and invited the officers in. The officers told Mrs. Markham that her son was suspected of burglary. She told them her son came home late the night before and brought with him several cartons of cigarettes. She then awakened James, and after he put on his trousers he headed for the bathroom. Officer Raley started to follow him and Mrs. Markham requested the officer to wait outside. She also requested the officers not to handcuff James in her presence.

James Markham then went into the bathroom, located on the second floor of the residence at 328½ East Ninth Street, and closed the door. A few moments later the officers heard a noise and rushed into the bathroom. The window was raised, the screen loose, and James was gone. They observed him lying on the concrete driveway about 20 feet below.

The officers then took him to Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas where he was treated. While at the house, Mrs. Markham showed officers two large brown paper sacks containing several cartons of cigarettes. She said her son also had other stolen property and gave officers two walkie-talkie radios, an electric shaver, and two pillows, which she said were stolen.

He is presently in the Dallas County Jail awaiting trial. There is also a warrant outstanding for him for parole violation dated April 8, 1964.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3122--Continued

18 September 1964

18 SEP 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Inturist Hotels in Moscow

Among the hotels in Moscow used by Inturist for quartering foreign visitors are the Hotels Berlin, Bucharest, Grand, Kiev, Leningrad, Metropole, Moskva, National, Ostanikino, Pekin, Rossiya, Sovetskaya, Tsentral'naya, Turist, and Ukraina. The KGB is known to maintain an extensive surveillance of visitors to these hotels.

(Signed) Richard Helms

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3123

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

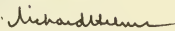
18 SEP 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT "Passport and Visa Office"

1. There is no official Soviet office known as the "Passport and Visa Office." However, there is a Visa and Registration Department (Otdel Viz i Registratsii or OVIR) which in 1959 was subordinate to the Chief Directorate of Militia of the All Union Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD).

2. A primary function of OVIR is the registration and control of foreigners in the USSR. OVIR has offices in most of the major cities of the USSR. Some of these offices serve an entire republic or oblast in addition to the city in which they are located. The location of the Moscow OVIR is Kolpachnyy Pereulok 9.

  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3124

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

18 September 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Resettlement of U. S. Defectors in  
the USSR

1. Information in our files indicates that U. S. citizens who defect to the USSR are usually resettled in Soviet cities other than Moscow. In the cases of eight individuals who defected in Moscow itself, only two were allowed to remain in the Soviet capital; the other six defectors were settled in various major cities in the European portion of the USSR. Those who remained in Moscow may have been permitted to do so because they had married Soviet citizens residing there.

2. In another six cases involving U. S. citizens who requested asylum of Soviet authorities outside the USSR, none was allowed to remain in Moscow. Two of these individuals went to the USSR via East Germany, two via Czechoslovakia and two by unknown routes.

  
Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3125

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

17 September 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Eusebio AZQUE - Former Cuban Consul,  
Mexico City

In reply to your verbal request, I forward information on Eusebio AZQUE, and views on his dealings with Lee Harvey OSWALD.

We surmise that the references in OSWALD's 9 November letter to a man who had since been replaced must refer to Cuban Consul Eusebio AZQUE, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination. AZQUE had been in Mexico for 18 years and it was known as early as September 1963 that AZQUE was to be replaced. His replacement did arrive in September. AZQUE was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November.

We do not know who might have told OSWALD that AZQUE or any other Cuban had been or was to be replaced, but we speculate that Silvia Duran or some Soviet official might have mentioned it if OSWALD complained about AZQUE's altercation with him.

Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3126

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

17 SEP 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Technical Examination of Photographs  
of Lee Harvey OSWALD's Application  
for a Cuban Visa

1. I refer to your request of 1 September 1964, that the Central Intelligence Agency undertake a technical analysis of photographed copies of Lee Harvey OSWALD's application for a Cuban visa, prepared by him in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City, and the reply from Havana conditionally rejecting OSWALD's application.

2. Qualified analysts of this Agency have examined and tested these documents, and have made the following determinations:

- a. The signature "Lee H. Oswald" affixed to the visa application is the signature of Lee Harvey OSWALD.
- b. The notation in the lower left corner of the visa application form, which reads "Hotel del Comercio, Room 18-46-60-51", was probably written by Mrs. Silvia DURAN, an employee of the Cuban Consulate. We are unable to make a definitive statement on this handwriting because the notation is too faint and the sample of Mrs. DURAN's handwriting available for comparison is inadequate for the purpose. It is possible to state with confidence that the notation was not written by Lee Harvey OSWALD.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3127

Date 12/4/63

c. The visa application supplied by the Cuban Government is, in fact, a reduced photographic copy of a photograph.

d. Under stereographic magnification it has been determined that the blurred passport number listed at the entry "Pasaporte No." on the application form is B-092526.

e. No additional tests or analysis were deemed necessary.

3. I return herewith the photographs of the visa application and Cuban rejection of the same, which were furnished to this Agency by the Commission.

\* Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

Doctor LEONARD REISSMAN, 4155 Wilkie Way, Palo Alto, California, advised that he had lived in New Orleans for approximately 12 years and had resided at 1121 Pine Street, New Orleans for five years. He said that he came to Palo Alto, California, to work at the Center for Advanced Study of Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University, at the end of July, 1963.

Doctor REISSMAN related that he cannot recall ever having known LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he had studied OSWALD's photograph, having seen same in the newspapers and on television, and had discussed OSWALD with his (REISSMAN's) wife, and neither could recall ever having seen OSWALD.

Doctor REISSMAN said that he never knew of the existence of a Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPC) in New Orleans, and had never had any connection in any way with any so-called left-wing organizations. He remarked that he was familiar with the people residing on Pine Street in New Orleans, and it was inconceivable to him that meetings of the FPC could have been held within a two-block area of his residence without him knowing about it. He pointed out that the people residing in that area were, in his estimation, extremely conservative in their political viewpoint, and he could think of no one who would allow an organization of that nature to hold meetings in his home.

On 12/2/63 at Palo Alto, California File # SF 89-58  
by SA TROY F. WILDER/olh Date dictated 12/4/63

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SF 89-58  
GJN:ab

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba committee is contained in the Appendix Page attached hereto.

Lieut. FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, New Orleans Police Department, advised on November 29, 1963, that while OSWALD was incarcerated at New Orleans Police Department in August, 1963, OSWALD advised that FPCC meetings were held on Pine Street in New Orleans, but refused to give a specific address. MARTELLO further advised that FPCC literature had been found in the past in the 1000 block of Pine St., which is close to the former residence of Dr. LEONARD REISHAN.



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 3, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested investigation to determine if Ruth Paine was ever a customer in Hutch's Super Market, 2133 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and to obtain from Mrs. Paine certain additional information concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. This letter also requested reinterviews of Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald along the same lines and, in particular, requested that a determination be made whether Marina Oswald, Marguerite Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald ever shopped together at Hutch's Super Market on a Wednesday evening sometime during October or November, 1963.

Attached are the results of interviews conducted with Mrs. Ruth Paine, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Marina Oswald containing the requested information. Also attached are the results of a physical check by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the distance from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine to Hutch's Super Market.

Attachments (4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129

1

9/14/64

Date \_\_\_\_\_

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, was interviewed at her residence. She said she has resided in Irving for approximately five years and, as best she can recall, she has only been in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, perhaps once or twice. She said she believes that the only time she ever went into Hutch's Super Market was to buy some milk. She believes that it is possible MARINA OSWALD was with her on one occasion that she went into Hutch's Super Market, but she does not recall whether or not MARINA actually went into the store with her or waited in the car. She said she could not remember the date that she had actually gone into Hutch's Super Market. She said she believes the occasion on which MARINA was with her when she went to Hutch's Super Market was sometime in March or April, 1963, and MARINA was visiting her for the day during the time that the OSWALDs were living on Neely Street in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, Texas. She said she cannot recall another specific occasion when she was a customer at Hutch's Super Market, but she has a vague recollection that she may have purchased ice at this store on one occasion.

She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge.

She recalls that she passed by Hutch's Super Market on the day she took OSWALD to the Oak Cliff driver examination station because the route she took included West Shady Grove. She is sure that she did not stop at Hutch's Super Market on that occasion.

She said she can recall one occasion on which MARINA fixed a lunch for LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he took with him to work on a Monday morning after he had spent the week end at her house. She said there may have been other occasions but she cannot specifically recall that there were. She believed the one occasion that she can recall in which MARINA fixed a lunch for OSWALD was in late October or perhaps early November, 1963.

She said she had never seen OSWALD drink large quantities of milk or any other liquid. She said she seemed to recall OSWALD liked sweet rolls and would generally eat sweet rolls, if Mrs. PAINE had them, with coffee on the Monday mornings following his week ends at the PAINE house.

on 9/10/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WALLACE E. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129-Continued

Date 9/10/64

1

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that she does not know if she will answer any questions that the President's Commission may ask, as she had tried repeatedly this past weekend to contact members of the Commission when they were in Dallas, and they refused to answer her telephone calls or to return any calls that she made to them. Mrs. OSWALD said this upset her a great deal, and therefore, she is "very mad" at the Commission; however, Mrs. OSWALD stated for SAS EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND to ask her any question and she would decide if she would answer the question.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she had not seen her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for about one year prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, until her son's arrest in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she did not know anything about her son's activities or his life during the time that he resided in Dallas or in Irving, Texas during the fall of 1963, because she was not in contact with him during that period of time.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she does not know if her son took a bag of lunch with him to work during October and November of 1963, but would assume that he did not, because of the fact that she understands he was residing in a rooming house in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and does not know if he had kitchen privileges.

Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she was never with her son and his wife, MARINA, at Hutch's Super Market in October or November, 1963, and never shopped with them in Irving at any time. Mrs. OSWALD said further that to her knowledge, her son never had a habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk.

on 9/10/64 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND & EARLE HALEY /ee Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129-Continued

2  
DL 100-10461

Mrs. OSWALD expressed a keen curiosity concerning the location of Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas, and stated that she believed that she would conduct her own investigation and possibly contact Hutch's Super Market, because she felt that she could learn a great deal of information, because she was the "sorrowing mother" and that people "just tended to give more information" to her than they would investigators. Mrs. OSWALD said "I am a sorrowing mother", but still more "I am a very good investigator."

# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129—Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 2-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her home, 829 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was Mr. DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA OSWALD's advisor.

She was interviewed concerning whether or not she had ever been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and concerning other questions requested by the President's Commission on the assassination.

MARINA said to her knowledge she had never been in Hutch's Super Market at Irving, Texas, nor had her late husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever had a check for \$189.00 in his possession during the time they lived in the United States. She has no information indicating OSWALD ever tried to cash a check for \$189.00 at Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas. She stated when she lived at Mrs. PAINE's house, she generally traveled at the A and P Grocery Store in Irving, and she went generally with Mrs. PAINE. She said she could recall one occasion on which OSWALD had attempted to cash a check which was refused. She believed this occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was with him on that occasion but was in another part of the store when he tried to cash the check. She believed this was one of the \$33.00 unemployment checks which OSWALD received. She cannot be sure of the date. She is sure that OSWALD did not try to cash this check at Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas. She stated further she had never shopped at Hutch's Super Market on any Wednesday evening during October or November, 1963, with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as she had never been in Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge. Furthermore, she does not recall shopping together with MARGUERITE OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not recall whether or not OSWALD cashed a \$33.00 check at the A and P Store in Irving, Texas, or any other place, on October 31 or November 1, 1963.

Concerning whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD took lunches to work on the Monday mornings following the week ends which he spent at the PAINE house, MARINA OSWALD advised as follows:

on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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# COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129—Continued

12Date September 14, 1964

DL 100-10461

She stated she believed she had fixed lunch for OSWALD on about three occasions. On these occasions, she fixed the lunch at night, put it in a paper bag, and then put the lunch in the ice box. She would usually fix a sandwich, perhaps of cheese, sometimes of chicken, and also put fruit in the bag. She did not get up in the morning when OSWALD left for work. She cannot recall the exact occasions on which she fixed these lunches.

Concerning the question as to whether OSWALD was in the habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk, MARINA said that OSWALD liked sweet rolls but did not ever drink much milk because it was expensive and whatever milk the family had was mostly left for the children. If he drank milk, one glass was the usual quantity taken. He did like milk, however, but never drank it in large quantities, to MARINA's knowledge. She said when she was residing at Mrs. PAINE's house, she did not fix OSWALD's breakfast on the Monday mornings he was at the house and was not aware of what he had eaten, if, in fact, he had eaten breakfast on these occasions. She said she believed, however, he would eat sweet rolls or toast with coffee. She said during evening meals when OSWALD was at the PAINE house, she, MARINA, would fix iced tea for him.

On September 14, 1964, SA RICHARD J. BURNETT clocked the mileage from the house of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, to the Hutch's Food Mart, which is commonly referred to as Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove Road, Irving, Texas, as .8 miles.

There are only two logical ways to walk the route between Mrs. PAINE's residence and the grocery store, and they are as follows:

1. From Mrs. PAINE's residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to Westbrook Drive; south to Tenth Street; southeast to 11th Street; east to South Storey Road; and then south to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, on which corner the grocery store is located. It takes approximately 13 minutes to walk this route at a normal man's pace.

2. From Mrs. PAINE's address, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to South Storey Road, and then south on South Storey Road to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, takes approximately 14 minutes walking at a normal man's pace.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129—Continued

on 9/14/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/pm Date dictated 9/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3129—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas  
September 18, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,  
November 22, 1963,  
Dallas, Texas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT  
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Bert Elmo Clover  
Buddy Law  
Clifton M. Shasteen  
H. M. Walls  
J. W. Hallmark

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission advised that Clifton M. Shasteen, 2214 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, who owns Clifton's Barbershop, 1321 South Storey Road, Irving, Texas, had testified before the President's Commission that a man he believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald was in his barbershop on several occasions prior to the assassination for the purpose of obtaining haircuts. He testified that on at least two occasions the person believed to be Oswald was accompanied by a 14-year-old boy, who was also in the barbershop by himself on other occasions, and also that he saw the man thought to be Oswald drive to the barbershop in Mrs. Paine's station wagon.

The President's Commission requested interviews with other barbers who worked for Mr. Shasteen during October and November, 1963, as well as a reinterview of Mr. Shasteen.

On September 18, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she does not recall Lee Harvey Oswald going for a haircut on a weekend during October or November, 1963, and that she does not recall the location of any barbershop where Oswald ever obtained a haircut.

Mrs. Paine has previously advised, as reflected on pages 635 and 636 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, that she did not know of any boy about 14 years of age with whom Oswald was ever associated in the neighborhood and that she had never allowed Oswald to take her car anywhere by himself.

Attached are the results of interviews with the following named individuals containing the requested investigation:

ATTACHMENTS

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued

1Date September 10, 1964

BERT ELMO GLOVER, residence 3129 Williamsburg Street, Irving, Texas, employed as a barber. Clifton's Barbershop, 1321 South Storey Road, advised that he recalled seeing a man in the barbershop on three occasions whom he believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that as he recalled he just observed this man in the barbershop and did not see him prior to entering. Mr. GLOVER stated at no time did he see this person utilizing an automobile. He advised that on one of these occasions he cut this person's hair and stated that this person made no statements which could have been used in any way to identify him. He stated that CLIFTON SHASTEEN, owner of the barbershop, told him following the assassination that he remembered this same person and related that this person had been there with a 14 or 15-year-old boy and that the boy had made a statement something to the effect that, "This country would be better off when all countries are governed the same." He stated that he did not hear this statement. He advised that SHASTEEN also told him about his discussion with this person concerning a pair of odd looking shoes he was wearing and that this man claimed that he had purchased them in Mexico. Mr. GLOVER stated that he could not recall seeing this young boy.

Mr. GLOVER described the person he believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as white, male, 34 to 35 years of age, 5'11" in height, weight 140 pounds, hair dark brown, complexion ruddy, thin or sharp features, clean-shaven, but dark beard, dressed in everyday clothes, sport shirt and slacks.

on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk:pm Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued

1Date 9/10/64

BUDDY LAW, Route 1, Box 290, Grand Prairie, employed by Ling Temco Vought, Grand Prairie, in the Production Control Department advised that for several years he has worked on Friday afternoons and Saturdays as a part-time barber for CLIFTON M. SHASTEEN, 1321 South Storey Road, Irving, Texas. He advised that during October and November, 1963, he was employed as stated for MR. SHASTEEN. MR. LAW advised that he had no recollection of ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone resembling him in this barbershop. He advised that he saw numerous photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers, magazines and on TV but could never place this person in the barbershop.

MR. LAW stated that MR. SHASTEEN told him that OSWALD had been in the barbershop on at least three occasions and on one of these occasions he (LAW) had cut his hair, but that he could not recall it. He stated definitely he had no recollection of the incident mentioned by SHASTEEN.

on 9/9/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 9/10/64

MR. CLIFTON M. SHASTKEN, Clifton's Barbershop 1321 South Storey Road, advised that he is the owner of Clifton's Barbershop and that this is a three-chair barbershop. He advised that during October - November, 1963, he employed BERT OLOVER as a full-time barber and BUDDY LAW as a part-time barber working Friday afternoons and Saturdays.

MR. SHASTKEN stated his brother-in-law is J. W. HALLMARK, residence 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas, and is employed as a city truck driver for Illinois-California Express (ICX), 6184 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He advised that HALLMARK formerly owned a home at 2510 West Fifth Street, Irving, which is located directly across the street from the MICHAEL PAINE residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, but sold this place in early 1961 and moved to his present address. MR. SHASTKEN stated that he, SHASTKEN, owns rental property located at 138 Grandall Street and at either 1214 or 1412 Luzon Street, both in Irving, Texas.

MR. SHASTKEN stated that he had previously furnished all information which he had relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the FBI and to the representative of the President's Commission and that the information so furnished was true.

on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk Date dictated 9/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 9/14/64

Mr. H. M. WALLS, Supervisor, Tax Assessing Department, Dallas County Tax Assessor and Collector's Office, advised that the records of his office showed that C. M. SHASTKEN, 2214 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, owned the following property at Irving, Texas:

1. Lot 12, Block C, Arcadia Gardens (420 Brandenburg Street).
2. Lot 24, Block B, West Irving Acres (Luzon Street).
3. Lot 11, Block A, Sandalwood Addition (2214 Fairfax Street).
4. Part of Lot 4, West Irving Acres (138 Crandall Street).

Mr. WALLS stated his records show J. W. HALLMARK, 2816 Grove Drive, Irving, Texas, owned property at Lot 5, Block G, Shadygrove Park Addition (2816 Grove Drive). The deed records showed that J. W. HALLMARK, wife INA FAYE, sold property identified as Lot 13, Block C, Western Hills number 8, second installment, and located at 2514 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, to KENNETH D. REYNOLDS. This deed was recorded April 5, 1980.

on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

1Date 9/14/64

J. W. HALLMARK, 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas, employed as a truck driver for Illinois-California Express (ICX), 6814 Harry Hines Boulevard, advised that he did own property located at 2514 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, (not 2510 West Fifth Street as furnished by Mr. SHASTEEN). However, he traded this property to KENNETH D. REYNOLDS, a builder and real estate developer, in 1959 for his home located at 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas.

Mr. HALLMARK stated he did not know the MICHAEL PAINES, and had never seen them to his knowledge. He stated the MICHAEL PAINES did not live across the street from him during the time he resided on West Fifth Street from 1955 to 1959. He advised he did not know why Mr. REYNOLDS waited until April 1960, to record the sale of this property.

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a conversation between you and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on August 28, 1964, concerning the identification of latent fingerprints and palm prints developed on the four cardboard cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication with attachments from our Dallas Office dated September 14, 1964, bringing you up to date on our efforts to identify the latent fingerprints and palm prints. It is pointed out that only one latent palm print remains to be identified.

Your attention is directed to my letter dated June 16, 1964, concerning efforts of our Dallas Office to print employees of the Texas School Book Depository who were present on November 22, 1963. At this time I advised you that Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm; however, he did make available those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question. The enclosed communication discloses that the prints of those employees were compared against the latent prints on the cartons and no identifications were effected.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131

on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3130—Continued

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been vigorously pursuing this matter in an effort to identify the one remaining palm print and in this connection, Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau had a conversation with Mr. Norman Hedlich of your staff on September 14, 1964. It was agreed that if current efforts to identify the one remaining palm print were negative the most logical approach would be to again endeavor to print all persons employed in the Texas School Book Depository who had not been previously printed. On September 17, 1964, Mr. Truly and Mr. Olaus Virgil Campbell, Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository, were interviewed at which time their cooperation in this endeavor was again sought. Both gentlemen refused to permit the printing of females employed in the Texas School Book Depository calling it "unreasonable and unfair" and furnished the following reasons for their refusal:

1. None of these employees had access to or were ever known to have been in the area where the cartons were stored nor were they ever permitted, according to company rules, to go in the warehouse area.
2. They had previously cooperated fully with the President's Commission and the FBI, having made available for printing those employees who could have had access to the cartons.
3. September is the busiest time of the year for their company and taking prints of the female employees could result in these employees being insulted, causing them to resign.

Mr. Campbell stated in view of the above he would not comply with this request unless a subpoena was issued. Mr. Truly further pointed out that taking the prints of female employees from other publishing companies located in the Texas School Book Depository Building could very likely result in one or more of these companies vacating the premises as had happened previously when one publishing firm left following the assassination, fearing adverse publicity might embarrass its employees.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

While refusing to permit female employees to be printed, Mr. Campbell did make available two male employees and himself for printing. These prints will be compared with the one remaining latent palm print.

In view of the refusal of the above gentlemen to permit the further printing of employees, no further action is being taken by this Bureau in this regard unless specifically advised to the contrary by you.

For your information, this Bureau is presently processing several other palm prints obtained in connection with this project and if an identification is effected, you will be immediately notified.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*

Enclosures (2)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reply, Please Refer to  
- No.

Dallas, Texas  
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is a summary of investigation conducted in an effort to identify all the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints found on the four cartons, which have been identified as Exhibit C40, recovered from near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

By letter dated March 30, 1964, to the President's Commission from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters, Washington, D. C., it was pointed out that employees of the TSBD had not been fingerprinted or palm printed by the FBI, U. S. Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. This letter related to 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints, which figures do not include the one fingerprint and the one palm print on the four cardboard cartons which have been identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald.

As reflected on page 363 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI under date of November 29, 1963, advised that an examination of one piece of cardboard bearing a latent palm print and the four cardboard boxes, which have since been identified as Exhibit C40, revealed that the one latent palm print on the piece of cardboard carton taken from one of the cartons was identified as the right palm print of Oswald. This examination further revealed one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print developed on the cardboard box marked "A" as the fingerprint and palm print of Oswald.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office of the FBI were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Special Agent Vincent E. Drain, who obtained the cartons from the Dallas Police Department on November 26, 1963;  
Special Agent Nat A. Pinkston, who was on the sixth floor of the TSBD immediately after the assassination;  
Clerk L. Joseph Hersley;  
Clerk Carl E. Walters;  
Clerk Forest L. Lucy.

The three above-named clerks of the FBI have occasion to handle mail and assist in the wrapping of packages in the Dallas Office of the FBI.

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Attachments

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, (TSBD), advised that it is his recollection that the three cartons of books stacked up on the sixth floor, which were apparently used as a support for the rifle, and the one carton, apparently used as a seat, contained the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", and the "Second Rolling Reader" books. His records indicate that George Banta Company, Incorporated, Menasha, Wisconsin, on September 26, 1963, shipped Texas School Book Depository Order Number 1327, containing the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", via freight, and they were in railroad car # 30465 Milwaukee. The boxcar was switched to the siding in Dallas, Texas, by the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and unloaded by employees of the TSBD on October 2, 1963. Scott, Foresman and Company, Pinola, Illinois, shipped TSBD Order Number 2377-2380, containing the "Second Rolling Reader" books, on October 9, 1963, via La Porte Transit Company, Incorporated, their Freight Bill Number H34680, from Pinola, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois. From Chicago, Illinois, to Dallas, Texas, this shipment was handled by East Texas Motor Freight, their Freight Bill Number 61-045001, and was delivered by that company in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1963.

Mr. TRULY stated that from the time these cartons of books were received at TSBD until the four cartons were picked up by the Dallas Police Department as evidence in the assassination of President KENNEDY, the only employees who could possibly have handled the cartons, were HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, EARL EDWARD JONES, former employees, and present employees EDWARD SHIELD, DANIEL GARCIA ARCE, JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, JAMES EARL JARMAN, JR., FRANKIE KAISER, ROY EDWARD LEWIS, BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, EDDIE PIPER, WILLIAM HOYT SHELLEY, TROY EUGENE WEST, and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS.

DL 100-10461

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Mr. TRULY stated that when the floor paneling was done at the TSBD building, any movement of the cartons of books was handled by these employees listed above. None of the employees handling these cartons ever wear gloves.

Mr. TRULY related that within fifteen minutes after the shots were fired at President KENNEDY, there were numerous people all over the TSBD building, and he did not know any of them. He assumed that many of them were law enforcement officers, although they were not in uniform. A number of uniformed officers of the Dallas Police Department were making a systematic search of the building and were guarding the doors to the building. About thirty minutes after the shots were fired, Mr. TRULY was on the sixth floor of this building, and a number of newspaper, radio and television reporters and photographers were on that floor, as well as Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. TRULY said he had no idea who these news media people were, but knew that they did represent the news media, because a number of them were trying to interview him. He does not know who may have handled any cartons on the sixth floor of the TSBD building, from the time the shots were fired until they were removed by the Dallas Police Department, except he is positive that none of the TSBD employees touched the boxes except those listed above, who may have handled them prior to the assassination. Mr. TRULY stated he believes it is very possible that spectators and others, who are not connected with any law enforcement agency or news media, were wandering around the TSBD building the afternoon following the assassination. He is positive as to which of the TSBD employees could have touched these cartons of books, but he has no idea who else may have handled the cartons following the assassination.

9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
C. RAY HALL and  
 Special Agent # CURTIS E. PERRYMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Date September 3, 1964

On September 2, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following individuals who were employees of the TSBD on November 22, 1963, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

Roy S. Truly  
Carl Edward Jones  
Harold Dean Norman  
Edward Shields

It should be noted that on June 15, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were obtained from the following employees of TSBD and submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Daniel Garcia Arce  
Jack Edwin Dougherty  
Buell Wesley Frazier  
Charles Douglas Givens  
James Earl Jarman, Jr.  
Frankie Kaiser  
Roy Edward Lewis  
Billy Nolan Lovelady  
Eddie Piper  
William Hoyt Shelley  
Troy Eugene West  
Bonnie Roy Williams

1

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on August 31, 1964, that the four cardboard boxes, which were recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY and Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, were brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the morning of November 25, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. According to DOUGHTY, these boxes had been previously dusted for fingerprints on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. These boxes were believed by Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER to have been used as a shield and a seat by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he fired the shots on November 22, 1963, at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY.

Captain DOUGHTY stated that these boxes were not brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, since they had been dusted for fingerprints, and only one palm print was found on one of these boxes, which in his opinion had been used as a seat by OSWALD prior to the time he fired at the President and Governor CONNALLY. The portion of the palm print that was raised by the use of fingerprint powder was cut out of the box on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory by Lieutenant DAY. It was not decided that these boxes should be brought to the Crime Laboratory until November 25, 1963, at which time Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER went to the Texas School Book Depository and brought these boxes to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory.

Captain DOUGHTY stated he had made a survey of his department, and the following individuals had handled these boxes:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131—Continued

on 8/21/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131—Continued



Date September 3, 1964

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Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY

Detective RICHARD WARD LIVINGSTON

Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER

The above-listed police officers are all members of the Dallas Police Crims Laboratory, and Captain DOUGHTY stated he would gladly make these men available, as well as himself, for the taking of their fingerprints for elimination purposes from these boxes.

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised he handled four cardboard boxes which were brought from the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Dallas Police Department. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD near the window on the sixth floor on November 22, 1963, at the time he shot President KENNEDY.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
 JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and  
 by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

Date September 3, 1964

DL 100-10461

2

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY stated he was accompanied to the Texas School Book Depository by Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Crime Laboratory, for examination of evidence after shots had been fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated, to the best of his recollection, this was about 1:12 p.m., November 22, 1963. He stated that four cardboard boxes were stacked against the sixth floor window overlooking the street. These boxes were dusted for fingerprints, since it was their opinion that the boxes possibly had been used as a shield and a rest for the person who fired the rifle at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated after dusting these boxes, a palm print was raised on the box, which was believed to have been the box that the person firing the rifle had been sitting on. This part of the box, which contained the palm print, was cut out and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. The boxes were then left on the sixth floor and not taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory until the morning of November 25, 1963. Lieutenant DAY stated that it did not seem pertinent to him at the time, since there were no other prints on these boxes that he observed.

Lieutenant DAY stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, many persons unknown to him had apparently been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building and had taken a lot of photographs, in view of the fact that he noticed many empty film pack cartons near where the boxes were located, and the boxes had been re-arranged, apparently for the purpose of taking photographs.

DAY stated there were many people there on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, who he assumed were newsmen, whose identity he did not know.

## COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agents VINCENT E. DRAIN and  
JAMES W. BOOKHOUT /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 19631

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY advised that he found four cardboard boxes near the window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. These boxes were handled by Lieutenant DAY in his examination and processing of the boxes for latent prints.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Lieutenant DAY by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for elimination purposes and comparison with prints that were found on these boxes of unknown origin.

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and  
VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 19641

Detective RICHARD W. LIVINGSTON, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Detective LIVINGSTON stated the only time he handled the four cardboard boxes found at the crime scene at the Texas School Book Depository building, which were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, was at the Dallas Police Department.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective LIVINGSTON on August 31, 1964, by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on these boxes of unknown origin.

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and  
VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that he arrived very shortly before 2:00 p.m. at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he accompanied Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Dallas Crime Laboratory, to the sixth floor of this building. Detective STUDEBAKER related that their mission was to do a crime scene search of the area in which it was believed that the shots came from that were fired at President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY. According to Detective STUDEBAKER, while Lieutenant DAY was dusting for fingerprints from boxes which were stacked near the window, STUDEBAKER was photographing the area on the sixth floor near the window from which the shots were believed to have been fired.

Detective STUDEBAKER advised that he handled the four cardboard boxes that were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination purposes. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he was so concerned with his own duties on the sixth floor during the period shortly before 2:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and for a period of approximately two hours thereafter that he paid very little attention to other people who were on the sixth floor. Detective STUDEBAKER stated, however, that he did notice that there were numerous uniformed police officers on the sixth floor during the period he was there. He advised there were literally dozens of news media representatives from radio and television stations, newspapers and magazines. STUDEBAKER related that he did not pay enough attention to any of these individuals to recognize them, and, as far as he knew, there were no restrictions on newsmen and law enforcement officers from moving freely about the sixth floor. He stated that any one of these individuals may have possibly handled the four cardboard boxes that were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /tfe Date dictated 9/4/64

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DL 100-10461

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STUDEBAKER stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, newsmen were all over the building and particularly on the sixth floor photographing and generally looking for and examining anything that might have been related to the shooting of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY.

STUDEBAKER stated that on November 24, 1963, he was again at the Texas School Book Depository and observed dozens of newsmen in the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated some of these individuals were believed by him to be newspaper correspondents and television people from England, France, Spain and Germany. He stated he was conscious there were many members of the foreign press taking pictures. Detective STUDEBAKER stated that although there were many uniformed officers there during the period he was there on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he actually paid no attention to the identities of these individuals and did not recall any specific names. STUDEBAKER stated he saw what he believed were Deputy Sheriffs on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, but does not know their identities. STUDEBAKER stated it was his personal opinion that there was very little restriction, if any, on people moving freely in and out of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131-Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 19641

Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that while participating in the crime scene search on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he had an occasion to handle some of the four cardboard boxes that were found near the window and which boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective STUDEBAKER by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on the boxes of unknown origin.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 19641

BOBBY GENE BROWN, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 8, 1964, at the Dallas Police Department.

Detective BROWN advised he was at the Texas School Book Depository on November 23, 1963, at which time he assisted Detective STUDEBAKER and Lieutenant DAY in the charting and drawing of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that he handled four cardboard boxes which were stacked near the window and which were believed to have been used by OSWALD as a rest for his rifle at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

A set of fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective BROWN by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3131—Continued

On September 4, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of the following named Dallas Police Officers connected with the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Captain George M. Doughty  
Lieutenant J. Carl Day  
Detective Richard W. Livingston  
Detective Robert Lee Studebaker

On September 8, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of Detective Bobby Gene Brown of the Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

The 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints on the four cardboard cartons, which are exclusive of the one palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald found on Box "A", were identified as follows:

#### 19 Latent Fingerprints

- 8 latent fingerprints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
- 5 latent fingerprints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "B".
- 1 latent fingerprint of Detective Studebaker on Box "C".
- 2 latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "B".
- 1 latent fingerprint of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "C".
- 2 latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "D".

19 Total

#### 6 Latent Palm Prints

- 2 latent palm prints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
- 1 latent palm print of Detective Studebaker on Box "B".
- 1 latent palm print of Detective Studebaker on Box "C".
- 1 latent palm print of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "A".
- 5 Total

From the above tabulation, it should be noted that there is one latent palm print remaining unidentified, and investigation is continuing in an effort to identify same.



## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/17/64

1

Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas, Texas Police Department, advised that neither the U. S. Department of Justice nor any of its agencies gave the Dallas Police Department any information concerning subversive or related activities of JOE R. MOLINA, an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

Chief CURRY related that the Dallas Police Department Special Service Bureau, Intelligence Unit, had maintained a file on the G. I. Forum in which appeared JOE MOLINA's name. Chief CURRY related that this file reflected that on May 19, 1955, the first information came to the Dallas Police Department from a confidential informant of JOE R. MOLINA's having attended a meeting. At this meeting, WILLIAM LOWERY, believed by Dallas police officers to be a Communist Party member, was also present. On August 1, 1955, and August 15, 1955, according to CURRY, the Dallas Police Department file on the G. I. Forum reflected that MOLINA attended meetings which were attended by one AUGUSTIN ESTRADA, JOE LANDIN and DAN YARBOROUGH. The Dallas Police Department had reason to believe from confidential informants that these individuals were also members of the Communist Party. CURRY related that on September 13, 1955, MOLINA attended another meeting of the G. I. Forum at which WILLIAM LOWERY was present, and on September 26, 1955, MOLINA attended a meeting of the G. I. Forum at which JOE LANDIN and WILLIAM LOWERY were present. CURRY related that on October 25, 1955, MOLINA attended a meeting of the G. I. Forum, at which WILLIAM LOWERY and ELWOOD ROSS were in attendance. CURRY stated that, from confidential sources, the Dallas Police Department had reason to believe ELWOOD ROSS was a member of the Communist Party. On December 6, 1955, MOLINA again attended, according to CURRY, a meeting of the G. I. Forum, at which ELWOOD ROSS, JOE LANDIN and WILLIAM LOWERY were in attendance. On February 26, 1956, MOLINA attended a meeting of the G. I. Forum, at which JOE LANDIN was in attendance. On March 9, 1956, MOLINA attended a meeting of the G. I. Forum at which WILLIAM LOWERY and RUTH LOWERY were in attendance. CURRY stated that on March 20,

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DL 100-9847

1956, and April 4, 1956, MOLINA attended meetings of the G. I. Forum and both times WILLIAM LOWERY was in attendance at these meetings. On June 5, 1956, MOLINA, according to CURRY, attended a meeting of the G. I. Forum at which WILLIAM LOWERY and JOE LANDIN were both in attendance.

CURRY advised that on July 4, 1956, WILLIAM LOWERY nominated MOLINA for Chairman of the Dallas group of the G. I. Forum, after which MOLINA was elected Chairman of this group but, as far as the Dallas Police Department files reflect, MOLINA never actively served as a Chairman of the Dallas group of the G. I. Forum. CURRY related that the G. I. Forum Yearbook for 1958 and 1959 revealed that the Chairman of the Dallas Chapter was JOE R. MOLINA; that WILLIAM LOWERY was Sergeant at Arms, and JOE LANDIN was an active member of this group. Chief CURRY advised that on October 15, 1961, a discussion meeting of the G. I. Forum was held in Dallas and MOLINA was an active member at this meeting. Chief CURRY related that on November 23, 1963, MOLINA gave an affidavit to Detective WILLIAM S. BIGGIO, of the Dallas Police Department, to the effect that he was instrumental in forming the G. I. Forum in 1955 with the help of one Mr. JESSE GARCIA, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was from the Fort Worth G. I. Forum. Chief CURRY related that MOLINA had stated in this affidavit that the following individuals became charter members of the Dallas G. I. Forum group:

EDMUND VILLASANA  
FELIX ROTELLO  
BILL LOWERY  
JOE LANDIN  
AUGUSTIN ESTRADA

In this affidavit, according to CURRY, MOLINA stated he did not renew his membership in the G. I. Forum after July, 1962.

Chief CURRY related that Captain W. P. GANNAWAY, of the Special Service Bureau, of the Dallas Police Department, went

on 7/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-9847  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and  
W. JAMES WOOD /anh/jtf Date dictated 7/16/64

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This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3132-Continued



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3  
DL 100-9847

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.  
September 23, 1964

By Courier Service

to MOLINA's home in the early morning hours of November 23, 1963, with other officers of the Dallas Police Department and talked with MOLINA. Chief CURRY related that Captain GANNAWAY had told him that, when GANNAWAY arrived at MOLINA's home, MOLINA told GANNAWAY he had been expecting him or officers from the Dallas Police Department. During the time that GANNAWAY talked with MOLINA, MOLINA gave a voluntary consent of search to GANNAWAY and MOLINA's home was searched. CURRY related that MOLINA appeared voluntarily at the Dallas Police Department on November 23, 1963, for questioning since he was an employee of the Texas School Book Depository. CURRY related that MOLINA was never under arrest at any time when he was at the Police Department. CURRY related that many employees of the Texas School Book Depository were asked to come to the Dallas Police Department for help in any way concerning the assassination of the President.

CURRY related that he did not recall talking about MOLINA to the press and that if he did make any mention it was probably concerning the G. I. Forum. CURRY stated from his memory he could not recall anything he might have said, but he did not recall calling MOLINA by name and, therefore, as far as he knew no retraction or efforts to correct anything that MOLINA may have construed as allegations against him were necessary by the Dallas Police Department.

CURRY related that it is his understanding MOLINA has filed a lawsuit against Radio Station WRR, which is owned by the City of Dallas, for false statements made by the Dallas Police Department, which were allegedly quoted by Radio Station WRR. He stated this suit is No. 86946-B, filed April 30, 1964, in the court of Dallas District Judge JULIAN HYER. However, CURRY stated he could not furnish any details of the lawsuit since he was not acquainted with same.

CURRY stated that although he refers to the organization as the G. I. Forum he knows this organization to be identical to the American G. I. Forum.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated September 19, 1964, you inquired as to whether any flame was visible at the muzzle of the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766 when this weapon was fired under daylight conditions.

The rifle was fired both in direct sunlight and in full shade and no flame was visible. A small amount of white smoke was visible; however, the pale orange flame from burning gases emitted from the muzzle would be visible only at night or in a darkened room.

The results of these tests were furnished by telephone to Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff on September 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3133

MAYO CLINIC  
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA  
55902  
TELEPHONE 252-1211  
AREA CODE 507

EDWARD H. LITIN, M.D.  
HAURICE J. BARRY, JR., M.D.  
RICHARD H. STEINBUCH, M.D.  
THOMAS L. BRADLEY, M.D.  
JAMES D. TELLAND, M.D.  
HAROLD R. MARTIN, M.D.  
LOUIS P. FILLING, M.D.  
RICHARD C. MARTIN, M.D.  
KEAL S. BRUPP, M.D.

SECTION OF PSYCHIATRY  
SENIOR CONSULTANTS  
DAVID A. ROY, JR., M.D.  
EDWARD P. ROWE, M.D.

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY  
JOSEPHINE C. SWERTY, M.A.  
JOHN S. PEARSON, Ph.D.  
KENNELL W. BRADY, Ph.D.  
RICHARD S. HOLLOTT, Ph.D.

September 8, 1964

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler  
c/o President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy  
200 Maryland Avenue N. E.  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Liebeler:

I was waiting for the manuscript of Chapter VII before sending you these comments as additions to the speculations I ventured during our discussions on July 9th.

The following is a summary of my ideas on the subject of reading disability. The material which the Commission furnished me, in my judgment amply documents the impression that Lee Harvey Oswald had a specific language disability more commonly referred to as reading disability which (unfortunately as is true of a great many persons) was not recognized by his various teachers nor by the several psychological examinations he was given.

I think that this disability and its consequential effect upon him, while a minor point, in the total array of evidence accumulated by the Commission is relevant since it amplifies the impressions from many sources about the nature of Oswald's estrangement from people, his diffident truculence during school

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler

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September 8, 1964

years and his unwarranted estimation of his literary capacities.

Such traits as these are not uncommon sequelae of a life-experience which has been marked by repeated thwarting in almost every sphere of endeavor. For a bright person to be handicapped in the use of language is an especially galling experience. It seems to me that in Oswald's instance this frustration gave an added impetus to his need to prove to the world that he was an unrecognized "great man".

As for the evidence of this reading-spelling disability: in a ninth grade record he misspelled Vogel for Voebel. The compensatory effort at phonetic kind of approximate spelling (which is evident throughout his writings) is seen in his writing "Arthur Abeer" for "Arthur Herbert" (96 - p. 20, Chapter VII).

The "Historic Diary" is replete with errors typical of this disability. Oct. 21, 1959 (176) "fondes" for "fondest", "offial" for "official", "rist" for "wrist", "plaug" for "plunge".

There are further examples of his typical efforts at a crude approximation of proper spelling: "enorgles" for "energies" (187), "compulsury" for "compulsory", "patrioct" for "patriotic", "opions" for "opinions", "esspecially" for "especially" (202), "dislire" for "desire" (203), "unsursen" for "insurance", "Indepence" for "independence", "negleck" for "neglect", "immesnly" for

Mr. Wesley J. Liebler

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September 8, 1964

"immediatly", "abanded" for "abandoned" (209), "nuculus" for "nuculaus", "triditional" for "traditional" (212), "imperilistic" for "imperialistic" (213), "aitnrtive" for "alternative" (217), "traiditions" for "traditions" (218), "necessary" for "necessary", "trations" for "traditions" (219), "prefered" for "preferred", "indesiion" for "indecision", "remotly" for "remotely", "requirera" for "requires", "mjustice" for "majestic", "auberiber" for "subscriber" (Watts No. 10), "undiresable" for "undesirable", "douth" for "doubt", "legel" for "legal", "hounourable" for "honorable", "recive" for "receive" (letter dated March 22, 1962), "Nicholylos" for "Nichilayeva" (Commission Exhibit 103), "auberiber" for "subscriber", "confindence" for "confidence" (A. Johnson Exhibit #1), "honoursary" for "honorary" (A. Johnson Exhibit #3), "placere" for "placard" (V. T. Lee Exhibit No. 1), "diatruded" for "disturbed" (V. T. Lee Exhibit No. 5), "magnetic" for "magnatic", "distribriting" for "distributing" (V. T. Lee Exhibit No. 7), "surpresa" for "suppress", "theorys" for "theories", "dieing" for "dying", "socializian" for "socialism", "saliery" for "salary", "economically" for "economically", "renouned" for "renounce" (Comm. No. 295), "appered" for "appeared", "consuler" for "consular", "surpreu" for "supreme" (Comm. Exhibit No. 244), "beaufull" for "beautiful" (Comm. Exhibit No. 306), "untill" for "until" (Comm. No. 308), "wheather" for "whether" (Comm. No. 307), "liberys" for "libraries", "shelfes" for "shelves" (No. 45),

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued

Mr. Wesley J. Liebler

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September 8, 1964

"diasobla" for "dissolve", "legle" for "legal", "belifea" for "beliefs" (No. 44), "Propperty" for "property", "gaurented" for "guaranteed", "knowlege" for "knowledge", "remunete" for "remunerate", "distrubation" for "distribution", "manufatur" for "manufacture", "investars" for "investors", "enterprize" for "enterprise", "Athelan" for "Athenian", "democray" for "democracy", "fasism" for "fascism", "discrimination" for "discrimination", "deasination" for "dissemination" (No. 41), "caplatiat" for "capitalist", "fasiat" for "fascist", "patrotistiam" for "patriotism", "themselsa" for "themselves", "socioally" for "socially", "resugent" for "resurgent", "vieled" for "veiled", "intresta" for "interests", "aponaarea" for "aposaora", "abserd" for "absurd", "representative" for "representatives", "imature" for "immature", "tenstion" for "tension", "cristen" for "Christian", "conserative" for "conservative", "felicitas" for "facilities", "mechnicization" for "mechanization", "regementation" for "regimentation", "imperialist" for "imperialist", "colinas" for "colonies", "collations" for "collisions", "experament" for "experiment", "monumantie" for "monumental", "delagated" for "delegated", "depent" for "dependent", "centrilized" for "centralized", "melistorly" for "militarily", "aitnrtitives" for "alternatives", "whene" for "when", "relize" for "realize" (No. 37).

These are just a sample of the kinds of spelling errors which are repeated throughout the written documents I have had on

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued

Mr. Wesley J. Liebler

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September 8, 1964

opportunity to examine. They confirm the impression of a distortion in the perceptual sphere. In my judgment, a defect of this degree would be a serious handicap in the facile reading of printed material of any degree of complexity. A person<sup>d</sup> of his reputed intelligence would be acutely conscious of this limitation and consequently chronically frustrated in his efforts to circumvent the disability. It would impose an absolute ceiling on his ability to be accurately informed if reading were the primary route of learning.

The phenomenon of a specific language disability is a somewhat imprecise description of a congenital, neurological deficiency - word-blindness. It is a specific disorder of function and not merely the chance result of a series of external factors. It was established early that difficulties in reading are always accompanied by difficulties in writing and spelling. The latter since they depend on visual recall are often more pronounced and persistent than difficulties with reading, which as a rule can be circumvented by an approximation of meaning by an intelligent person with a moderate disability so that the word-blind person with a moderate defect may achieve a normal or nearly normal proficiency in reading simple material. In the more severe cases there is also difficulty with the reading and writing of numbers and hence with calculation. Occasionally this extends to difficulty in reading

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Mr. Wesley J. Liebler

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September 8, 1964

music so that the phenomenon of congenital specific language disability may not involve only difficulty in reading and writing but may be a more widespread disturbance of function related to symbols in general and is in such instances therefore more accurately termed a general asymbolia.

Upon inquiry into the process by which printed and written symbols are perceived, stored and recalled to be used in literate communication, it is evident that the defect which impairs the accuracy of the transmission:transformation process is basically one in the domain of spatial relationships: the capacity to keep the message, the picture, as it were, in a fixed and stable geometric pattern throughout the various neuro-psychological steps in the complex task of perception, cognition, and recall.

The defect, therefore, is in one's capacity for acquiring at the normal time in growth, development and education, a proficiency in reading and writing which corresponds to average performance. The deficiency is dependent upon constitutional factors (heredity). It exists in the absence of intellectual defect or of defects of the sense organs (such as physical blindness and deafness) which might retard the normal accomplishment of these skills; and it occurs in the absence of past or present appreciable inhibitory influences in the internal and external environments.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134—Continued

September 8, 1964

There are a number of synonyms for specific language disability - congenital word-blindness, strephosymbolia, constitutional dyslexia, (in cases of acquired disturbance of language function) aphasia; alexia refers to the partial or complete loss of ability to read due to disease. Agraphia is applied to the impairment of the ability to write both words as well as letters. Dysgraphia is a constitutionally determined difficulty in writing.

There are a number of diagnostically significant aspects of the cluster of phenomena which comprise specific language disability. The impaired development of the symbol functions which involve principally reading and writing, occur as primitive characteristics which are also to be found in the young as a manifestation of normal variation. Therefore, not all poor readers and spellers are to be construed as being word-blind in this sense of the term. Then too, the phenomenon does not occur in an all-or-none fashion. There are varying grades of disability; in turn these are not static entities but are subject to the fluctuation which may be seen in all persons when they are subjected to, what for them is stress. In other words under the pressure of stress, fatigue and urgency, performance tends to deteriorate. The types of error are not essentially different from those found in normal subjects; the point is that they persist and therefore the reading and writing of the word-blind individual has a certain qualitative character which makes it readily recognized.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued

September 8, 1964

This is to say that the errors of the dyslexic person are traceable to a definite fundamental perceptual disorder, of which the errors are symptoms. In normal persons distraction, fatigue and other temporary curtailments may lead to the same type of error. Then too, errors in reading and spelling must be viewed against a wider background which takes into consideration such factors as age and education and performance over a period of time. In addition all literate skills are influenced by many other factors such as intellectual endowment, interests, age, general health, education and social milieu.

It is thought by some that the nature of the basic defect responsible for the specific language disability is an impairment of the capacity to accurately generalize spatial relations - to see, retain and recall the picture of printed words. This means in a larger sense the ability to orient oneself in relation to objects and symbols. In persons with this type of defect the most outstanding associated uncertainty is left-right orientation. Since this is a sine qua non for accurate literate performance, the deficit (e.g.: reading and spelling errors) is manifested in the mal-coordination of those functions which are required in reading and writing.

Reading disability, as one part of a specific language disability, is a defect akin to color blindness or tone deafness and is not a sign of stupidity, or willful inattention or necessarily

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued



Mr. Wesley J. Liebele

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September 8, 1964

indicative of a lack of education - although it is frequently taken to be equated with these deviated social behaviors. On the other hand, handicapped by an inability to read and spell at a level of efficiency which would otherwise be attended by rewards, a person with this handicap is at a great premium to maintain sustained attention and interest in activity where he is a consistent poor performer.

The high social value placed upon adequate literate performance by our culture invokes sanctions of considerable significance upon these persons. Inasmuch as they tend to lose status in the eyes of their peers as well as superiors (teachers, parents and adults), they are prone to develop a range of alternative ways of coping with their disadvantaged state: apparent indifference, truculent resistance, and other displacement activities by which they hope to cover up their deficiency and appear in a more commendable light. Frequently they feign illness or preoccupation which alleges visual or auditory impairment. Restitutive and compensatory mechanisms of the usual psychological sort soon cloud the picture with complications so that frequently there is a misattribution of responsibility to various real and fancied psychological and social circumstances which are then made to appear to be causal.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued

Mr. Wesley J. Liebele

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September 8, 1964

The nature of the errors which are of a great many varied types, consist of rotations and reversals of letters and syllables, omissions and elisions which are indicative of the perceptual difficulty in maintaining a fixed, true picture of the word throughout the complicated process of perception, cognition and recall. The person with this kind of word-blindness does not see and retain the picture of the word as an entity. It is as if he grasps certain features and tries to guess at the rest by filling in the blanks, as it were. If he attempts to circumvent this difficulty by an untutored phonetic approach as the more intelligent do, he encounters a further obstacle in the form of the irregularities, inconsistencies and ambiguities which are characteristic of printed and written English.

English is a language which is typified by considerable variation between its morphemic (form) and phonemic (sound) characteristics. The effect of this leads to confusion in the syntactical or organizational arrangements between "i's" and "e's" and "ee's" and "ee's"; the syllabification of multisyllable words, and the duplication of consonants. Then too, there is a frequent confusion of letters attributable to the tendency to rotate their axes. Thus, b-d-p-q are frequently mistaken for each other. Similar confusion is prone to occur between U-N and M-W and N and Z inasmuch as N laid on its side becomes a Z. Also one may see "dig" and misread

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134-Continued

September 8, 1964

it "pig"; also, "was" is often mistaken for "saw". Inasmuch as letters are usually combined with other symbols to form a word, one finds that buried in this context, the recognition of the shape of individual letters becomes more difficult and the result is a confusion between e-c-o, m-n-r, i-l, f-t-j, h-b. Misreading in this fashion endlessly, can lead to sheer absurdity and consequently leads to an inability to grasp the meaning of the sentence. Of course, this is greatest with long and unusual words although not invariably so.

In contrast to a first hand examination which is indispensable for a psychiatric evaluation, one can establish a diagnosis of a specific language disability from written productions. Consequently, I feel I can say with a greater degree of confidence that the written material attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald that I have had the opportunity to review is consistent with the clinical picture one sees in individuals with this disability.

As for my other impressions. Here one has had to rely on inference and supposition and consequently it is not possible to do more than hazard a guess at what might actually have been the significant train of events and experiences in his life which shaped his responses and motivated his reactions. In the light of this insoluble doubt, the Commission has been forced to piece together

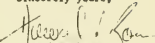
COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134—Continued

September 8, 1964

the most likely date. The probability of such conjectures being accurate ones is based on analogy. It is my impression that the carefully documented reconstruction of his life, buttressed by the evidence gathered from many first hand witnesses fits the pattern of behavior which the Commission's Chapter VII summarizes. I feel that the inferences which have been drawn are justified. The conservative manner which characterizes their presentation does not in any way strain my credulity. I do not find any construction which warrants modification. In short, I feel that this is a most thorough and at the same time a restrained analysis of a very tragic event.

I hope the foregoing is responsive to your inquiry. If an elaboration of any point would be helpful to the Commission, I would be pleased to make what further contribution I can.

Sincerely yours,

  
Howard P. Rome, M. D.

HPR:mx

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3134—Continued

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the inquiry of Mr. Norman Redlich by telephone today regarding the latent prints developed on the four cardboard cartons which were found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to the twenty latent fingerprints and seven latent palm prints of value for identification purposes which were developed on the boxes, many extremely fragmentary latent impressions of no value for identification purposes were located. It is possible that some persons could have handled these cartons without leaving latent prints on them.

Sincerely yours,

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3135

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 7, 1964, concerning the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766 and Lee Harvey Oswald's rubber stamping kit.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications both dated September 11, 1964, from our Dallas and Chicago Offices relating to the information requested by you.

For your assistance, the conclusion that Oswald's rubber stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115, was used to make the line "NEW ORLEANS, LA." on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 313, was based on the characteristics of size, style, spacing and alignment of the individual rubber type faces plus the imperfections in some of the rubber type faces in the stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115. These same characteristics were found in the impression on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813.

This concludes our inquiries into these matters.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3136



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mr. Mitch Sciber, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc.,  
4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on  
September 10, 1964, that pursuant to normal business  
procedure the original envelope and mail order received  
from A. Hidell to purchase the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle  
serial number C2766 were destroyed immediately after the  
microfilm record was made.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3137

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON

21 SEP 1964

Honorable Earl Warren  
Chairman, President's Commission  
on the Assassination of  
President Kennedy  
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your letter of September 10, 1964,  
attached is my affidavit that Lee Harvey Oswald was never  
an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the  
jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

There is also attached a copy of a report concerning  
Lee Harvey Oswald which does not appear to have been  
previously furnished the Commission. Otherwise, all known  
information that the Department of Defense has that relates  
to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been  
sent to the Commission. The Department of Defense does  
not have any information suggesting that the assassination of  
President Kennedy was caused by a domestic or foreign  
conspiracy.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3138

A F F I D A V I T

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON

This certifies that Lee Harvey Oswald was  
never an informant or agent of any intelligence  
agency under the jurisdiction of the Department  
of Defense.

*Ant. S. ...*  
Secretary of Defense

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

21 Sept 1964

*R. P. ...*  
Notary Public

My commission expires My Commission Expires May 15, 1966

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3138—Continued



HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20310

In reply refer to  
ACSI-DFIRP

SEP 19 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SUBJECT: Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy (U)

1. Reference is made to DIA Letter U-4336/CI-1 to the Secretary of the Army, Subject: "Investigation of the Assassination of President Kennedy", dated 17 September 1964 with inclosure 1, attached, Letter from the Chairman, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

2. All appropriate Army Intelligence and Army Provost Marshal General's files have been searched concerning information pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald. There is no record that Lee Harvey Oswald was ever an Army Intelligence Agent or Informant.

3. However, attached as inclosure 1 is an unconfirmed agent report that Oswald met with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in Mexico prior to the assassination. Although Department of State and CIA files reveal no record of Fidel or Raul Castro being in Mexico in 1962 or 1963, this information is included as information which is not known by ACSI to have been furnished to the Commission. Other than the above there is no additional evidence indicating a domestic or foreign conspiracy.

1 Incl  
as

*Edgar C. ...*  
EDGAR C. DOLEMAN  
Major General, GS  
ACoCS for Intelligence

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3138—Continued



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION (FBI 30-17)		DATE 18 Sep 1964
PREPARED BY OFFICE OASCI, Directorate of Security, Counterintelligence Division, DA, Washington, DC 20315		
SUBJECT Information re the Assassination of President Kennedy	CODE FOR USE IN INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPH EVALUATION OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION: COMPLETELY RELIABLE . . . . . A FAIRLY RELIABLE . . . . . B FAIRLY RELIABLE . . . . . C NOT USUALLY RELIABLE . . . . . D UNRELIABLE . . . . . E RELIABILITY UNKNOWN . . . . . F CONFIRMED BY OTHER SOURCES . . . . . PROBABLY TRUE . . . . . POSSIBLY TRUE . . . . . DOUBTFULLY TRUE . . . . . INFORMABLE . . . . . TRUTH CANNOT BE JUDGED . . . . .	
SUMMARY OF INFORMATION On 18 September 1964, the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Hqs, Fifth US Army, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information obtained from BARTLES, Dennis, L., SSGT, RA 17 392 262, Assistant SA, Signal Battalion, Fort Carson, Colorado, during December 1963: Sometime in December 1963, Bartles reported to the 5th MI Detachment, Fort Carson, Colorado, that Alberto de Jesus Santalo-Fuertes had told him that he (Santalo) had made a telephone call to a friend in Florida shortly after the death of President Kennedy. Santalo claimed that just prior to President Kennedy's assassination, Oswald had met with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in Mexico. Santalo also claimed that his reliable source in Florida had informed him that Oswald and the man charged with killing Oswald, Ruby, were "connected" in some way. Bartles could furnish no further information. Santalo has also remarked to Bartles that there is a one million dollar reward for the assassination of Castro. F-6 Files of CIA and Department of State reveal no record of Fidel Castro's or Raul Castro's being in Mexico in 1962 or 1963. The last known address of Santalo was c/o Mr. Roberto Hart, Englewood Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida.		
DISTRIBUTION 1 cy - DIA: 1 cy - CRF		

DA FORM 1, 1963-15-568

(Form 1, 1963-15-568)

REPLACES WD AGO FORM 568, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAY BE USED.

FBI 30-17-102

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Stuart R. Pollak of your staff and Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau on September 17, 1964, concerning Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated September 18, 1964, setting forth the information requested by Mr. Pollak.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (2)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3139

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3138—Continued





## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 18, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 7, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested investigation be conducted to determine the source of the funds used to pay for an advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963.

Certain information concerning this advertisement appears on pages 684 and 721 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Additional information in this regard, and in particular the interviews of Joseph P. Grinnan, 811 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, is recorded on pages 298 to 304 of the May 28, 1964, report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas.

On September 17, 1964, the President's Commission requested reinterview of Mr. Grinnan to specifically determine if he ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby.

On September 18, 1964, Joseph P. Grinnan, Room 811, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that he has never known either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3139-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 20, 1963

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at 11611 Farrar Street.

MARINA identified certain of her friends and relatives in Russia as follows:

1. INESSA YAKHLEIK is a graduate engineer. She presently resides on Leningradskaia Street in Minsk. Her present employment is not known.
2. OLGA PETROVNA DMOVSKAYA is a girl friend of MARINA's who was employed as a pre-school age teacher in Minsk. She is not presently employed as she has a small child.
3. LIUBOV AKSIONOV is the aunt of MARINA. She is MARINA's mother's sister and resides in Minsk. She is believed to be divorced but is still using her husband's name. She has been living with VASILII (LNU) for the past eight years although her legal marital status is not known to MARINA. She is a bookkeeper by profession. Her place of work is unknown. As far as MARINA is concerned, neither this aunt nor her former husband is known kin to Col. NICOLAI AKSIONOV.
4. LIALIA PETRUSEVICH was a neighbor of MARINA's in Minsk. She was a graduate of the lumber building institute at Minsk and at the present time holds some administrative position in the lumber building industry.
5. LUDMILLA LARIONOVA-SEMIONOVA resides in Leningrad at the address Zaozernaya Street #6, Apt. #6. She is in charge of a government import store in Leningrad.
6. ELLY SOBOLEVA is a pharmacist. She was MARINA's schoolmate in the Leningrad pharmacy school. Because of the low pay of a pharmacist, she is now studying microbiology in Leningrad University.

on 12/19/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10,461  
by Special Agent ANATOLE A. BOGOSLAV and WALLACE R. HEITMAN/gym Date dictated 12/20/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Commission Exhibit No. 3140

If the FBI and is loaned to

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3140

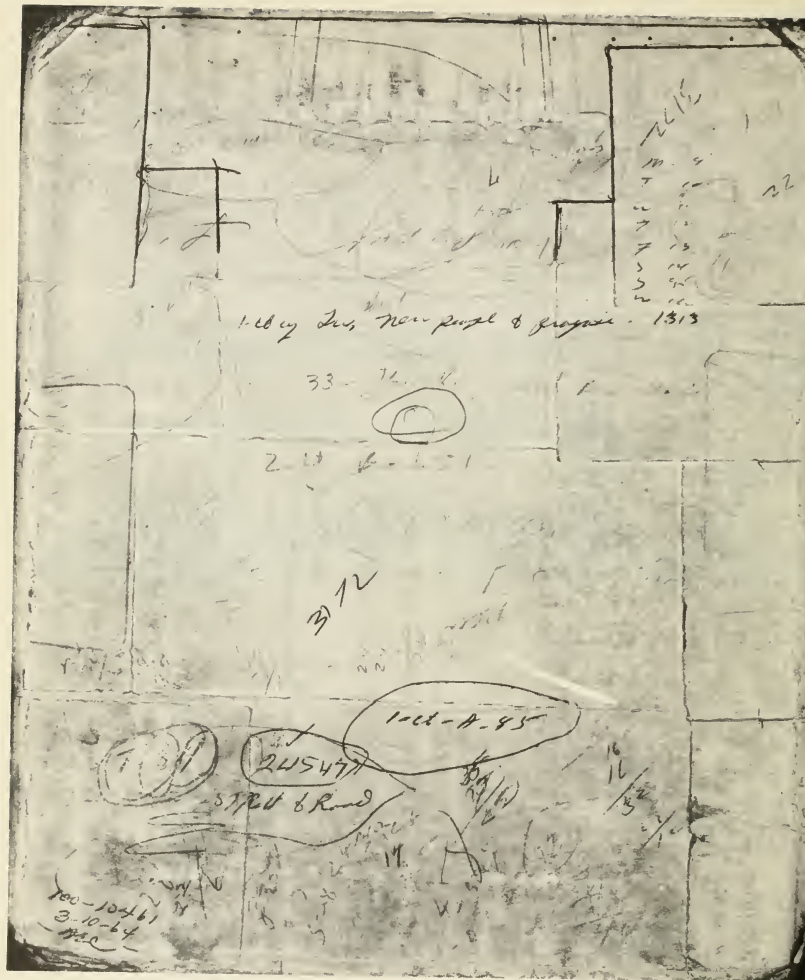
7. (FNU) TARUSINA lives in Leningrad. She is the mother of OLEG TARUSIN, who is a former boy friend of MARINA's. Mrs. TARUSINA is the mother who encouraged her boy to marry MARINA.

8. LEONIDA (LNU) is a practical nurse at the Third Clinical Hospital in Minsk. She is a spinster.

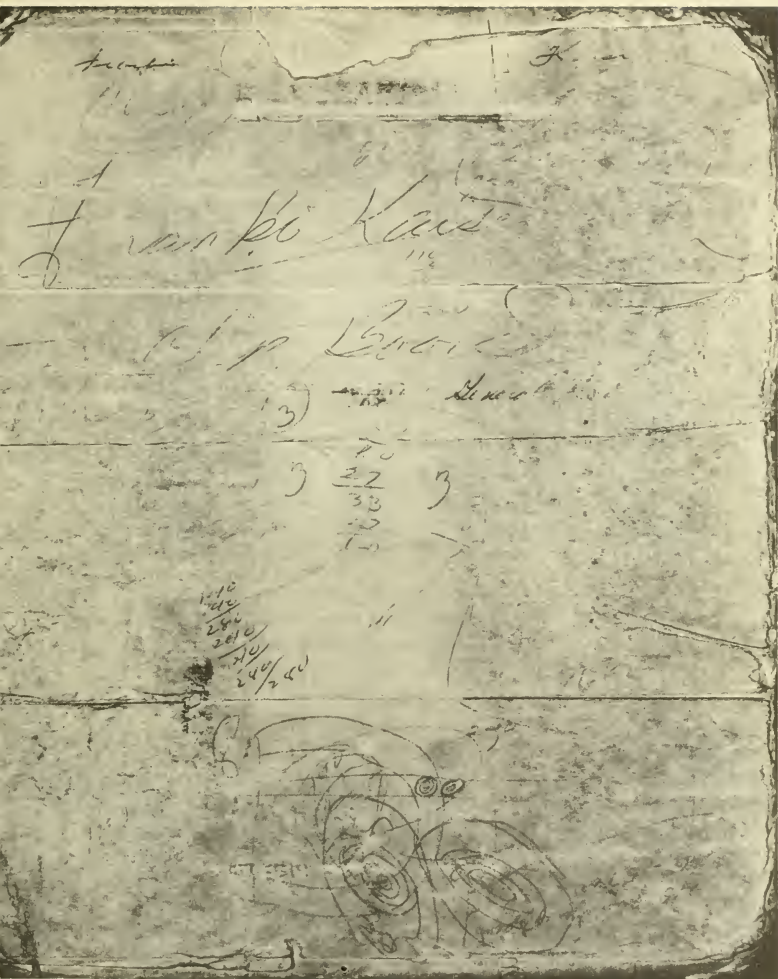
9. ALFRED (LNU) is a young man from Cuba who is apparently an admirer of ANITA ZIEGER, who is a member of the ZIEGER family from Argentina who were friends of the OSWALDs in Minsk. ALFRED (LNU) and ANITA ZIEGER both spoke Spanish.

10. ALEXANDER ROMANOVICH ZIEGER is the father of ANITA ZIEGER.-

11. ERIC TITOVETS, Leningradskaya 1-11 in Minsk. MARINA does not know whether he is attending a school or not. If he has completed the school, he may have changed his address.



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3141



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3141—Continued

1

Date December 6, 1963

MICHAEL V. SCRIMA, also known as Mickey Scrima, 3551 Fontana Drive, Dallas, Texas, who is employed as a musician at the King's Club, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, advised as follows:

He met JACK RUBY about five years ago in Dallas when RUBY was operating the Club Vegas. Since that time SCRIMA has seen and talked with RUBY frequently. He added, however, he does not know RUBY socially and knows little about his personal life. He added that on most every contact with RUBY their conversations pertained to "show business." He said he has never worked for RUBY.

He described RUBY as a very friendly person who wanted everyone to like him. He is somewhat nervous and although SCRIMA has seen RUBY "get hot under the collar" a few times he has never seen him violent and he has never seen him strike anyone.

SCRIMA recalls that during the last presidential election, he (SCRIMA), was wearing a KENNEDY button on his coat lapel. RUBY noticed the KENNEDY button on SCRIMA's coat lapel and patted him on the back, saying, "I think our boy is going to win." SCRIMA said that other than the above, RUBY has never mentioned KENNEDY to him nor has he ever "talked politics." SCRIMA had no reason to question RUBY's loyalty to the United States.

SCRIMA opined that RUBY felt LEE HARVEY OSWALD was without a doubt guilty of assassinating President KENNEDY and committing such a terrible act it gave Dallas a bad name, consequently hurting his business as the owner of a night club in Dallas. SCRIMA felt that RUBY killed OSWALD "on the spur of the moment" when a split second opportunity arose.

SCRIMA knew none of RUBY's close associates and he did not know if RUBY was acquainted with any member of the Dallas Police Department.

SCRIMA did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he knew of no association between RUBY and OSWALD.

SCRIMA said he heard from unrecalled sources that OSWALD had applied for a job at the Adolphus Hotel 2-3 months ago, but he could furnish no other information in this regard.

on 12/5/63 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 44-1639  
by Special Agent: JAMES B. GARRAGHAN Date dictated 12/5/63

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DL 44-1639

2

SCRIMA added that JACK RUBY's Carousel Club is located across the street from the Adolphus Hotel on Commerce Street in Dallas.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3142—Continued

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date November 26, 1963

JOHN RICKERT, Club Sans Souci, advised he has known JACK RUBY for the past five or six years and met while RUBY was operating the Vegas Club, Dallas. He advised he was not closely associated with him socially, but was a business acquaintance. Although they never parted together, he considered RUBY to be one of his good friends, and when they were together they usually talked business.

He advised he never discussed politics with RUBY, however, considered him a "super patriot" and a man who took personal offense at anyone ridiculing the President or the Government. He stated RUBY was also personally offended by religious jokes and Jewish routines in night club acts and prohibited their use in his club.

He advised he knows of no particular friends RUBY had among Dallas law enforcement officials and is not aware of any racketeering connections.

1  
DL 44-1639  
MCC:esh

Among the effects of JACK L. RUBY taken from him person following arrest on November 24, 1963, was United States Post Office Box Rent Receipt No. 279, dated November 7, 1963, for rent of Box 5475, at the Dallas, Texas, Terminal Annex under the name of Earl Products Company, for the period ending December 31, 1963.

Previous investigation has established RUBY had been in communication with a Fort Worth, Texas, concern, Plastalite Corporation, relative to the sale of "twist boards" manufactured by that concern. Previous investigation has also established the use of the name Earl Products Company by RUBY and his brothers over a period of years for the merchandising of various items.

It has been established heretofore that an application was dated November 1, 1963, relative to the rental of Post Office Box 6225 at Dallas, Texas, Terminal Annex, signed LEE H. OSWALD. The application reflects the names of firms using this box, described as non-profit, as "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and "American Civil Liberties Union."

It is a matter of common knowledge that Post Office Boxes are available in downtown Dallas at two locations: Dallas Terminal Annex, 207 South Houston Street, and United States Post Office, Bryan and Ervay Streets. The two locations described above are approximately equidistant and in opposite directions from the Carousel Club, which was operated by RUBY. Dallas Terminal Annex is on a logical route from RUBY's former residence at 223 South Ewing Street to the Carousel Club. "The Dallas Morning News" newspaper, where RUBY is known to have regularly transacted business in connection with advertising his clubs, is in close proximity to Dallas Terminal Annex.

Dallas Terminal Annex is two blocks from the Texas School Book Depository Building, where investigation has established OSWALD was employed as of the date of the application, November 1, 1963. Dallas Terminal Annex is in the same direction and on the most direct route from the place of OSWALD's employment to his then residence at 1026 North Beckley Street. The

on 11/25/63 at Houston, Texas File # HO 44-939  
by Special Agents WILLIAM J. SCHMIDT and  
JAMES L. WILLIAMSON/dm Date dictated 11/26/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3144

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3143



2  
DL 44-1639

United States Post Office, on the other hand, is a considerably greater distance and in an opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

On July 14, 1964, H. D. HOLMES, Postal Inspector, Dallas Terminal Annex, advised Post Office Boxes at that location are numbered from 5001 through 6499. He stated Boxes 5475 and 6225 are the same size boxes. He stated all boxes are accessible to and within reach of persons of normal stature. Box assignments are made on the basis of availability and the requirements of the patron. He said he could attach no significance to the fact both RUBY and OSWALD obtained boxes at near the same time and that the boxes happened to be relatively near each other. He observed a Post Office lobby would scarcely be a suitable location for a clandestine meeting, since many patrons are in and out of the Post Office premises and go through the Post Office area to board the elevator for other floors in the building.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3144—Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Commission Exhibit No. 3145

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, and my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Leo Harvey Oswald" which contains the information you requested. Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Lieutenant J. C. Day dated January 8, 1964, the original of which he furnished to Mr. G. L. Lumpkin, Deputy of Police, Dallas Police Department.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (3)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.Dallas, Texas  
September 11, 1964LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

There is attached the results of an interview with Lt. John Carl Day, reflecting the requested investigation.

Attachment

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145-Continued

1

Date 9/9/64

Lieutenant JOHN CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, stated the records of the Dallas Police Department reflected the following information relative to when he first arrived at the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and his actions during that day regarding the processing of various pieces of evidence. Lt. DAY stated he had made a written report on January 8, 1964, to Mr. G. L. LUMPKIN, Deputy of Police, Service Division of the Dallas Police Department. This report is set forth as requested of Lt. DAY, and a copy of such report was furnished by Lt. DAY for transmittal to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. Lt. DAY stated he preferred to let the written report speak for itself and would rather elaborate orally on the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the rifle, which palm print was found when he examined the rifle on November 22, 1963, rather than to make a written signed statement.

"January 8, 1964

"Mr. G. L. Lumpkin  
"Deputy of Police  
"Service Division

"Subject: Crime Scene Search  
Investigation of the  
Shooting of President J. F.  
Kennedy on Offense F 86056.

"Sir:

"At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studebaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. R. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAN/saw Date dictated 9/8/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145-Continued

2

DL 100-10461

"Lieutenant Day and Detective Studebaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

"Photographs were taken of the three hulls as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. M. Sims 629 of the Homicide Bureau. The hulls were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

"About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

"The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145--Continued

3

DL 100-10461

"could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I., drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:  
4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics  
Inc., Hollywood, California.  
There was a small cloverleaf design with 'OSC' stamped inside the cloverleaf.

"Lieutenant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.

"About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

"The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

"Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145--Continued

DL 100-10461

"of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D.C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

"Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to DCCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

"All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

"Respectfully submitted,

"/s/ J C Day  
"J. C. Day 391  
"Lieutenant of Police  
"Identification Bureau"

Lt. DAY further related that when he carried the rifle from the Texas School Book Depository to the Dallas Police Department, it was locked up in the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. Lt. DAY related that at the time this rifle

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

DL 100-10461

was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, he held the rifle up being careful not to obliterate the fingerprints, and Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Division of the Dallas Police Department, racked the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition, at which time he identified the live round of ammunition.

Lt. DAY stated he dusted the left side of the rifle at about where the clip housing is located and in front of the trigger housing and observed three impressions, two of which indicated ridge patterns. Lt. DAY stated he told Captain FRITZ he wanted to remove the gun to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory where more suitable conditions were present in which to further examine this gun.

The rifle was taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department where on the evening of November 22, 1963, Lt. DAY stated he made three photographs of the impressions of the fingerprints which had been raised near the clip housing and in front of the trigger housing. Lt. DAY advised he took the wooden part of the rifle off by loosening three or four screws and uncovered what he considered to be an old dry print with a loop formation underneath the barrel. He stated this appeared to him to be the right palm print of some individual. This print was found on the underside of the barrel which was completely covered by the wooden stock of the gun and not visible until he had removed the wooden portion of the gun. Lt. DAY estimated this print was within three inches of the front end of the wooden stock. Lt. DAY advised he dusted this print with black powder and made one lift.

Lt. DAY stated at this point he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CUREY not to do anything else concerning the examination of

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

DL 100-10461

evidence as it was to be immediately turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated he normally would have photographed this print, but since his instructions from the Chief of Police were not to do anything further, he literally took him at his word. Lt. DAY stated the reason he had preserved the other prints found on the gun by photography was the fact he had already photographed these prints prior to getting the instructions from the Chief of Police to cease further examination of the evidence.

Lt. DAY stated he had no assistance when working with the prints on the rifle, and he and he alone did the examination and the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the barrel of the rifle which had been found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

Lt. DAY related that after he made the lift of the palm print on the underside of the barrel, he could still see this palm print on the underside of the barrel of the gun and would have photographed same had he not been ordered to cease his examination. Lt. DAY stated he had no reason for not photographing this palm print first before attempting to lift it other than in the interest of time.

Lt. DAY stated he did not take any photographs of the palm print which he lifted on the underside of the rifle barrel after the lift was made, and that the prints of the less valuable ones he had found near the trigger housing and clip housing were photographed prior to the time he received instructions to conduct no further examination of this evidence.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

DL 100-10461

Lt. DAY advised it was his customary practice to photograph fingerprints in most instances prior to lifting them, but in some cases where it was felt by him that he could make a lift, he would go ahead and make the lift and then photograph the print in question.

Lt. DAY stated he saw no reason for wrapping the palm print on the underside of the barrel with any protective covering since it was protected by the wood stock when fully assembled and that it was not necessary to use cellophane or other protective coating as it would have been on the exposed prints.

Lt. DAY stated he tentatively identified the palm print that was lifted off the underside of the rifle, which was believed to have been used in the assassination of President KENNEDY, as matching that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated this was done on the night of November 22, 1963, in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Lt. DAY related on that night he told only two people that he had made the tentative identification of the palm print obtained off the underside of the rifle barrel with that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated these two individuals were Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Lt. DAY advised he could not remember the exact time he made the identification nor the exact time he advised Chief of Police CURRY and Captain WILL FRITZ of the tentative identification, but he did know it was on the night of November 22, 1963, prior to the time he released the rifle to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Lt. DAY stated he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to turn over all of the evidence collected that he was examining, which related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the FBI shortly before midnight

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

on November 22, 1963. The exact time he received these instructions he cannot recall, but the evidence which included the rifle believed to have been used by OSWALD was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 11:45 p.m., November 22, 1963, for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated that he could positively state that the palm print, which was lifted by him from the rifle, came from the underside of the barrel which, when the gun is fully assembled, is covered by the wooden stock. This palm print, which was lifted by him from this location, was not turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN for examination by the FBI Laboratory until November 26, 1963, inasmuch as he wanted to make further comparisons of this palm print with the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated the gun was carefully reassembled, and when the wooden stock was reassembled to the barrel of the gun, this afforded the print that was still visible on the underside of the barrel sufficient protection that it would not be disturbed in his estimation. Lt. DAY related he would have offered this print the same protection by photographing it as he had other less identifiable prints found on the gun near the trigger housing and clip housing had he had enough time prior to receiving instructions to cease examination and turn the rifle over to the FBI. Lt. DAY stated he had no other reason for not affording all of the prints found the same protection.

Lt. DAY related that when the rifle was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was fully assembled and in the same condition as when he had found it on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

#### COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

January 8, 1964

Mr. G. L. Lumpkin  
Deputy of Police  
Service Division

Subject: Crime Scene Search Investigation of  
the Shooting of President J. F. Kennedy  
on Offense F 86056.

Sir:

At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studebaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. R. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

Lieutenant Day and Detective Studebaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

Photographs were taken of the three shells as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. M. Sims of the Homicide Bureau. The shells were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartoons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I. drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:  
4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics Inc., Hollywood, California. There was a small cloverleaf design with "OSR" stamped inside the cloverleaf.

Lieutenant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.



Page 2

January 8, 1964

About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and A. L. Studebaker.

The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent shells were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D. C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to JCCJIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

Respectfully submitted,

*J.C. Day*  
J.C. Day 391  
Lieutenant of Police  
Identification Bureau

JCD:nel

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3145—Continued

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, dealing with the claim of Sylvia Odio that Lee Harvey Oswald and two other individuals visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, on September 26 or 27, 1963. Sylvia Odio in testifying before the Commission stated that the man believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald."

In connection with investigation requested in letter of reference, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated September 8, September 10 and September 11, 1964. There are also enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and the eighteen attachments thereto.

On September 16, 1964, we located one Loran Eugene Hall at Johnsondale, California. Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He advised that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, soliciting aid in connection with an anti-Castro cause. He recalled meeting a Cuban woman, Mrs. Odio who lived in a garden-type apartment at 1060 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. He said that at the time of his visit he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles and William Seymour from Arizona. He denied that Lee Harvey Oswald was with him during his visit to Mrs. Odio's apartment in September, 1963.

Hall stated that William Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald and that Seymour speaks only a few words of Spanish. In connection with the revelations of

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3146

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Date September 10, 1964

Hall, you will note that the name Loran Hall bears some phonetic resemblance to the name Leon Oswald.

We have obtained photographs of Loran Hall and will attempt to obtain photographs of William Seymour and Lawrence Howard for display to Mrs. Odio. We are continuing our investigation into the claims of Sylvia Odio with particular emphasis on efforts to determine if Hall, Howard and Seymour may be identical with the three individuals who visited her in late September, 1963. The results of our inquiries in this regard will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures - 44

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SYLVIA ODIO advised that she resides with her four small children in a one family house at 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas. She stated that she is currently employed by Knoll Associates, Incorporated, 250 Decorative Center, Dallas, Texas.

Miss SYLVIA EUGENIA ODIO was born on May 4, 1937, at Havana, Cuba. She speaks English fluently.

SYLVIA ODIO noted that she is planning to move with her four children around the end of September to Miami, Florida, where she intends to unite her nine brothers and sisters into one family. She stated she does not have a house located as yet in Miami, but her oldest brother, CESAR ODIO, presently resides at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida.

Miss ODIO stated she is from a large family consisting of ten brothers and sisters, namely, CESAR, AMADOR, JAVIER, FREDDY, JORGE, SARA, ANNIE, MARY LOU, CRISTINA and herself. Her parents, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON and SARA DEL TORO, are still in Cuba. Her father is in jail on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, for being an enemy of the Castro Government. Her mother is now in Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, Cuba. She stated that all of her brothers and sisters are in the United States. Several of the younger brothers and sisters are now in an orphanage in Dallas. All of the brothers and sisters will be reunited in Miami, with the exception of one sister, SARA, who recently married JACOB MEIER and who will continue to reside in Dallas.

Miss ODIO stated her father, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON, was active in the Cuban underground assisting CASTRO in the revolution against BATISTA. Her father was exiled twice previously from Cuba during BATISTA's era. After FIDEL CASTRO

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3146—Continued

on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461  
by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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Commission Exhibit No. 3147

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147

DL 100-10461

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came to power in Cuba, her father, realizing too late that CASTRO was a Communist, joined the Cuban underground and fought against the CASTRO regime. He and his family used to hide members of the Cuban underground who were fighting CASTRO.

ODIO stated that she married GUILLERMO HERRERA, a Cuban, in Havana, Cuba, in 1957. In 1960, her husband, their children and she were able to leave Cuba and went to Ponce, Puerto Rico, via Miami, Florida, where they spent a few days being processed by U. S. Immigration authorities.

She and her family then resided at Ponce, Puerto Rico, until she left for Dallas, Texas, in March, 1963, to join her sister, SARA, who was at that time a student at the University of Dallas. She left her children in Puerto Rico until she could make living arrangements for them with her in Dallas. Miss ODIO stated she had obtained a divorce from her husband in both Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico, in early 1963. She stated due to her marital problems, her parents being in jail in Cuba, and her brothers and sisters all scattered throughout the United States, she had developed a nervous condition but same had not effected her mentality, and she does not suffer from illusions.

Miss ODIO stated in regard to previous information furnished by her to the President's Commission regarding the visit to her apartment, around the latter part of September, 1963, of three individuals, one of whom she believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she has the following information to furnish:

She advised that she has tried and tried to definitely determine the exact date these three persons came to her apartment. She stated that she has discussed this matter with her sister, ANNIE, who was in her apartment when these three men came to her residence.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147—Continued

DL 100-10461

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She stated her sister, ANNIE, normally came to her apartment on Friday to baby-sit for her, as she, SYLVIA, normally went out that night of the week; however, ANNIE had come early this particular week, and both she and her sister now believe that she, ANNIE, had arrived on Thursday, September 26, 1963.

Miss ODIO remembers that she moved from her apartment at 1084 Magellan Circle, Casa View, Dallas, Texas, on Monday, September 30, 1963, to avoid having to pay any additional rent for October at this address. She stated she does not go out on Sundays and would have been home on Sunday, September 29, 1963. On Saturdays, Miss ODIO stated that she is normally so tired that she stays home all day and accordingly would have been home on Saturday, September 28, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated that she received the one telephone call from the previous night's visitor, who had identified himself to her as "LEOPOLDO", after she returned home from work. Accordingly, this telephone call would have had to be on either Thursday, September 26, 1963, or Friday, September 27, 1963; however, she stated that Friday, September 27, 1963, would be her best recollection of the exact day.

She stated that the three men, one of whom is believed by her to have been OSWALD, were most probably at her apartment on Thursday night, September 26, 1963. She stated that if it was not Thursday night, September 26, 1963, then it would have been Wednesday, September 25, 1963, but she considers the Thursday date to be the most probable date.

Miss ODIO advised that the Cuban anti-CASTRO group known as the Directorato Revolucionario Estudiantil, more commonly referred to as the "DRE", has never to her knowledge been an organized group in the Dallas area.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147—Continued

She stated that while a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico, she had attended the organizing meeting of "JURE" held in early 1963 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, a town located near Ponce, Puerto Rico. She stated that she was one of the original members of this organization.

Miss ODIO stated that if the two other individuals who visited her home on the night in question were truly members of the "JURE", then MANOLO RAY, head of this group, should positively know the identity of any such "JURE" member who uses the war name of "LEOPOLDO".

Miss ODIO stated that in her own mind she rather doubts that these two other visitors were actually members of "JURE". She stated that she bases this doubt on the fact that these two unknown men appeared to her to be Mexicans rather than Cubans. She stated that their skin was "olive" colored, which skin tone is common among Mexicans and not among Cubans.

She stated that in their approximately fifteen minute conversation on the night in question, she cannot recall any phrases or words in Spanish used by "LEOPOLDO" or the other man which would indicate that they were not actually Cubans, but instead Mexicans. She noted that she does not recall any idiomatic phrases used by them at that time, as she did not then question their authenticity.

She stated that she would probably have never given much thought to their visit if it had not been for the subsequent assassination of President KENNEDY. When she first heard of President KENNEDY's assassination, at work, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she immediately recalled the visit of the three men to her home in late September, 1963, and thought it

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147—Continued

very possible that they might have been responsible, as one had mentioned that night that President KENNEDY should have been killed by the Cubans.

She stated she became very nervous regarding this possibility and feared that the Cuban exiles might be accused of the President's death and, upon dwelling on this thought, had fainted at work and was taken to the hospital in Irving, Texas.

Miss ODIO emphatically denied that she had ever told Mrs. C. L. CONNELL that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had made talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas. She similarly denied knowledge of ever telling Mrs. CONNELL that a Cuban associate of hers had called anyone in New Orleans regarding OSWALD, in which this Cuban friend had been advised that OSWALD was a double agent attempting to infiltrate Cuban exile groups.

Miss ODIO stated that a gun seller called JOHNNY MARTIN had spoken before small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas, and she believes she had mentioned this person's name to Mrs. CONNELL; however, she does not know what Mrs. CONNELL is talking about in regard to the alleged telephone call to New Orleans where a person was discussed who might be a double agent trying to infiltrate Cuban refugee groups.

In reply to a question as to why Mrs. CONNELL would attribute such a statement to her, Miss ODIO stated that "You would have to be a woman to understand". She stated that Mrs. CONNELL and she had been friends, but due to personal reasons, they had had a falling out. She believes that Mrs. CONNELL in attributing the aforementioned information to her was using a "double-edge knife", that is, she was trying to help in the investigation of the assassination and at the same time was trying to embarrass or get her, Miss ODIO, in trouble.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147—Continued



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
September 8, 1964

DL 100-10461

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In regard to the information attributed to her by Mrs. CONNELL, Miss ODIO noted that she most certainly would have mentioned these facts to FBI Agents when they first interviewed her if she had such knowledge of same, as she fully realizes the importance of such information, if true.

Miss ODIO stated she had not previously contacted the FBI with her information about the three visitors who had come to her home in September, 1963, as she had not considered it pertinent at the time and did not want to bother the Government investigative agencies with what they might consider a "nut" complaint when they were undoubtedly so busy with other investigative matters pertaining to the assassination.

She stated that she might have eventually proceeded on her own initiative to bring this incident to the attention of the appropriate authorities, but she still considers her information meager, and even unimportant, due to the very short duration of her conversation with the three visitors to her apartment in late September, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated she still personally believes that it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was the third man who accompanied the two self-identified Cubans to her apartment; however, she stated that she has seen so many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD since the assassination of President KENNEDY that she is getting confused on this point at this late date, and added that even though she thinks it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, it may not have been.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

The following interviews were conducted on September 4, 1964, pertaining to Mrs. Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, who has stated she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963. These three men reportedly came to her apartment one evening during this period, and indicated they represented the anti-Castro organization known as JURE (Junta Revolucionaria Cubana) (Cuban Revolutionary Junta). Mrs. Odio stated she did not ascertain the full names of the three individuals, but knew one of them, who did the talking for the three, by his war name, Leopoldo. Mrs. Odio stated that she had been an active member of JURE.

Mr. Manuel Ray was located on September 4, 1964, at the residence of his father, 3802 N. W. 19th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Mr. Ray stated he continues in his position as a leader of JURE. He said he is personally acquainted with Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, by virtue of the fact that her parents had assisted him and other members of the anti-Castro organization, Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP) (Revolutionary Movement of the People) in Cuba. He explained that the MRP was the forerunner of the organization JURE, and the home of the parents of Sylvia Odio in Havana, and also a small farm of the parents near Havana were frequently utilized by

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3147--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3148

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

members of the MRP in connection with MRP activities. He said that eventually both parents of Sylvia Odio were arrested and imprisoned by the Castro regime for the help given to the MRP. He stated at the time of their arrest, MRP leader Reynold Gonzalez was caught by the Castro agents on the Odio farm near Havana.

Mr. Ray stated he last saw Sylvia Odio in approximately June, 1963, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He said her presence in Puerto Rico at that time was primarily related to a divorce which she was obtaining from her husband, Guillermo Herrera, who resides in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Mr. Ray said that he has not discussed with Sylvia Odio the report to the effect that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald with members of JUNE at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Ray stated that he regards Sylvia Odio to be intelligent, and a person of good character. He said that as of the last time he saw her, June, 1963, it was his impression that Mrs. Odio was suffering emotional strain as the result of the incarceration of her parents in Cuba, and as a result of her divorce. Mr. Ray said it would be his speculation that whereas Sylvia Odio might be mistaken concerning the identity of the person visiting her apartment and believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald, he did not believe she would have fabricated or suffered a delusion concerning the visit of three individuals to her apartment house at Dallas.

Mr. Ray continued that he had no knowledge of any member of JUNE utilizing the war name of Leopoldo. He said he is virtually certain that no JUNE member had used that name.

On September 4, 1964, Rogelio Cisneros, 347 N. E. 36th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that he had recently resigned as a leader of JUNE. He said he was acquainted with Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, but had not seen her since June of 1963, at which time he travelled to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, relative to the possible purchase of

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

firearms, of which he had been notified by Mrs. Odio. He stated Mrs. Odio arranged a meeting with a South American named Juan Martin, who lived in Dallas, and who claimed to be able to supply weapons. Mr. Cisneros stated he made the decision against any negotiations with Martin for weapons.

Mr. Cisneros stated that in Cuba he had utilized the underground, or war name, Eugenio. He stated he knew of no member in the ranks of JUNE who used the war name Leopoldo, and in any event, such war names would not be used in the United States.

Mr. Cisneros added that he considered Mrs. Odio to be a respectable person who is dedicated to the overthrow of the Castro regime. He stated he had not known her or her family in Cuba, but was aware that both her mother and father are imprisoned by the Castro regime for their involvement in anti-Castro activities.



1

Date 12/3/63

Captain O. A. JONES, Forgery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, furnished the following affidavit of WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD reflecting that LITCHFIELD claimed to have seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963. Said affidavit is set forth as follows:

"PAGE 1

# AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF DALLAS

BEFORE ME, Betty Dunagan a Notary Public in and for said County, State of Texas, on this day personally appeared Wilburn Waldon Litchfield, aka Robert, 2454 South Zangis apartment 120. WH3 9503. Business: Spenser Press, 8428 Kate. Who, after being by me duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: Sometimes within the first two weeks of November, 1963, either on a Tuesday or Thursday night, (I don't remember the exact date, but this will help establish the date: It was the night that the strippers had their pictures made for the National Magazine at the Carousel. Three of them signed the release and one didn't. I do not remember the man's name who took the pictures) I went to the Carousel Club. I had an appointment with Jack Ruby between 10:00 and 10:30 pm. I entered and asked for Jack Ruby and was told by the doorman that Mr. Ruby was not in, but I could wait. There were three people already waiting to see him. The doorman was a man in his late 40's, or early 50's about 5'7" to 5'9", stocky build, close curly hair, silver colored without a part, and he spoke with a northern or mid western accent. He was wearing a blue suit, dark blue tie with light blue and red in it, and white shirt with collar unbuttoned. He offered me a seat at the first table to the left of the door, and said I could wait until Mr. Ruby arrived. While I was waiting, I had a cup of coffee and watched the show and observed the people in the Carousel.

While I was watching the crowd which consisted of about 28 people, I noticed about 4 tables directly in front of me. a

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DL 89-44  
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man in a white sweater. The reason I noticed this man was that everyone else in the Carousel was either in a suit, sport coat, or in uniform.

After I had been waiting approximately one hour, the door opened. In came a dash bound, and in came Jack Ruby. Jack greeted me, said just a minute, spoke to the doorman, came back and asked me if I'd mind waiting that he had to see some other people, took his hat off, turned left, and went to the back towards his office. He came back into the club area, and the first person he saw was a fellow in his late 30's or early 40's, black wavy hair, real stocky build, who was sitting at the table directly by the door to the back, next to the wall. I was later informed by the doorman and Jack Ruby that this gentleman was an old friend from California. Jack spoke to this man roughly 15 to 20 minutes.

The next man that Jack saw was a photographer for a national magazine similar to Stag or Male, etc. The reason I know this man was a photographer for a national magazine is that during my discussion with Jack Ruby, this man was introduced to me (although I don't remember his name) as a photographer for the above type national magazine.

The next man that Jack saw was the man mentioned earlier who was sitting at tables in front of me wearing a white sweater. Jack came and got this man and they walked back toward his office. They were gone about 15 to 20 minutes. They both came out and Jack stopped at the table by the wall and spoke to the man from California again. The gentleman in the V neck white sweater and grey slacks walked by me under neath a bright light by the door. He was approximately two feet from where I was sitting.

After Jack got through talking to the man from California, he came over and got me and carried me back to his office. We discussed a private club. I asked him if he would sell the Vegas. He said no, it had about \$40,000 Federal taxes against it, but that he had a good, terrific idea for a private club at a location in Northeast Dallas. I asked him if he had

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
44-1630  
by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKER, JR.  
U. GEORGE W. H. CALVERT, JR. Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149

DL 89-44  
DL 44-1639

a lease, what the idea was and what the location was. Jack did not say. He said he was afraid someone would steal his idea from him. I left around 1:20 to 1:45 am. After President Kennedy was assassinated, and this fellow Oswald's picture was on television and in the paper, I remembered that he was the man that I saw in the white V neck sweater the night that I was at the Carousel Club to see Jack Ruby. I didn't say anything for about a week until Sunday, December 2, 1963, and then I called Don Green, a friend of mine, and told him about it, and asked his advice. He suggested that I come in and talk to the Police.

/s/ W. W. Litchfield II

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 2nd DAY OF December 2, 1963 A.D. 1963

/s/ BETTY DUNAGAN  
Notary Public, Dallas County,  
Texas

Captain JONES stated that in connection with the above, WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, had been given a polygraph examination December 2, 1963, which reflected that the information furnished by LITCHFIELD regarding his having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963, was false. Captain JONES furnished a copy of the results of the polygraph examination which is set forth as follows:

"Mr. W. P. Gannaway                      December 2, 1963  
Captain of Police                      Wilburn Waldon Litchfield W/M/30  
   Polygraph Examination

Sir:

A polygraph examination was given Mr. Litchfield upon the request of Lt. Jack Revell on this date. The examination was given to

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

DL 89-44  
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determine if Litchfield was being truthful about seeing Lee Harvey Oswald at the Club Carousel which is operated by Jack Ruby. Below is a list of pertinent question asked.

1. Have you told the complete truth about seeing Oswald at the club the night you were there?  
Answer: Yes
2. Have you made up any of this story about seeing Oswald at the club the night you were there? Answer: No
3. Are you looking for any personal gain or notoriety from making this statement?  
Answer: No
4. Have you deliberately lied about your thinking this was Oswald? Answer: No

Mr. Litchfield tried for the first half of the examination to control his breathing pattern.

It is the opinion of this Examiner that this person has been untruthful to the above questions.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ R. D. Lewis  
R. D. Lewis  
Detective of Police  
Identification Bureau

RDL/mel

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

1Date 12/3/63

Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that he interviewed WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, II, also known as ROBERT LITCHFIELD and BOB LITCHFIELD, concerning his allegation that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD with JACK RUBY during the first two weeks of November, 1963, at the Carousel Club.

Captain FRITZ stated that he knows LITCHFIELD from past handling of him and LITCHFIELD has the reputation of being a confidence man. Captain FRITZ stated he would not place any credence on anything that LITCHFIELD might say. Captain FRITZ stated in his official opinion after interview of LITCHFIELD concerning the above mentioned affidavit, that LITCHFIELD is definitely lying about having seen OSWALD and RUBY together.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-48  
44-1639  
 by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and  
GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/EJD Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

1Date 12/3/63

WILBURN WALDON LITCHFIELD, II, was interviewed in the Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, and furnished the following signed statement reflecting that he is unable to make a positive identification of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the individual he saw with JACK RUBY at the Carousel during the first two weeks of November, 1963.

"Dallas, Texas  
 December 2, 1963

"I, Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II make this free and voluntary statement to James W. Bookhout and George W. H. Carlson whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement. No threats or promises have been made to me and I have been advised that I have the right to consult with an attorney. I have been advised that this statement may be used against me in court if it is not true.

"I am 30 years old and I was born June 14, 1933 in Dallas, Texas. I reside at 2454 South Zangs, Apartment 120. I am a salesman for the Spencer International Press Inc., 155 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

"Sometime within the first two weeks of November, 1963, on either a Tuesday or Thursday night, I cannot recall the exact date. It was the night that a photographer for a National magazine was at the Carousel Club, on Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, taking pictures of the strippers for the magazine. There were four strippers and three of them signed releases but one did not.

"I arrived at Carousel Club around 10:00 - 10:15 PM as I had an appointment with Jack Ruby at 10:30 PM. Jack Ruby was not there when I arrived and the doorman informed me that there were three people already waiting to see him and I could have a seat and wait. I do not know the doorman, however, he is stocky.

on 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas File # 89-43  
44-1639  
 by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and  
GEORGE W. H. CARLSON/EJD Date dictated 12/3/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

in his late 40's or early 50's, real curly hair without a part and silvery gray and has a northern or mid-western accent.

"While I was waiting I had a cup of coffee, saw the show at the Carousel Club and looked around. There were about six young fellows sitting to the left of the center of the stage and I was sitting at the first table to the left of the front door. There was about twenty eight people inside. At the table next to the aisle in front of me was a young man in a white sweater. At the table next to the wall on the aisle going to Jack Ruby's office was a man in a dark suit, had black curly hair, in late 30's or early 40's, who I later found out to be a friend of Ruby's from California and who was also waiting to see Ruby. The third person waiting to see Ruby was a photographer sitting at a table in front of me to my left.

"I do not know the names of any of the people in the Carousel Club who were patrons or waiting to see Ruby.

"About 11:10 PM to 11:20 PM the front door near where I was sitting opened and in came a dog and then in came Ruby. Ruby was wearing a dark blue suit and a dark snap brim hat. Ruby spoke to me and asked if I would mind waiting. I told him I would wait. Ruby and the dog went to the left toward his office. Ruby invited the man from California to come in to his, Ruby's office first.

"About 15 or 20 minutes later Ruby came back out with the man from California. Ruby then invited the photographer to come in to his, Ruby's, office. About 10 or 15 minutes later Ruby and the photographer came out. The photographer stopped by a post where all the electric control buttons are located.

"Ruby then invited the young man in a white sweater to come in to his, Ruby's office. This young man was in his middle 20's, 5'7" - 5'9"; and very slender. The young man was with Ruby for about 20 minutes. Ruby came out and said something to the man from California. The young man in the white sweater walked down the aisle toward me and stopped at the door. The young man turned to his right and looked toward the table where the man from California was sitting. The reason I noticed the young man in the sweater was because of his sloppy dress and wondered what he was doing there. Most of the men there were wearing suit coats or sport coats. While the young man was turned to the right I saw his face and that he was wearing a V neck white sweater, gray slacks, his hair was not combed and he did not have oil on his hair. His slacks needed pressing. He had some pock marks on the right side of his chin. The young man was at the door about 45 to 60 seconds.

"Ruby left the man from California and walked down the aisle to the first table on the right in front of the cash register and said something to the doorman because the cigarette girl had left early. Then Ruby turned and invited me into his office. While I was in Ruby's office I met the photographer and a newly married couple. The newly married husband was 6'5" - 6'6", 245 - 260; 30's, coal black hair thick and full, very heavy build and a very flashy dresser. The man said he was an entertainer and had worked in Galveston and Florida and was playing at the Pallas Athletic Club. The newly married wife was 21 years old, from Galveston, Texas, 5'5" - 5'7"; 112 - 118; light brown hair, and was wearing a light beige or cream dress. She was wearing a corsage. The newly married couple could not have seen the young man in the white sweater. There was also a Negro who came in Ruby's office who works at the Carousel Club. The Negro man possibly saw the young man in the white sweater. The man from California and the photographer and the doorman saw the young man in the white sweater.

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"I did not think anything of the young man in the white sweater until after the assassination of President Kennedy and the capture of Oswald. (Lee Harvey Oswald) From the pictures on television and then the picture in the Times Herald newspaper I remembered that I had seen a young man who closely resembled Oswald at the Carousel Club. He bore a very close resemblance to the young man in the white sweater whom I had seen at the Carousel Club as related above. I did not say anything about this until Sunday night December 1, 1963, when I called Officer Don Green of the Special Services Bureau, Dallas Police Department. I informed Green of what I remembered and told him that I was fairly sure that I had seen Oswald the night I was at the Carousel Club and asked his advice as what to do. Green told me he would contact his supervisor and for me to call him, Green, on December 2, 1963 at 9:30 AM. I called Officer Green and he told me to meet him, Green, at the Statler Hotel. I accompanied Officer Green to the Dallas Police Department.

"I have been exhibited a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas PD #54018 dated November 23, 1963. I cannot positively say that the photograph of Oswald is identical to the young man in the white sweater at the Carousel Club but the photograph does closely resemble the young man in the white sweater I saw at the Carousel.

"On either Monday or Tuesday November 25 or 26, 1963 when two Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Bertha Cheek at 3914 Swiss Avenue, Dallas, Texas, concerning her knowledge of Oswald I was introduced to the two Special Agents and realized I had the opportunity to furnish the above information at that time but did not do so because I was not completely positive of my identification of Oswald.

"I have known Jack Ruby since October or November 1959. He owned the Vegas Club, 3508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, and I used to go to the club.

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"Since I have known Ruby I have never heard Ruby voice any political opinion to me. I have never heard him discuss Castro or Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I have never known Ruby to be associated with or acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. I do not know Lee Harvey Oswald myself.

"On December 2, 1963 I furnished a sworn statement to the Dallas Police Department concerning my presence at the Carousel Club sometime during the first two weeks of November 1963. The sworn statement is true except the last paragraph wherein I made a positive identification of the individual I saw at the Carousel Club, being identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I wish to state at this time that I cannot make a positive identification of said individual as being identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

"I wish to state that my only reason for contacting Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club on the occasion mentioned herein was to negotiate a purchase of his Vegas Club which I was unable to do because he did not wish to sell it. Ruby said the club was 'dear to his heart'.

"I have read the above statement consisting of (8) eight pages and (12) twelve lines on page (9) nine. This statement is true and correct.

"/s/ Wilburn Waldon Litchfield II

"Witnesses:

James W. Bookhout, Special Agent FBI, Dallas, Texas, 12/2/63  
George W. H. Carlson, Special Agent, FBI, Austin, Texas"

In addition to the above LITCHFIELD furnished the following description and background data of himself:

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149—Continued

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Name MILDON, WALDON LITCHFIELD II,  
also known as ROBERT LITCHFIELD,  
BOB LITCHFIELD  
Residence 2754 South Zangs Boulevard,  
Apartment 120, Dallas  
Phone MI 8-9508  
Race White  
Sex Male  
Height 6'4"  
Weight 203 lbs.  
Hair Brown  
Eyes Hazel  
Occupation Salesman  
Remarks Wears horn-rimmed glasses;  
left handed; soars and marks -  
no visible scars or tattoos  
Admitted  
Criminal Record 1952 - San Antonio, Texas -  
Investigation - no disposition;  
1952 - New York, New York -  
Investigation grand larceny  
and AWOJ, - released to Air Police;  
August, 1953 - Fort Worth, Texas -  
3 charges forgery and passing -  
3 years;  
October, 1953 - Dallas, Texas -  
6 charges forgery and passing -  
33 with 3 years Fort Worth  
received above;  
February, 1954 - Texas Prison  
System;  
December, 1954 - Paroled to  
Denver, Colorado;  
May, 1955 - Denver - investigation  
armed robbery;  
August, 1955 - violation  
conditional pardon - disposition  
voluntarily returned to Texas  
Prison System;

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## Armed Forces Record

March, 1956 - Disg.  
Texas Prison System;  
September, 1956 - investigation  
Miami, Florida - failure to  
register as ex-convict;  
February, 1958 - Sacramento,  
California - hold for Arlington,  
Virginia;  
February, 1958 - Arlington,  
Virginia - 6 months;  
August, 1958 - Released  
Arlington, Virginia;  
October, 1959 - Dallas Police  
Department picked up on 1 year  
old warrant that been cleared -  
disposition released;  
July, 1960 - Phoenix, Arizona -  
failure to register as ex-convict;  
March-April, 1961 - investigation  
armed robbery, Dallas Police  
Department  
August, 1952 to February 24,  
1953, undesirable discharge, U.S.A.F.  
Security Service, 6923 Per  
Force Squadron, Serial Number  
7534820. During above  
service received one special  
court martial, sentenced six  
months

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149-Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3149-Continued



Date 11/25/631

RAY H. PRAMELL, night operator, Motor Vehicle Division, Registration Section, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, advised telephonically that 1960 Oldsmobile, Texas Title No. 29155724, is titled to one JACK RUBY, 3508 Oaklawn, Dallas, first lien to Merchants State Bank, Box 4668, Dallas, Texas, dated January 31, 1963. Title shows previous owner as W. A. WELDENBENNER, 513 Robinhood Drive, Irving, Texas. Title originally made January 31, 1962.

It was further determined by PRAMELL that 1960 Oldsmobile, two-door, bearing 1963 Texas License PD 768, was registered to one JACK RUBY, 3508 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas, VIN 60T07749, Texas Title Number 29155724.

PRAMELL stated that the title papers to this car were presently out of file.

Date July 13, 19641

Upon reinterview, GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, who still operates a jewelry concern in the Medical Center Building in Medford, Oregon stated that the only other employees of SAM JAFFE he could recall were Mrs. MARIE SHAW, bookkeeper, and BILL MILLER, a salesman. He said JIMMY TRICKER worked about a week for JAFFE but FEHRENBACH recalled that TRICKER had been killed in about February, 1963 in Muncie, Indiana. He expressed doubt as to whether TRICKER would have had any knowledge of any meetings in Muncie anyway.

FEHRENBACH stated that MARIE SHAW "couldn't help but overhear a lot of information concerning the meetings in Muncie while being employed by SAM JAFFE." He said he believes she is still residing in Muncie, but he did not know her address.

FEHRENBACH stated further that BILL MILLER was a salesman for SAM JAFFE, but he does not know if MILLER was aware of any meetings in Muncie while employed by JAFFE. FEHRENBACH added he does not know the present whereabouts of MILLER.

FEHRENBACH went on to say that he feels that MARIE SHAW may have some knowledge of the meetings in Muncie, but he doubts if she could remember JACK RUBY. He said that he feels that BILL MILLER would not recall JACK RUBY.

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639  
by Special Agent THOMAS W. O'MALEY:vm -md Date dictated 11/24/63

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On 7/11/64 at Medford, Oregon File # Portland 44-225  
by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY/jat Date dictated 7/13/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

July 27, 1964

Mrs. MARISS SHAW, 1008 North Jefferson, Muncie, Indiana, advised she worked for SAM JAFFEE of Sam Jaffee Jewelers in Muncie, Indiana, for about six and one-half years and her position was that of a bookkeeper. She does not recall the dates of her employment but it would have been in the mid and late 1940s and possibly 1950. When she first began working for him, SAM JAFFEE's business was located on the second floor of an unrecalled address on South Walnut Street and later the business moved to the street floor at 110 East Adams Street.

Also, on the second floor of the South Walnut Street address where JAFFEE had his jewelry and repair store, there were other offices. She recalled there was a doctor's office, a beauty shop, and also an accountant or collector had an office on the second floor. She does not recall anything being on the third floor of this building except a bingo game. She recalls the local police arrested a number of women who were either operating or frequenting the bingo game on the third floor of the building. At the East Adams Street address, she recalls the upstairs was a storage area.

As to any possible communist leanings had by SAM JAFFEE, she advised JAFFEE was a religious person and often talked about God. JAFFEE was a good, honest, dependable person, of good reputation and character and, to her knowledge, JAFFEE never had anything to do with any communist activities. She believes she would definitely have known of any meetings of any kind attended by JAFFEE and she knows of none. The only organization she knows of which JAFFEE attended occasionally was B'Nai B'Rith at Muncie and the other members of this organization had a difficult time getting JAFFEE to attend these meetings. She noted also that JAFFEE had an uncle and aunt killed by the communists in Poland and she is certain JAFFEE would have nothing to do with the Communist Party.

She knows nothing concerning an alleged list of names being in the possession of JAFFEE or anyone else at JAFFEE's place of business or anywhere else on which the name JACK RUBENSTEIN appeared. She knows of no list of names and never saw any such list. She does not recall ever having heard of the name JACK RUBENSTEIN. She has seen pictures in newspapers and on

television of JACK RUBY who shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she did not recognize him as anyone she had ever seen or known.

She recalls when GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH worked as an apprentice for SAM JAFFEE and described him as a "screwball". She recalls FEHRENBACH was married to a girl, name not recalled, and FEHRENBACH was dating other women. FEHRENBACH would talk of the other women and was a boastful, braggart type of person, always trying to be a "big shot". At one time while FEHRENBACH was working for JAFFEE, FEHRENBACH stole a bracelet of some type and sold it. JAFFEE learned of this but would not fire FEHRENBACH as JAFFEE stated FEHRENBACH would be leaving soon anyway. At about this time FEHRENBACH was thinking of quitting and going out West. She added that FEHRENBACH liked "to feel important".

She recalls a BILL MILLER who worked for JAFFEE and she last saw him about two years ago at Muncie, Indiana. She believes at that time MILLER was selling some type of cigarettes, possibly Cambels. She believes MILLER's parents reside at Muncie, Indiana, however, she does not know their names or addresses.

She knew all of SAM JAFFEE's sons-in-law and thinks two of them had resided in Chicago, Illinois. She does not recall either of them ever bringing anyone to Muncie, Indiana.

On 7/15/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44- 358  
by SA Herbert T. Bradshaw /mqc Date dictated 7/15/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151—Continued

July 13, 1964

IP 44-358

WILLIAM EUGENE MILLER, 304 East Dayton Street, South Bend, Indiana, and District Agent, Prudential Insurance Company, 2620 Mishawaka Avenue, South Bend, Indiana, furnished the following information:

He was employed as an apprentice jeweler for SAM JAFFEE Jewelers in Muncie, Indiana, for approximately two and one-half years from about 1944 to 1947. He was unable to recall the exact dates. At the time of his employment he could recall only one other permanent employee who was a heavy set woman whose name he could not recall.

During the period he worked there, a GEORGE FEHRENBACH worked there on occasions on a temporary basis to help out but never on a permanent basis. He understood FEHRENBACH was a permanent employee prior to the time he came there. He recalled FEHRENBACH as an individual who talked a lot and was prone to enlarge on statements he made to the point of exaggeration. He would put very little reliability on what he said.

To his recollection, the store consisted of a jewelry store on the ground floor and the repair shop was on the second floor; however, he was unable to recall whether there was a third floor to this building. He knew of no meetings of any type ever being held in the building, and he knew of no Communist Party meetings being held in Muncie, Indiana.

His impression of SAM JAFFEE was that he appeared to be a fine person and recalls he frequently talked about the minority groups, giving the impression he favored the minority groups. He could not recall any organization of any kind wherein JAFFEE was a member, considered him to be patriotic, and had no knowledge that he ever had any communist leanings.

He recalled JAFFEE had two sons-in-law in Chicago, Illinois. One was a MAX PRITCHARD who was in the restaurant business in Chicago, and the other, whose name he could not recall, was in the music business in Chicago. They visited in Muncie, Indiana, on occasions and he had met them in Muncie through JAFFEE; however, did not know them too well. He was unable to

recall either son-in-law bringing anyone to Muncie, Indiana from Chicago, Illinois on any occasion.

He cannot recall ever seeing anyone resembling JACK RUBY in Muncie or in the company of JAFFEE or his sons-in-law. He could not recall seeing or hearing the name of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN while in Muncie, Indiana.

On 7/17/64 at South Bend, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA(A) Harold A. Berger /mqc 13 Date dictated 7/17/64

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Date July 17, 1964

Captain THOMAS N. NEW, Juvenile Aid Division, Muncie Police Department, who has charge of the pension records for the Muncie Police Department, advised these latter records reflect MERVYN COLLINS, wife MURIEL C. COLLINS, started on the police department March 4, 1923, and left October 15, 1926. COLLINS came back on the department January 1, 1930, and retired April 10, 1947. He came back on the department January 1, 1948, as Captain of Detectives, and retired for the second time November 1, 1950.

Date July 17, 1964

Mr. JACK COLLINS, Assistant Manager, Rogers Jewelers, residence 3800 Lilac Lane, advised his father, MERVYN COLLINS, had retired from the Muncie Police Department and had died in March, 1952.

He said he had known GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH; he had gone to school with FEHRENBACH; and FEHRENBACH had married his cousin, PHYLLIS SWALLOW. He recalled FEHRENBACH had worked for SAM JAFFEE. He described FEHRENBACH as an "odd ball", stating FEHRENBACH was out of work quite a bit, could not seem to hold a job, and drifted around quite a bit.

He had never heard his father mention any list of names that might have been turned over to him by FEHRENBACH.

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA William R. Liston;  
SA Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA William R. Liston;  
SA Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

FD-302 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 17, 1964

Mrs. MURIEL COLLINS, 3500 Lilac Lane, advised her husband, MERVYN COLLINS, had retired from the Muncie Police Department during the first part of 1947. He then returned to the police department as Captain of Detectives in January, 1948, and retired for the second time November 1, 1950. Her husband died in March, 1952.

She knew a GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH who had married her niece, PHYLLIS SWALLOW. However, she had not known him too well. She said her husband did not discuss his work with her and she knew nothing regarding any two typewritten pages of names which would have been turned over to her husband by FEHRENBACH.

FD-302 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 17, 1964

Mr. JAMES SWALLOW, Draftsman, Indiana Bridge Company, residence 2920 South Elm, advised his sister, PHYLLIS SWALLOW, had married GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH about 1946. FEHRENBACH had been in the U. S. Navy prior to marrying his sister, and had also been re-called to service during the Korean war. He said they have two children and are presently residing somewhere in Oregon. He has not heard from them for over two years. He never did get along too well with FEHRENBACH as the latter always tried to give the impression he was a big shot.

He recalled FEHRENBACH had worked for SAM JAFFEE, who had operated a jewelry store and had taken training from JAFFEE under the G. I. Bill in an effort to become a diamond setter. He said JAFFEE's store had been upstairs in the two hundred block of South Walnut and later moved to the one hundred block of East Adams. He believed prior to being re-called to service in the Korean war, FEHRENBACH had worked for Warner Gear Company in Muncie.

SWALLOW said MERVYN COLLINS, who had retired from the Muncie Police Department in 1950, had been his great uncle. He had never heard COLLINS speak of any list which might have been turned over to him by FEHRENBACH.

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA William R. Liston;  
SA Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) 27 Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA William R. Liston;  
SA Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) 28 Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

Date July 17, 1964

Mr. MORTON H. PAZOL, Pazol's Jewelers, 125 South Walnut, advised he had known GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH. He said FEHRENBACH had worked for SAM JAFFEE as an errand boy and jewelry repairman, at which time JAFFEE's store had been located in the one hundred block of East Adams. He believed there had been a gambling joint on the second floor of this building but he never visited it nor could he recall who operated this gambling joint. He knew of no union hall meeting place above this location and said it definitely had not been a Jewish meeting place. B'Nai B'Rith, a Jewish fellowship organization, has operated in Muncie, Indiana for a great many years but their meetings have always been at their own temple. He said it is possible SAM JAFFEE could have been an officer in B'Nai B'Rith during 1947.

Mr. PAZOL said FEHRENBACH had been in the U. S. Navy and left Muncie sometime between 1948 and 1952. He had no idea as to where FEHRENBACH went after leaving Muncie. He described FEHRENBACH as a "nut", stating he had no particular reason for making this statement but that is just the way FEHRENBACH impressed him.

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SA William R. Liston;  
SA Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

Date July 17, 1964

Mr. J. H. FELL, Employment Office, Warner Gear Company, advised their records reflect GEORGE W. FEHRENBACH, Social Security Number 312-20-4062, was hired on April 20, 1950, and was called back to military service August 4, 1950. He was released from military service April 30, 1951, and quit Warner Gear on July 9, 1952, as he was going to Florida. His date of birth was listed as March 8, 1926, Muncie, Indiana. He had been in the U. S. Navy from June 14, 1944 to June 21, 1946, honorable discharge, no serial number shown. He was called back to service on August 21, 1950 and received an honorable dependency discharge on April 20, 1951. This record showed he had previously been employed by SAM JAFFEE from 1943 to March, 1949, as a jeweler apprentice under G. I. training.

On 7/10/64 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358  
by SAs William R. Liston;  
Herbert T. Bradshaw (/mqc) Date dictated 7/10/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued



WFO 44-520

RWK:mpc

1

Re: Alleged Communist Party Affiliation of Ruby

On July 10, 1964, Mrs. ANNE D. TURNER, Chief of the Files and Records Section, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), House Office Building, Washington, D. C., made available records to SA RICHARD W. KAISER which were examined in order to determine the identity of one SAM JAFFE, whose name was listed in the index of the HCUA.

A number of HCUA hearings and reports contain information concerning SAM JAFFE, a prominent actor of stage and screen, who reportedly was affiliated with various Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) front organizations in the New York City area during the 1930's and 1940's.

It has been determined that the SAM JAFFE mentioned above is identical to SAMUEL CHARLES JAFFE, also known as SAMUEL CHARLES LEDY. JAFFE was born March 19, 1891, at New York City, and according to available information he resided in New York City and Los Angeles, California, during the period encompassing 1942 to 1947. There is no available information indicating that JAFFE ever resided in Muncie, Indiana.

HCUA hearings and reports also contain information concerning one SAMUEL H. JAFFEE, a lawyer, described as an officer of the Washington, D. C. chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild.

It has been determined that the JAFFEE mentioned above is identical to SAMUEL HARRY JAFFEE, born June 6, 1901, at Worcester, Massachusetts. He is known to have resided in the Washington, D. C. area during the period from 1940 to 1950. There is no available information indicating that he ever resided in Muncie, Indiana.

1Date July 9, 1964

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was unknown to him in the Communist Party (CP) as a member at the present time or from the period of approximately 1945 to date.

A photograph of this individual was exhibited to this source and he repeated his inability to identify RUBENSTEIN as a CP member.

This source is a current CP member in the Chicago area who is and was generally acquainted with rank and file members of the CP on the South Side and with some CP members outside of the South Side of Chicago.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA JOSEPH C. STANLEY/JVR Date dictated 11/28/63

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Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, was contacted. This individual stated he is not acquainted with JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN. A photograph of RUBY was exhibited to this individual, and he stated he could not identify the person pictured as a member of the Communist Party (CP).

This individual has been a member of the CP in excess of 30 years, mostly in the State of Illinois. This individual has held some policy making positions in the CP of Illinois, and has a broad knowledge of the CP membership for many years, including the 1930's and 1940's.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA ROBERT R. GLENDON/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he has been a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois for some thirty years. During this period, this individual was generally familiar with rank and file members of the CP, including Negro and some white members. This individual has held policy-making positions in the CP of Illinois.

This individual was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and stated he was unfamiliar with this individual as being active in the CP at any time during his membership.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA BRYCE S. PLESNER/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

Date July 9, 1964Date July 9, 19641

On November 28, 1963, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he was a member of the Communist Party (CP) until the early 1950's. He currently has some continued connections with CP members. In the 1930's and 1940's, he had a broad acquaintance with Negro and white CP members in the Chicago area and held some minor policy-making positions in the CP.

This person was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and advised he was unfamiliar with this individual as having been a member of the CP of Illinois during the period when he was a member.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA RICHARD M. KIRBY/JVR/tms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

1

On November 28, 1963, LUCIOUS ARMSTRONG, 7523 South Ellis Avenue, has furnished reliable information in the past and was a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois from the 1930's until approximately January, 1963. During this time, he held some policy-making positions in the CP. He had a broad acquaintance with CP members in the Chicago area during this period.

ARMSTRONG was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, and advised he was not familiar with this individual as being a member of the CP of Illinois during the period in which he has knowledge.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA JOHN W. TOEDT/JVR/tms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

Date July 9, 1964Date July 17, 19641

On November 28, 1963, Mr. ANZELM A. CZARNOWSKI, 7513 63rd Street, Summit, Illinois, a member of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois during the period 1944 to January, 1955, has furnished reliable information in the past. He held minor policy-making positions in the CP of Illinois during some of this period.

CZARNOWSKI was exhibited a photograph of JACK RUBY, also known as JACK ROSENSTEIN, and advised that he could not associate this individual with the CP of Illinois during the time of his acquaintanceship with CP members.

1

Judge BENJAMIN J. KANTER, Municipal Court, City of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was recontacted. Judge KANTER furnished a photograph of himself and his wife. This photograph was taken sometime in the 1940's, according to Judge KANTER. His wife is 5'1" tall, and her weight was about 115 pounds at the time.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA CARL N. FREYMAR/JVR/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

On 7/17/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645  
by SA CHARLES L. BROWN, Jr./rms Date dictated 7/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151-Continued

1

7/17/64

Date \_\_\_\_\_

HAROLD R. SUGERMAN, Vice President, H&B American Corporation, 404 North Roxbury Drive, Beverly Hills, California, was interviewed on July 17, 1964, at which time he reiterated the information he had previously furnished to the FBI on April 21, 1964, and was unable to add any additional information. SUGERMAN furnished the following information on both occasions:

He came to California from Chicago approximately eight years ago. While residing in Chicago, he and his wife were acquainted with ROSYLIN and IRWIN BERKE. He recalled that he and his wife made approximately three trips to Muncie, Indiana, in the mid-1940's. He has no recollection of any showgirls or person in the military service accompanying them on the above trips. He never knew, and has never met JACK L. RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN, presently of Dallas, Texas.

His wife and CHARLOTTE CHAZIN were friends, but he and his wife were only casually acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. SAM JAFFEE, LAWSON JAFFEE and Mr. and Mrs. MAX PRITZKER. He does not know HERBERT and MARTIN PAZOL, PHILLIP JASSER or MORTON STANDT.

He was never given any reason to question the loyalty of the BERKES, their relatives or acquaintances, and has no knowledge of any association of these persons with the Communist Party (CP) or with groups or individuals sympathetic with the CP.

On 7/17/64 at Beverly Hills, California File # Los Angeles 44-895  
by SA A. HAROLD LANDRETH/jm Date dictated 7/17/64

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1

7/17/64

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. HAROLD R. SUGERMAN, 2720 Ellison Drive, Beverly Hills, California, was interviewed on July 17, 1964, and advised as follows:

She and her husband came to California from Chicago approximately eight years ago. During the time they resided in Chicago, they were friends of ROSYLIN and IRWIN BERKE. She recalled that they made two or three trips to Muncie, Indiana, with the BERKES in the mid-1940's, but does not recall ever having met anyone named JACK L. RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN. She said she saw JACK L. RUBY's picture on television after the assassination of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and that she is positive she never met this individual before. She said to the best of her knowledge, no one in show business or military service accompanied them and the BERKES on their trips to Muncie, Indiana.

She was good friends with CHARLOTTE CHAZIN but was only casually acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. SAM JAFFEE, LAWSON JAFFEE, and Mr. and Mrs. MAX PRITZKER. She does not know anyone named HERBERT and MARTIN PAZOL, PHILLIP JASSER or MORTON STANDT.

She never had any reason to question the BERKES' loyalty to the United States or the loyalty of their relatives and acquaintances. She has no knowledge of any association of these persons with the Communist Party (CP), or with groups or individuals sympathetic to the CP.

On 7/17/64 at Beverly Hills, California File # Los Angeles 44-895  
by SAs A. HAROLD LANDRETH/jm Date dictated 7/17/64  
LANFORD L. BLANTON

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505Date 7/17/641

Mr. ISRAEL HORWITZ was telephonically contacted in an effort to make an appointment for an interview. He was contacted at telephone number BR 4-7250. Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that about three weeks ago he moved his business from 1108 West Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois, to 6344 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that his current business operates under the name Show Time.

Mr. HORWITZ acknowledged that he has been known in the music business in Chicago under the name of JACK HOWARD for many years.

Mr. HORWITZ stated that he would not discuss the matter involving JACK RUBENSTEIN as he wanted no part whatsoever of this individual. Mr. HORWITZ refused to make himself available for an interview and stated he wished he had never acknowledged having known RUBENSTEIN many years ago when RUBENSTEIN lived in Chicago. Mr. HORWITZ stated RUBENSTEIN was only a passing acquaintance of his and he knew nothing concerning him.

4 June 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
President's Commission on the  
Assassination of President Kennedy

SUBJECT: Information Developed on the Activity  
of Lee Harvey OSWALD in Mexico City

1. On 26 November 1963 a young Latin American, referred to herein as "D", came to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City. He claimed he had been in the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City on 18 September 1963 when a man he later recognized to be Lee Harvey OSWALD received \$6,500 in cash to kill an important person in the United States.

2. "D" described the circumstances as follows: While standing by a bathroom door about noon he saw a group of three persons conversing on a patio a few feet away. One was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair, obviously dyed, who spoke rapidly in both Spanish and English. He had prominent cheek bones and a noticeable scar on the lower right side of his chin. The second was a white person whom the subject had seen previously in a waiting room carrying a Canadian passport. The white person had green eyes, blondish hair, with a pompadour hairdo, and dark eyeglasses. The third person allegedly was Lee Harvey OSWALD. "D" was completely convinced of this from published photos of OSWALD following the assassination. OSWALD was wearing a black sport coat, buttoned-up white shirt with short collar tabs, no tie, dark gray pants, and clear eyeglasses.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3152

On 7/17/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # 44-645  
by SA WILLIAM R. BRODERICK/sbw Date dictated 7/17/64

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3151—Continued

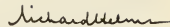


He had a green passport in his pocket, wore a wrist watch with a yellow band, and appeared to have a pistol in a shoulder holster. A tall Cuban joined the group momentarily and passed American currency to the Negro. The Negro then allegedly said to OSWALD in English, "I want to kill the man." OSWALD replied, "You're not man enough, I can do it." The Negro then said in Spanish, "I can't go with you, I have a lot to do." OSWALD replied, "The people are waiting for me back there." The Negro then gave OSWALD \$6,500 in large denomination U.S. bills, saying, "This isn't much." After hearing this conversation, "D" said that he telephoned the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City several times on 20 September before the assassination in an attempt to report his belief that someone important in the United States was to be killed, but was finally told by someone at the Embassy to stop wasting his time.

3. "D" was known to this Agency as a former informant of a Latin American security service. His reliability was considered questionable by U.S. authorities although he had not been wholly discredited. "D" claimed he was in Mexico City working against the Cuban Communists for his service. The service, however, has denied that he was acting on its behalf. While investigation in the United States showed that OSWALD could not possibly have been in Mexico City on 18 September (he was known to have been in New Orleans on both 17 and 19 September), intensive interrogation failed to shake "D's" story.

4. On 28 November 1963 the Mexican police interviewed him. At first "D" persisted in his story but on 30 November he admitted in a signed statement that his whole account about OSWALD was false. He admitted he had not seen Lee OSWALD at all and that he had not seen anybody paid money in the Cuban Embassy. He also admitted he had not tried repeatedly to phone a warning to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City on 20 September as he had previously claimed. Instead he had first contacted the U.S. Embassy after the assassination. "D" said that his motive in telling this false story was to help get himself admitted into the United States so that he could participate in action against Fidel Castro. He said that he hated Castro and thought that his story about OSWALD, if believed, would help cause the United States to take action against Castro.

5. Following the above interrogation, "D" promptly retracted the confession he had made to the Mexican authorities asserting that it had been extorted from him under pressure. He was then questioned by U.S. authorities using a polygraph machine. "D" voluntarily consented to the use of this equipment. During the questioning it was pointed out to him that he was not being truthful, according to the polygraph, in identifying photographs of OSWALD as the person he saw in the Cuban Consulate. He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph, that he would not attempt to refute the results, and that he "must have been mistaken." In addition he changed his story regarding the day he visited the Cuban Consulate, finally deciding it took place on Tuesday, 17 September. It was concluded from the results of the polygraph test that "D" had fabricated his story about OSWALD in toto. "D" has since been deported by the Mexican authorities to his native country.



Richard Helms  
Deputy Director for Plans

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD \$8,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, \$1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out \$1,500 extra for expenses and \$5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

"....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD,

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only person on he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin  
General Counsel  
The President's Commission  
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 21, 1964, regarding the investigation that was conducted concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. You indicated that the Commission is concerned that its records contain an indication of the scope of the investigation which this Bureau conducted into these particular matters and a clear statement of the results of that investigation.

In connection with the first matter mentioned in your letter, please be advised that we made a complete review of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices, and we also made a nation-wide canvass of all of our security informants to determine if there was any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was at any time a member of or otherwise affiliated with the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party, or any other extreme leftist organization. Results of such file reviews and canvass of all of our security informants have been fully reported to the Commission as has all other investigation we have conducted in this particular matter.

You will note in our letter of April 30, 1964, we assured you that the Commission has been furnished all information developed by this Bureau concerning the associations of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or subversive organization and that all informants of this Bureau had been contacted for any information they could furnish concerning any connection Oswald may have had with

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the Communist Party. This same statement is true as of the current date. All information this Bureau has developed in this particular matter has been furnished to the Commission.

In regard to the second matter in your letter, our statement in our letter of May 26, 1964, indicating this Bureau had "thoroughly explored" the question "of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro Government of Cuba" and that "no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified" is also true as of the current date. The scope of our inquiries upon which such statement is based includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

In connection with your request that you be furnished similar information in regard to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald at any time had contacts with persons or organizations active in underground activities directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro, please be advised that complete results of all of our investigation in this particular matter has also been furnished to the Commission. The scope of such investigation conducted in this particular matter includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

Sincerely yours,

- 2 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3153

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3153-Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERS ASSIGNED  
TO PREVIOUS COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

- 1054 Photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald (CD 1083 and 1304)
- 1055 Internal memorandum of the Commission dated June 19, 1964, which identifies "M. M. L." as Morton M. Levine (CD 1117)
- 1056 FBI report dated November 26, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's original application for passport issued June 25, 1963, and other documents in State Department files on Oswald (CD 7, p. 322)
- 1057 Internal memorandum of the Commission dated May 20, 1964, re "Personal Check on State Department Files" (CD 1118)
- 1058 Internal memorandum of the Commission dated June 8, 1964, and attached documents, re "Senator John G. Tower's contacts with Lee Harvey Oswald" (CD 1119)
- 1059 Page from an FBI report dated July 10, 1962, concerning departure of Marina, June and Lee Harvey Oswald from Soviet Union (CD 9, p. 8)
- 1060 Page from an FBI report dated July 10, 1962, concerning arrival of Marina, June and Lee Harvey Oswald in the United States (CD 9, p. 10)
- 1061 Floorplan of the first floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building
- 1062 FBI report dated December 2, 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's application for passport issued June 25, 1963 (CD 49, p. 21)
- 1063 Immigration and Naturalization Service letter dated February 28, 1962, approving visa petition for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 40)
- 1064 Immigration and Naturalization Service letter dated February 28, 1962, approving visa petition for Marina Oswald and denying waiver of section 243(g) sanctions (CD 363, pp. 42-43)
- 1065 Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated February 23, 1962, approving denial of waiver of section 243(g) sanctions for Marina Oswald (CD 363, pp. 46-47)
- 1066 Telegram dated February 8, 1962, from Immigration and Naturalization Service recommending section 243(g) sanctions not be waived for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 48)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154

Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

- 1067 Immigration and Naturalization Service order dated January 30, 1962, denying waiver of section 243 (g) for Marina Oswald (CD 363, pp. 51-55, duplicated on pp. 56-57, 57-58)
- 1068 Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 26, 1962, setting forth basis for denial of waiver of section 243 (g) for Marina Oswald (CD 363, p. 60)
- 1069 Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 16, 1962, reporting on background of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, pp. 67-70)
- 1070 Immigration and Naturalization Service investigation report dated October 17, 1961, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, pp. 84-88)
- 1071 Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated October 10, 1961, initiating investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 363, p. 89)
- 1072 Petition by Lee Harvey Oswald to classify status of alien Marina N. Oswald for issuance of immigrant visa, dated July 11, 1961 (CD 363, pp. 90-91)
- 1073 Copy of a letter dated October 6, 1961, from VISA office to Immigration and Naturalization Service advising that Marina Oswald is eligible for a visa (CD 363, p. 92)
- 1074 Copy of a letter dated March 24, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk
- 1075 Copy of a letter dated July 24, 1961, from John A. McVickar, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk
- 1076 Copy of a letter dated November 13, 1961, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk
- 1077 FBI report dated December 2, 1963, relating to the preparation by the FBI of a replica paper sack (CD 7, p. 292)
- 1078 Copy of a letter dated January 5, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk
- 1079 Copy of a letter dated January 15, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk
- 1080 Copy of a letter dated January 24, 1962 from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk
- 1081 Copy of a letter dated January 31, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk
- 1082 Copy of a letter dated February 6, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1083	Letter dated April 24, 1962 (received by Embassy April 30, 1962), from Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, to American Embassy, Moscow, with envelope
1084	Letter dated February 28, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1085	Letter dated March 24, 1961, from Richard E. Snyder, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1086	Copy of a letter dated March 9, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk
1087	Letter dated October 12, 1961, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1088	Copy of a letter dated May 7, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Oswald, Minsk
1089	Copy of a letter dated August 6, 1962, from E. I. Carson, Secretary, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas
1090	Copy of a letter dated January 11, 1963, from R. C. Reeley, Office of Finance, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas
1091	Copy of a letter dated June 5, 1963, from E. I. Carson, Secretary, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas
1092	Copy of a letter dated July 25, 1963, from D. W. Bowman, President, Navy Discharge Review Board, to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, La.
1093	Undated letter from Lee Oswald, Minsk, to American Embassy, Moscow, received March 3 at the Embassy
1094	Undated letter from J. F. Matlock, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1095	Operations memorandum dated March 16, 1962, from the American Embassy, Moscow to the American Embassy, Brussels re Marina Oswald and use of third country shelter (CD 1115, XIII-58(2))
1096	Telegram from the American Embassy, Brussels, to the American Embassy, Moscow, approving use of third country shelter in Marina Oswald's case (CD 1115, XIII-57)
1097	Telegram from the State Department to the American Embassy, Moscow advising of waiver of Section 243(g) (CD 1115, XIII-51)
1098	Promise to repay repatriation loan signed by Lee Harvey Oswald dated June 1, 1962 (CD 1115, XIII-47; CD 1114, XII-3(2))
1099	Telegram from the American Embassy, Moscow, advising of the departure of the Oswalds (CD 1115, XIII-49; CD 1114, V-8)

CE Page 3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1100	Letter dated January 15, 1962, from Samuel G. Wine, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1101	Letter dated January 24, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1102	Letter dated February 6, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1103	Letter dated February 28, 1962, from J. W. Holland, District Director, San Antonio Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, enclosing "Instructions to the Applicant," with envelope (FBI Item 246)
1104	Letter dated March 9, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1105	Letter dated May 7, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1106	Letter dated May 10, 1962, from Joseph B. Norbury, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, with envelope
1107	Three prescriptions in Russian from the Minsk Polyclinic issued to Oswald, with translations; also, Oswald's identification card as student at Fort Worth, Texas, High School (FBI Item B33)
1108	Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet workbook, dated January 13, 1960, with translations (FBI Item 437)
1109	Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet union registration card and "Record of Registration and Cancellation of Registration", with translations (FBI Item 436)
1110	Lee Harvey Oswald's Soviet dues payment card for union members, with translation (FBI Item 435)
1111	Soviet marriage certificate of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald, with translation (FBI Item 434)
1112	Soviet birth certificate of June Lee Oswald, born February 15, 1962, with translation (FBI Item 268)
1113	Affidavit in Russian (with translation) signed by Lee Harvey Oswald on January 17, 1962, promising full support of wife during her permanent stay in the United States (FBI Item 256)
1114	United States passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated September 4, 1959 (CD 1114, X-80(3))
1115	Undated State Department memorandum, dictated 3-20-62, from WO-Robert F. Hale to SCA-Michel Cieplinski re Immigrant Visa Case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald (CD 1114, X-10(2))

CE Page 4

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

1116 Transmittal form DS-151a of the Department of State dated October 11, 1963

1117 Internal Commission memorandum dated June 17, 1964, re Oswald's Reading

1118 Floorplan of second floor of Texas School Book Depository Building, showing movements of Oswald on November 22, 1963

1119 Letter dated September 3, 1964, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, enclosing visual aids including calculation of distances set forth in CE 1119-A

1119-A Map tracing the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald between 12:33 p.m. and 1:50 p.m., November 22, 1963

1120 Record of repayment of repatriation loan by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, XII-22(4))

1121 Immigration and Naturalization Service memorandum dated January 31, 1962, re waiver of sanctions; visa petition; Lee Harvey Oswald, petitioner, and Marina N. Oswald, beneficiary

1122 Copies of letters dated from July 15, 1961, to October 4, 1961, from Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow, as preserved in State Department files (CD 1115, XIII-4(2))

1123 State Department memorandum dated March 16, 1962 from SOV-Robert I. Owen to W-John E. Crump re operation of sanctions imposed by Section 243(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in case of Mrs. Marina N. Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-11(2))

1124 Letter dated January 5, 1962, from Samuel G. Wise, American Embassy, Moscow, to Lee Harvey Oswald, Minsk, enclosing document entitled "Evidence which can be Presented to Meet the Public Charge Provision of the Law," with envelope

1125 Statement dated June 8, 1964, of Mrs. Earlene Roberts

1126 Statement dated November 27, 1963, of Dr. George G. Burkley, Physician to the President

1127 FBI report dated July 3, 1961, on Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas, Texas (Immigration and Naturalization Service, pp. 101-111)

1128 Soviet union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald with translation (14 pages) (FBI Item 419)

Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

1129 FBI report dated November 28, 1963 of interview of D. V. Campbell, Vice President, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 220)

1130 FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Troy C. Bond, principal, public evening school located at Crosier Tech High School, Dallas, Texas (CD 6, p. 92)

1131 Letter dated September 15, 1964, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, re weight of cartons found in Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas (CD 1494)

1132 Internal memorandum of the Commission dated September 18, 1964, with description of Mrs. Ruth Hyde Paine

1133 FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Barbara Daugherty, clerk at Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 109)

1134 FBI report dated December 5, 1963 of interview of Mrs. H. B. Dillard, clerk at Dallas City Water and Sewage Department (CD 7, p. 112)

1135 FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning commercial bank, retail credit bureau, Selective Service, and police records of Lee Harvey Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas (CD 7, pp. 172-176)

1136 FBI report dated November 26, 1963, concerning money order signed by A. Hiseil and payable to Klein's Sporting Goods (CD 7, p. 194)

1137 FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of H. W. Michaelis, Office Manager, George Rose and Company, Los Angeles, California (CD 7, pp. 229-230)

1138 FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of information from State Department and other files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 49, pp. 1-14)

1139 FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of John E. Heyron, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans Public Service, Inc. (CD 75, p. 133)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1140	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of patrolman Warren N. Roberts, Jr., New Orleans, La. (CD 75, p. 359)
1141	Credit and record checks concerning Lee Harvey Oswald made by agents of the FBI in New Orleans, La. and vicinity (CD 75, pp. 399-453)
1142	Investigation relative to travel of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 75, pp. 570-571)
1143	Excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico and excerpt from Secret Service report dated August 28, 1964, of schedule of buses-traveling from Dallas and Houston to Laredo, Texas (CD 1084 (e), pp. 2, 99-101; CD 1450, p. 1)
1144	Secret Service report dated December 12, 1963, concerning residences and employment of Lee Harvey Oswald from the time he returned to Fort Worth from the Soviet Union until November 22, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 641, pp. 1-16)
1145	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, concerning a Post Office Form addressed to "Worker," New York, New York, reflecting a new address for Lee Harvey Oswald, and concerning other information on Oswald (CD 127, pp. 1-21)
1146	FBI reports dated December 6, 1963, through December 12, 1963, of interviews of employees of Continental Trailways Bus System, New Orleans, La. (CD 183, pp. 18-27)
1147	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Washington, D. C. informant (CD 201, p. 2)
1148	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, describing property of Lee Harvey Oswald, released to FBI by Capt. J. W. Fritz of Dallas Police Department (CD 205, p. 195)
1149	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, concerning Dallas Police Department Property Room Invoice of money possessed by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 205, p. 196)
1150	FBI reports dated December 11-13, 1963, concerning investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's funds in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 659-670)
1151	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Barry M. Cohen, member of the American Civil Liberties Union (CD 205, p. 703)
1152	FBI report dated January 7, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's rental of Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas (CD 206, pp. 221-223)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1153	Secret Service report dated December 18, 1963, covering activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 320, SS Control No. 703, pp. 1-4)
1154	Secret Service report dated January 17, 1964, re investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 372, SS Control No. 988, pp. 1-9)
1155	FBI report dated February 1, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald, Dallas, Texas (CD 385, pp. 288-290)
1156	FBI report dated February 18, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald, Dallas, Texas (CD 735, pp. 439-445)
1157	Eleven photostatic copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald by Texas Employment Commission (CD 761, pp. 1-9)
1158	FBI report dated April 8, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's renting of post office box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, with copy of application attached (CD 838)
1159	FBI report, New York, New York, dated April 10, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Travellers Aid Society, New York City (CD 839, pp. 1-4)
1160	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated April 13, 1964, concerning rental and utility charges incurred by Oswald in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas (CD 840, pp. 1-4)
1161	Letter from FBI to Commission dated April 23, 1964, with attachments, concerning receipts and expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald in Louisiana and Texas from June 13, 1962 to November 22, 1963 (CD 841, pp. 1-5)
1162	FBI report, San Antonio, Texas, dated April 17, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald obtained a safe deposit box in Laredo, Texas (CD 880a, pp. 1-2)
1163	FBI report, Houston, Texas, dated April 17, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald rented a safe deposit box in Houston (CD 880b, pp. 1-7)
1164	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated April 21, 1964, to ascertain whether Lee Harvey Oswald rented a safe deposit box in the Dallas - Fort Worth area after his return from Russia (CD 880c, pp. 1-14)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1165	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated April 24, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's receipts and expenditures from June 13, 1962 through November 22, 1963 (CD 884, pp. 1-21)
1166	FBI report dated April 22, 1964, giving approximation of expenditures which Lee Harvey Oswald made during his travel and stay in Mexico (CD 905b, pp. 1-13)
1167	FBI reports dated April 9 - May 1, 1964, concerning expenditures of Lee Harvey Oswald and results of checks at Dallas - Fort Worth area banks for safe-deposit box and other banking connections by Lee Harvey Oswald or any member of his immediate family (CD 1066, pp. 462-520)
1168	Internal Revenue Service memorandum dated March 6, 1964, from Chief, Intelligence Division, Dallas District Office, to Director, Intelligence Division, National Office, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's finances (CD 1195, pp. 1-2)
1169	Letter to Commission dated April 29, 1964, from Assistant Commissioner Arnold E. Chase, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, re cost of living in Dallas and in Southern region of U. S. (CD 1198, pp. 1-2)
1170	Letter dated July 7, 1964 from TIME, Inc., to Miss Martha B. Bucknell, concerning Lee Oswald's subscription to Time Magazine (CD 1231)
1171	Letter dated July 13, 1964 from TIME, Inc., to Commission, concerning magazine's subscription rates (CD 1239)
1172	Letter to Commission dated July 21, 1964, with 2 enclosures, from The Worker concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's subscriptions (CD 1295)
1173	Thirteen cancelled checks issued to Lee Oswald by Leslie Welding Co., Inc.
1174	Twenty-six cancelled checks issued to Lee Oswald by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1175	Eleven cancelled checks issued to Lee H. Oswald by Wm. B. Reily & Company, Inc.

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1176	Receipt dated June 25, 1963, from Department of Justice for \$5.00 paid for new alien registration card for Marina N. Oswald
1177	Receipt No. 21902, dated August 12, 1963, for \$10 fine paid by Lee H. Oswald to Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, Louisiana; also, newspaper report of Oswald's arrest
1178	Receipt dated November 1, 1963, for \$3.00 for rental of P. O. Box 6225 by Lee N. Oswald
1179	Extract of information from the Social Security Administration file concerning Earl Ruby (CD 790d)
1180	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Detective Edward E. Carlson, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 21-22)
1181	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Thomas Lannick, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 153)
1182	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Jelly Toms concerning records of the 68th Judicial District Court of Dallas County, Texas, in the matter of Jack Rubenstein's application for change of name (CD 4, p. 154)
1183	Internal Commission memorandum dated July 20, 1964, concerning telephone interview of Rabbi Rillel Silverman, Dallas, Texas (CD 1261)
1184	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of interview of Paul Rowland Jones, Charlotte, North Carolina (CD 1306, pp. 19-32)
1185	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marian Carroll and Mrs. Ann Volpert, Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 196-199)
1186	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marian Carroll Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 200)
1187	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Harold Kaminsky Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 202-203)
1188	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Dr. Ryman I. Rubenstein, Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 206)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1189	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of records pertaining to Jack Rubenstein obtained from Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri (CD 4, pp. 219-220)
1190	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Abe Cohn at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 221-222)
1191	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Erwin Horwitz at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 223-224)
1192	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Morris Kellman at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 225)
1193	FBI report dated November 26, 1963 of interview of Ben Epstein at Lincolnwood, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 228-229)
1194	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ralph Kaplan at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 230)
1195	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Sam Gordon at Palm Springs, California (CD 4, pp. 231-232)
1196	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Don Glass at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 233)
1197	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Sallie Ziv at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 234)
1198	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry Solavit at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 235)
1199	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Maury Cahn at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 236)
1200	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry K. Epstein at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 237)
1201	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Hershey Colvin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 238)
1202	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Leonard Patrick at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 239-240)
1203	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mike Nemzin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 241)
1204	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Donald Medlvine at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 242)
1205	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Jerry Feingold at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 243)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1206	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Theodore H. Shulman at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 245)
1207	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ben Kay at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 246-247)
1208	FBI report dated November 26, 1963 of interview of Art Petacque at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, pp. 248-249)
1209	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Tony Leonardi at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 250)
1210	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of James Allegretti at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 252)
1211	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, of Jack Ruby's possible acquaintances in Chicago (CD 4, p. 253)
1212	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Frank "Butch" Loverde at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 255)
1213	FBI report dated November 26, 1963 of interview of James Harris at Newport, Kentucky (CD 4, p. 262)
1214	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Harry Thomas at El Paso, Texas (CD 4, p. 263)
1215	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Bill Pokoik at San Francisco, California (CD 4, p. 264)
1216	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Joe Kellman at Durham, North Carolina (CD 4, p. 265)
1217	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Harry Jack Goldbaum at Phoenix, Arizona (CD 4, pp. 266-267)
1218	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Charles G. Watters at Torrance, California (CD 86, pp. 371-373)
1219	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Maurice Madlevine at West Los Angeles, California (CD 4, pp. 269-270)
1220	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Joe Medill at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, p. 271)
1221	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Norman N. Weisbrod at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 311-314)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1222	FBI report dated November 29, 1963 of interview of Mrs. Stella Coffman at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 343)
1223	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Sam Lasser at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 361-363)
1224	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Pete Lucas at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 374)
1225	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Albert Dunn at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, p. 453)
1226	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Rita Jean Shrekar at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 364)
1227	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Joe Bonds at Wynne Prison Farm, Huntsville, Texas (CD 4, p. 486)
1228	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Irving Alkana at San Bernardino, California (CD 4, pp. 487-490)
1229	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Roy William Pike at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 530-532)
1230	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Richard G. Ness, Service Consultant, Dun & Bradstreet, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 592-597)
1231	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jack Stevenson at San Francisco, California (CD 4, p. 647)
1232	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Lt. K. P. Knight, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 696)
1233	FBI report dated November 25, 1963 of interview of John McKee, President, Dallas Crime Commission, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 701-703)
1234	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24, 1963, at Dallas area police records concerning Jack Ruby and others (CD 4, pp. 711-712)
1235	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24-25, 1963, of Jack Ruby's acquaintances in Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 719)
1236	FBI report of interview conducted on November 25, 1963 of Miss Marie O'Connor, Chicago Tribune Morgue, Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 720)
1237	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ronald Dennis Masjid at Simi, California (CD 84, pp. 4-8)
1238	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Mrs. J. Mossell, Records Librarian, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 23-24)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1239	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Bennie Barrish at San Francisco, California (CD 84, pp. 28-29)
1240	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Jim Cairns at Phoenix, Arizona (CD 84, pp. 31-32)
1241	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ira Colits at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 33-34)
1242	FBI report dated November 28, 1963 of interview of Maurice Kahn at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 35-37)
1243	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Michael Levin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 38-39)
1244	FBI New York office report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's friendship with Barney Ross and Ruby's trip to New York in August 1963 (CD 84, p. 43)
1245	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jack Keister Kelley at Pekin, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 44-48)
1246	FBI report dated October 4, 1963, of interview of Phil Udell at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, p. 49)
1247	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's possible Chicago acquaintances, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, p. 55)
1248	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Virginia Marian Belasco at San Francisco, California (CD 84, p. 123)
1249	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Herbert Bobrow at San Francisco, California (CD 84, p. 125)
1250	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Robert Lee Shorman at Long Beach, California (CD 86, p. 357)
1251	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Steve Guthrie at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 20-21)
1252	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 3, 1963, concerning naturalization records of Ryman, Joseph, and Fanny Rubenstein, at Washington, D. C. and Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 66-67)
1253	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Richard Plzak Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 68)
1254	FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Edward J. Nerad, Chief Administrative Officer, Family Court of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 74-76)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1255	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of information on Jack Ruby and his family supplied by Michael F. Beneghan, Chief Probation Officer, Family Court of Cook County, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 77-78)
1256	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Mary Lawrence, Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 79)
1257	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Martin Brin at Lincolnwood, Illinois (CD 86, p. 88)
1258	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Israel Horvitz at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 94)
1259	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Edward Kastil at Lincolnwood, Illinois (CD 86, p. 95)
1260	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Jack Patrick at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 96)
1261	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Barney Ross at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 97-98)
1262	FBI report of interview conducted on November 26-27, 1963, of Harry E. Rubenstein at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 99-100)
1263	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Ben Sharp at Capitola, California (CD 86, p. 270)
1264	FBI report of interview conducted on November 27, 1963, of Scott Sadden, Houston, Texas, and of interviews of Gene Whalen, Houston, and Evelyn Louise Donaho, Pasadena, Texas (CD 86, p. 365)
1265	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Lt. George Butler, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 417)
1266	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Henry Segel at Chicago, Illinois (CD 104, pp. 26-27)
1267	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Carl C. Sloan at Chicago, Illinois (CD 104, p. 28)
1268	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Dave Yaras at Chicago, Illinois (CD 104, p. 29)
1269	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Norman Cantor at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 59)
1270	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Ray Parrott at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 207)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1271	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of information obtained from Bureau of Federal Narcotics file pertaining to Paul Roland Jones, Maurice Costello Melton and Taylor Crossland, on December 5, 1963, at Chicago, Ill. (CD 104, pp. 274-279)
1272	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Taylor Crossland at Clovis, California (CD 104, p. 280)
1273	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Maurice Costello Melton at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 281)
1274	Selective Service records pertaining to Jack Ruby's military career. (CD 221, pp. 1-3)
1275	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Meyer H. Ablon at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 17)
1276	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Al Golden at El Segundo, California (CD 223, pp. 45-46)
1277	FBI report of interview conducted on December 4, 1963, of Edward Morris, Jr., at West Yellowstone, Montana (CD 223, p. 47)
1278	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Isadore Kaplan at Los Angeles, California (CD 223, p. 125)
1279	FBI report dictated December 18, 1963, of interview of Paul J. Dorfman at Chicago, Illinois (CD 223, pp. 351-352)
1280	Letter to Commission dated January 27, 1964, from Abraham L. Kaminstein, Register of Copyrights, concerning copyright claim filed by Jack Rubenstein, with attachments (CD 376)
1281	FBI letter to Commission dated February 18, 1964, transmitting records of Ramon Rubenstein in Elgin State Hospital, Elgin, Illinois (CD 382)
1282	FBI report dated January 31, 1964, of interview of Martin Brauner at Memphis, Tennessee (CD 441, pp. 10-14)
1283	Alien Registration Form of Joseph Rubenstein, filed December 6, 1940 (CD 483)
1284	Alien Registration Form of Fanny Rubenstein, filed October 22, 1940 (CD 484)
1285	Naturalization record of Ann Volpert (CD 485)
1286	FBI report dated March 17, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Mary Lawrence, Executive Director, Jewish Children's Bureau, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 685a)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1287	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Hershey Colvin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 1050, pp. 1-3)
1288	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Barney Ross at New York, New York (CD 1053, pp. 1-3)
1289	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Ira Golitz at Chicago, Illinois (CD 1061, pp. 1-6)
1290	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, concerning records pertaining to Jack Ruby provided by Chicago Board of Education at Chicago, Illinois (CD 1090a)
1291	Letter to Commission dated April 15, 1964, from Dr. Raymond E. Robertson, and Dr. John E. Halasz, Acting Head, Department of Psychiatry, Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research concerning a clinical evaluation of Jack Ruby in 1922 (CD 1113)
1292	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, concerning Jack Ruby's relationship with the Scrap Iron and Junk Handlers Union local 20467, Chicago, Illinois (CD 1199a, pp. 1-8)
1293	FBI report dated June 15, 1964, concerning Jack Ruby's relationship with the Waste Material Handlers Union, local 20467, Chicago, Illinois (CD 1199a, pp. 1-8)
1294	FBI report dated June 22, 1964, of interview of Stephen Andrew Belancik at Bristol, Rhode Island (CD 1234b, pp. 3-4)
1295	FBI report dated June 24, 1964, of interview of Irving Zakarin at New York, New York (CD 1234d, pp. 4-6)
1296	FBI report, Chicago, Illinois, dated June 17, 1964, of investigation into Jack Ruby's military classifications (CD 1234e, pp. 1-3)
1297	Records pertaining to Jacob Rubenstein provided by Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research (CD 1291)
1298	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Giles Miller at University Park, Texas (CD 105, p. 120)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1299	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Arthur Douglas Cohen at Honolulu, Hawaii (CD 106, pp. 14-16)
1300	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Paul R. Jones at Birmingham, Alabama (CD 106, pp. 49-51)
1301	Photograph of southeast corner of sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository Building, showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired
1302	Photograph of southeast corner of sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository Building, showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton
1303	Photograph of rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 139, showing its dimensions when assembled
1304	Photographs of wrapping-paper bag and of component parts of rifle
1305	Diagram of area around Tippit killing, showing location of eyewitnesses to movements of Oswald
1306	Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 641, showing its dimensions
1307	Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 648, showing its dimensions
1308	Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 653, showing its dimensions
1309	Photograph of carton, Commission Exhibit No. 654, showing its dimensions
1310	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of windowsill and dimensions of open window
1311	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window
1312	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1313	Letter dated May 10, 1962, from American Embassy to Lee H. Oswald with envelope (FBI Item 240)
1314	One-page note dated May 16, 1962, from Lee H. Oswald to Director of Minsk Radio Factory; apparently a rough draft; with translation (CD 356y)
1315	Three letters from Oswald to his mother, sent from Minsk, March 27, April, and October 22, with envelopes (CD 87, SS Control No. 422, 5 pp.)
1316	Photos: P-1, A Leningrad monument; P-2, Inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad (FBI Item 45)
1317	Photos: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, Unknown building in unknown city; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad (FBI Item 46)
1318	Extract of information in the Social Security Administration files concerning Jack Ruby, reported January 24, 1964 (CD 3538, pp. 1-3)
1319	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Daniel N. Sloan at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 102)
1320	FBI report of information provided by Mrs. Bernadine Coleman at Chicago, Illinois, on November 26, 1963 (CD 4, p. 257)
1321	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 24, 1963, of Jack Ruby's relationship with Chicago's criminal element (CD 4, pp. 258-260)
1322	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning inventory of items taken by Dallas Police Department from Jack Ruby's person, automobile, and residence (CD 4, pp. 724-773)
1323	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 27, 1963, of Jack Ruby's San Francisco residences and employment (CD 84, p. 126)
1324	FBI report of interview conducted on November 27, 1963, of Reuben Arian at San Francisco, California, (CD 84, pp. 127-128)
1325	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Texas (CD 5, p. 395)
1326	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Miss Carol Berry at Irving, Texas (CD 5, p. 396)
1327	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Edith Whitworth at Irving, Texas (CD 205, p. 65)
1328	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Texas (CD 105, p. 361)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1329	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dial D. Ryder at Irving, Texas (CD 205, p. 66)
1330	Secret Service report, Dallas, Texas, dated December 2, 1963, of telephone interview of Dial D. Ryder, Irving, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 424, 3 pp.)
1331	Secret Service report, Los Angeles, California, dated December 3, 1963, concerning origin of gun sight used on assassination weapon at Los Angeles, California (CD 87, SS Control No. 430)
1332	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 10 and 12, 1963, to locate all individuals in Dallas area by name of Oswald and determine whether they had patronized Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. (CD 205, pp. 654-656)
1333	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated April 2, 1964, concerning Dial D. Ryder's alleged contact with Oswald (CD 731)
1334	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated May 18, 1964, reflecting investigation of information furnished by Dial D. Ryder (CD 996)
1335	FBI report, New York, New York, dated July 7, 1964, of interview of Miss Jean Campbell relating to her contacts with Mrs. Edith Whitworth (CD 1281.1, pp. 1-4)
1336	FBI report, New York, New York, dated July 9, 1964, of interview of Paul Matthian concerning his contact with Mrs. Gertrude Hunter (CD 1281.2, pp. 1-2)
1337	FBI report, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated July 18, 1964 of interview of Jerry Allen Herald concerning his contact with Mrs. Edith Whitworth (CD 1340)
1338	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated July 20, 1964, concerning visits to Mrs. Edith Whitworth's furniture store in early November 1963 (CD 1341)
1339	Copy of Youth House Psychologist's report on Lee Harvey Oswald prepared by Irving Sokolow, New York, New York, April 17, 1953
1340	Pages 5 and 6 of The Militant for September 9, 1963
1341	Pages 1, 4, and 6 of The Militant for September 16, 1963
1342	Pages 1 and 2 of The Militant for September 30, 1963
1343	Pages 1, 3, and 4 of The Militant for October 7, 1963

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1344	Pages 4, 5, and 6 of The Militant for October 14, 1963
1345	Page 4 of The Militant for October 21, 1963
1346	Pages 1 and 3 of The Militant for October 28, 1963
1347	Pages 4 and 5 of The Militant for November 4, 1963
1348	Page 7 of The Times-Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, for September 9, 1963
1349	Article from page 26 of the State-Item, New Orleans, Louisiana, for September 9, 1963
1350	Pages 3 and 8 of The Worker for October 1, 1963
1351	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated May 22, 1964, reflecting investigation concerning photographs of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker (CD 1019-A)
1352	FBI report reflecting FBI laboratory examination conducted on December 9, 1963 of Personal History Sheet of Lee Oswald (CD 205, p. 180)
1353	Report of interview with Assistant Chief Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, conducted by Burt W. Griffin of the Commission on March 23, 1964 (3 pp.)
1354	Letter dated April 3, 1964, from Department of State to Commission, concerning Department's contacts with Secret Service (CD 725)
1355	Letter dated April 24, 1964, from Department of Defense to Commission, concerning arrangements for safeguarding the President (CD 852, 852a, 852b, 852c, 852d)
1356	CIA memorandum for the Commission, dated May 6, 1964, concerning criteria for dissemination of information to the Secret Service and recommendations of CIA relative to Presidential protection (CD 902, pp. 1-3)
1357	FBI report dated February 20, 1964, of interview of Robert Oswald in connection with alleged Richard Nixon incident (CD 735, p. 343)
1358	Letter dated July 17, 1964, from J. E. Curry, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, to Commission, with statements of 13 officers and map (CD 1259)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
1359	Pages 1-6 of edited transcript of part of American Society of Newspaper Editors proceedings that deals with "Dallas Revisited"
1360	Secret Service memorandum to Commission dated July 10, 1964 concerning Trade Mart decision. (CD 1251)
1361	"Increased Seating Readied for Kennedy Luncheon," Dallas Times Herald, November 16, 1963 (CD 320)
1362	"Yarborough Gets JFK Table Spot," Dallas Times Herald, November 19, 1963 (CD 320)
1363	"Yarborough Seating Pondered," Dallas Morning News, November 19, 1963 (CD 320)
1364	"Yarborough Invited to Travel with JFK," Dallas Morning News, November 20, 1963 (CD 320)
1365	"Storm of Political Controversy Swirls Around Kennedy on Visit," Dallas Morning News, November 22, 1963
1366	"President to Visit Dallas, 3 Other Texas Cities Soon," Dallas Times Herald, September 13, 1963 (CD 320)
1367	"Kennedy's Texas Visit Confirmed," Dallas Times Herald, September 26, 1963 (CD 320)
1368	"Kennedy to Visit Texas Nov. 21-22," Dallas Morning News, September 26, 1963 (CD 320)
1369	Editorial, "Mr. President," Dallas Times Herald, September 17, 1963 (CD 320)
1370	"Kennedy Should be Ready for Questions, Alger Says," Dallas Morning News, October 3, 1963 (CD 320)
1371	"'Riot' Tag Denied by Demonstrator," Dallas Times Herald, October 27, 1963 (CD 320)
1372	"Mayor Plays 'Far Right,'" Dallas Morning News, October 27, 1963 (CD 320)
1373	"Mayor Asks City Reject Hate Groups," Dallas Times Herald, October 27, 1963 (CD 320)
1374	"Large Police Guard Planned for Kennedy," Dallas Morning News, October 26, 1963 (CD 320)
1375	"Kennedy to Make 5 Stops During 2-Day Texas Tour," Dallas Morning News, November 8, 1963 (CD 320)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1376	"Kennedy Sets 5-Stop Tour," Dallas Times Herald, November 8, 1963 (CD 320)	1390	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, re records of United States Post Office, Dallas, Texas, pertaining to Oswald's rental of post office boxes and changes of address (CD 5, pp. 176-177)
1377	"Police Chief Puts Dallas on Notice," Dallas Times Herald, November 20, 1963 (CD 320)	1391	Soviet blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald with translation (FBI Item 355)
1378	"Detailed Security Net Spread for Kennedy," Dallas Morning News, November 21, 1963 (CD 320)	1392	Photo of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk (FBI Item B3-27)
1379	"Incident-Free Day Urged for JFK Visit," Dallas Morning News, November 17, 1963 (CD 320)	1393	Photo taken in Minsk of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-1)
1380	"Carlson Calls For Civilized Reception," Dallas Morning News, November 19, 1963 (CD 320)	1394	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk (FBI Item B33-2)
1381	Signed statements obtained from all persons known to have been in the Texas School Book Depository Building on the date of the assassination, with transmittal letter from the FBI to the Commission dated April 3, 1964 (CD 706)	1395	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item B3-12)
1382	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Mrs. John Edward Pic at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas (CD 188, pp. 27-29)	1396	Transcript of tape-recorded interview with Marguerite Oswald conducted by Secret Service agent in Dallas, Texas, November 25, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 151, 28 pages)
1383	Copy of memorandum dated June 12, 1964, from Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to Commission relating to psychological examinations administered to Lee Harvey Oswald while a member of the U.S. Marine Corps (CD 1105)	1397	Affidavit of Ivan D. Lee, sworn to June 1, 1964, re photographs of General Walker's residence
1384	Letter to Commission dated February 4, 1964, from Mayor of New York City, transmitting school records of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 364)	1398	Application for employment with William B. Reilly and Co., Inc., by Lee Harvey Oswald dated May 9, 1963 (FBI Item No. D-14)
1385	Notes of interview of Lee Harvey Oswald conducted by Aline Mosby in Moscow in November 1959 (CD 352)	1399	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rima (FBI Item 291)
1386	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, reflecting affidavit of Palmer E. McBride at Patrick Air Force Base, Florida (CD 75, pp. 251-254)	1400	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City
1387	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of John G. Martin, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 183, pp. 45-47)	1401	FBI reports dated December 1-7, 1963, of interviews with and data concerning Marina Oswald (CD 6, pp. 290-298)
1388	FBI reports dated December 19, 1963, of interviews of Greg Olds at Richardson, Texas, and of Rev. Byrd Helligas at Dallas, Texas (CD 206, pp. 206-207)	1402	Page from an FBI report concerning the finding of a Russian hunting identification booklet among Lee Harvey Oswald's effects (CD 329, p. 44)
1389	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, reflecting investigation of the first contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and Max Clark and Peter Paul Gregory (CD 981, pp. 1-4)	1403	FBI reports dated December 1963 of interviews with and data concerning Marina Oswald (CD 205, pp. 709-748)
		1404	FBI reports dated February 22 and 25, 1964, of interviews with Marina Oswald (CD 735, pp. 446-453)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1105	Undated letter from Lee H. Oswald to Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, Texas, apparently written in or about October 1962.
1106	Letter from FBI to Commission dated June 29, 1964, identifying specific issues of the newspapers Lee Harvey Oswald is holding in his hand in Commission Exhibit 134 (CD 1183)
1107	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of James W. Attgens, who took photographs showing Billy Nolan Lovelady, at Dallas, Texas
1108	"The Picture With a Life of Its Own," by Don Bonafede, appearing in the New York Herald Tribune, Magazine Section, May 24, 1964
1109	Letter dated May 19, 1964, from J. E. Curry, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, to Commission, with attached memoranda dated May 15, 1964, relating to distribution of pro-Castro literature in Dallas in the late spring or early summer of 1963
1110	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Myra Silver at New Orleans, Louisiana, reflecting investigation of the printing of pro-Castro materials on order of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 6, pp. 393-394n)
1111	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John I. Anderson at New Orleans, Louisiana, reflecting investigation of the printing of pro-Castro materials on order of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 6, pp. 399-400c)
1112	Letter from FBI to Commission dated August 4, 1964, with attached memoranda dated July 16, 1964, and July 22, 1964, reflecting investigation into allegation that Oswald distributed Fair Play for Cuba Literature in the vicinity of units of U. S. Navy at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 1370, 1370a, 1370b)
1113	Letter from Louisiana Department of Public Safety to Commission, dated February 4, 1964, transmitting information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's education and background in Louisiana (CD 365, 35 pp.)
1114	Secret Service report dated December 9, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, reflecting investigation of allegation that Oswald rented an office in New Orleans for conduct of Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities (CD 87, SS Control No. 517, 7 pp.)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1115	"The Doctors' Hard Fight to Save Him," New York Herald Tribune, November 23, 1963 (Column 1, p. 2)
1116	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of James L. Simmons at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 7)
1117	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Walter Luke Winborn at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 8)
1118	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Nolan H. Potter at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 9)
1119	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Curtis Freeman Bishop at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 10)
1120	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Richard Calvin Dadd at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 11)
1121	FBI report dated March 20, 1964, of interview of Thomas J. Murphy at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 12)
1122	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Clemon Earl Johnson at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 15)
1123	FBI report dated March 19, 1964, of interview of Dwelt William Consort at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 16)
1124	FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of George A. Davis at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 17)
1125	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles F. Fehm at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 28-29)
1126	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Mary Ann Moorman at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 36-37)
1127	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Joseph Eddie Dean at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 44)
1128	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Jack Fransen at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 46-47)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1129	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles Hoster at Irving, Texas (CD 5, p. 48)
1130	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Patricia Ann Laurence at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 51)
1131	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Frances Gayle Newman at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 53)
1132	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of William Eugene Newman, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 54-55)
1133	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Jean (Mrs. Purser Edward) Newman at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 56-57)
1134	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Pauline E. Sanders at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 60-61)
1135	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Ochs V. Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 62)
1136	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Dolores Komas at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 68)
1137	Letter from FBI to Commission dated August 3, 1964, re distance from eye-witness Howard Brennan's location (appearing on CE 477) to the 6th floor window from which shots were fired, with attached geometric outline illustrating distance
1138	Russian writing on original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department, in August 1963, with translation (Lt. Martello's notes carry Commission Exhibit No. 827)
1139	"Prelude to Tragedy: The Woman Who Sheltered Lee Oswald's Family Tells Her Story," article on Mrs. Ruth Paine by Jessamyn West in the July 1964 issue of Redbook Magazine
1140	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Clarence A. Rector at Houston, Texas (CD 84, p. 111)
1141	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interview of Meyer R. Paritz at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 360, p. 64)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1142	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Sidney A. Davis at New York, New York (CD 86, p. 432)
1143	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Sidney A. Davis at New York, New York (CD 86, p. 433)
1144	FBI report dated May 8, 1964, at New York, New York, of investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in New York and other matters (CD 956, pp. 1 - 15)
1145	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Sterling E. Messman at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, p. 451)
1146	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of investigation of Jack Ruby's alleged presence in Hawaii (CD 4, p. 452)
1147	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's alleged presence in Hawaii (CD 4, pp. 217-218)
1148	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Thomas Stewart Palmer at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 301-304)
1149	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Johnnie Hayden at Los Angeles, California (CD 86, pp. 168-171)
1150	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Miss Judy Snalley at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 216-217)
1151	FBI report of interview conducted on January 22, 1964, of Henry Thomas Killan at Tampa, Florida (CD 360, p. 80)
1152	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Miss Patricia Taylor at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, pp. 207-208)
1153	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Don Elwood Leasure at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 120-121)
1154	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Julian Edgar Kahn, II at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 177-179)



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1455	WFAA-TV audio reel 2 at 268, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Lee Harvey Oswald Talking to Reporters," Police and Courts Building
1456	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Robert E. Mitchell at Owensboro, Kentucky (CD 86, p. 225)
1457	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of William C. McMillin at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 395)
1458	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Kenneth Wayne Spivey at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 217)
1459	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Elaine Rogers at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 519-520)
1460	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Mayrilyn Miranda Hoone at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 523)
1461	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Seaborn William Hill at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 315)
1462	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Fred Sexauer at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 635)
1463	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Jack Horner at Chicago, Illinois (CD 106, p. 44)
1464	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Ruel W. Alexander at Amarillo, Texas (CD 4, p. 414)
1465	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, and January 6, 1964, of interviews of Leona Kirilonko at Albuquerque, New Mexico (CD 302, pp. 94-97)
1466	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of J. L. "Jake" Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 345)
1467	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Reagan Turman at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, pp. 526-528)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1468	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Jean Rash at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 539-540)
1469	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Betty Joan Sims at Bellflower, California (CD 4, p. 543)
1470	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Irving Katz at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, p. 393)
1471	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of William Sloan at Chicago, Illinois (CD 105, pp. 236-237)
1472	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of David Elatkin at San Francisco, California (CD 84, p. 40)
1473	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Robert Roosevelt Beals at Miles, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 112-114)
1474	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of David S. Leventhal, Internal Revenue Service agent, at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 107-108)
1475	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of James Henry Dolan at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 141-142)
1476	Copy of receipt given by Karen Bennett Carlin ("Little Lynn") to Huey Reeves on November 23, 1963
1477	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of William Edward Howard at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 173-175)
1478	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John C. Jackson at Lafayette, Louisiana (CD 84, pp. 83-87)
1479	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Gladys Craddock at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 559-560)
1480	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Kay Helen Coleman at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (CD 86, pp. 295-296)
1481	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Delores Silva at San Antonio, Texas (CD 223, pp. 186-187)
1482	FBI report dated January 15, 1964, of interview of Josephine Ann Bunce at Kansas City, Missouri (CD 360, pp. 72-74)
1483	FBI report of interview of Rick Morrison at Garland, Texas (CD 104, p. 137)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1184	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Lynn Warner at Playa del Rey, California (CD 86, pp. 189-191)
1185	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 338-340)
1186	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Wayne M. Keller at St. Louis, Missouri (CD 84, p. 190)
1187	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Tom Nazzio Plas at Carson City, Nevada (CD 86, p. 251)
1188	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Lee Kether at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 219)
1189	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Gilbert R. Triesch at San Antonio, Texas (CD 105, pp. 163-164)
1190	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Jerry Jensen at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 357)
1191	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert Kirkwood at Columbus, Ohio (CD 4, p. 390)
1192	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Edward Hugh Goddard at Pittmann, Nevada (CD 86, p. 159)
1193	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Fred B. Asche, Jr., at Wilton Manors, Florida (CD 106, pp. 20-21)
1194	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Bruce McLean at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 529)
1195	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Johnnie Hayden aka May Hayden at Los Angeles, California (CD 86, p. 172)
1196	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Fannie Birch at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 289-291)
1197	FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Jack Van Kampon at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, p. 63)
1198	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Barry Herbert James Deavenport at Los Angeles, California (CD 223, pp. 56-57)
1199	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Patricia Kohn at Irving, Texas (CD 105, p. 214)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154-Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1500	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of James E. Dunne II at Louisville, Kentucky (CD 4, pp. 292-295)
1501	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Tony Zoppi at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 305-306)
1502	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Sergeant Jerry Hill at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 307-309)
1503	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Edwin Carroll at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 346)
1504	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Raymond H. Meyers at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 359-360)
1505	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert Lee Shorman at Long Beach, California (CD 4, pp. 405-407)
1506	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Juanita Dale Phillips at Edna, Texas (CD 4, p. 438)
1507	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Michael Shore at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, pp. 454-456)
1508	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Salvatore Vincent Ciambone at Minneapolis, Minnesota (CD 4, p. 459)
1509	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert T. Brown at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 465)
1510	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Lynn N. Burk at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 478-479)
1511	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Frank Doversa at Memphis, Tennessee (CD 106, pp. 149-153)
1512	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Shari Angel Weston at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 514-516)
1513	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Paul Calgrove at Houston, Texas (CD 4, pp. 533-534)
1514	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Frank Ferraro at North Haven, Connecticut (CD 4, pp. 546-547)
1515	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Herbert Charles David Kelly at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, pp. 549-555)
1516	FBI report of interview of Herman Rose conducted on November 25, 1963, at Houston, Texas (CD 4, p. 566)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154-Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1517	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Benny H. Bickers at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 577)
1518	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, of information furnished telephonically by Roger D. Tesch, Austin, Texas (CD 4, pp. 582-585)
1519	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of information from records of Merchants State Bank, Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 607-609)
1520	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, into Jack Ruby's alleged presence in Houston, Texas (CD 4, pp. 655-656)
1521	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Leon Corman at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, pp. 658-659)
1522	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Leon Corman at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 660)
1523	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Paul Cascio at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 661)
1524	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Hazel Kemp at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 662)
1525	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Joe Howard at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 664)
1526	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Nick Graffagnini at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 665)
1527	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Billy Don Williams at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 681)
1528	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of information provided by George Snyder, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, relating to arrest record of Jack Ruby (CD 4, pp. 697-700)
1529	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Bonnie Louise Hethecat Nolly at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 777)
1530	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Wally Weston at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 781-783)
1531	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Leon H. Worth at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 791-792)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1532	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Philip Lance at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 477-478)
1533	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Philip Lance at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 479-480)
1534	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Lacy C. Brooks at Midland, Texas (CD 84, p. 64)
1535	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Robert Craven at South Gate, California (CD 84, pp. 70-72)
1536	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Bobby Gene Moore at Oakland, California (CD 84, p. 91)
1537	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Jack Pakis at Hot Springs, Arkansas (CD 84, p. 104)
1538	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Roscoe R. Robinson at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 137)
1539	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of Crawford C. Martin, Secretary of State, State of Texas, who produced corporate file with respect to S & R, Inc., Dallas, Texas, at Austin, Texas (CD 84, pp. 139-41)
1540	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mili Perele at El Paso, Texas (CD 84, p. 139)
1541	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Julie Taylor at Syracuse, New York (CD 84, pp. 164-65)
1542	FBI report of interviews conducted on November 26, 1963, of Carme Pitrello and Paul Salos at Great Falls, Montana (CD 84, pp. 170-72)
1543	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Irvin Charles Mazzei at North Hollywood, California (CD 84, pp. 191-95)
1544	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of William Miller at Hollywood, California (CD 84, pp. 196-97)
1545	FBI report concerning Lewis J. McWillie's activities on January 2, 1961, at Miami, Florida (CD 84, p. 211)
1546	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Lewis J. McWillie, at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 84, pp. 212-14)
1547	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Patrolman A. B. Hammett, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 30)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1548	FBI report dated January 3, 1964, of interview of Charles Edward Morgan at Chicago, Illinois (CD 360, p. 81)
1549	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Lieutenant Erich Kaminski, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 35-37)
1550	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Justice of the Peace Glenn W. Byrd at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 126-27)
1551	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of A. L. Davis at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 86, p. 137)
1552	FBI report of interview conducted on December 9, 1963, of Joseph Leipsic at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 146)
1553	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Charles Duarte at Houston, Texas (CD 86, p. 147)
1554	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Robert L. Gurley at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 161-62)
1555	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Prentis I. Vaughn at Washington, D. C. (CD 86, pp. 183-84)
1556	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Walter Eugene Lawrence at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 199-200)
1557	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Harmon Scheppe at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 235-36)
1558	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Robert Stuart at Reno, Nevada (CD 86, p. 250)
1559	FBI report dated December 2, 1963 of interview of Carlos Joseph Malone at Louisville, Kentucky (CD 86, p. 272)
1560	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Walter C. Brown at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 294)
1561	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Janet Adams Conforto at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 297-303)
1562	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Robert Faye at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 307-8)
1563	FBI report of interview conducted on November 26, 1963 of John Joseph McNaughton at Danville, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 329-31)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1564	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Joe Peterson at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 332)
1565	FBI report dated December 7, 1963 of interview of John McDonald concerning his article in Miami Herald of November 27, 1963 (CD 86, p. 341)
1566	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Breck Wall at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 342)
1567	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Bryan Powell at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 343-46)
1568	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Jack J. Rowe at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 354)
1569	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Joe E. Slatin at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 360-63)
1570	FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Joe B. Turner at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 368)
1571	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of William F. Alexander, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 378)
1572	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Captain Will Fritz, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 379)
1573	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Detective B. L. Senkle, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 380)
1574	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, on information obtained from the records of the Bank of Services and Trusts, Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 381)
1575	FBI reports dated December 7, 1963 and August 19, 1964, on information obtained from the records of the Merchants State Bank, Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 382-85; CD 1422)
1576	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Virginia Bommaker at Wichita, Kansas (CD 86, p. 440)
1577	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Thelma Cornwell at Wichita, Kansas (CD 86, p. 441)
1578	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Beth Hill at Wichita, Kansas (CD 86, p. 442)
1579	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Karen Simmons at Wichita, Kansas (CD 86, p. 443)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1580	FBI report concerning anonymous letter dated November 26, 1963, alleging that Jack Ruby was in New York on August 4, 1963 (CD 86, p. 444)
1581	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Paul Valentine at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 445-446)
1582	FBI report dated November 29, 1963 of interview of Mal B. Kovnit at New York, New York (CD 86, p. 447)
1583	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Vincent Graviano at New York, New York (CD 86, p. 448)
1584	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Melvin Ray at Tulsa, Oklahoma (CD 86, p. 450)
1585	FBI report of interview conducted on December 2, 1963 of Patrick Cummings at Houston, Texas (CD 86, p. 458)
1586	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Gordon Kent at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 460)
1587	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Mark Marquess at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 462)
1588	FBI report dated December 3, 1963 of interview of A. J. Ricci at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 463)
1589	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Joseph Stafan at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 464)
1590	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Ernest Muscatello at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 465)
1591	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, into Jack Ruby's alleged activities in Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, pp. 466-67)
1592	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Joseph R. Cavagnaro at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 130-31)
1593	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Ben Goffstein at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 468)
1594	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Thomas Joseph Callahan at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 469)
1595	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Robert Ryne at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 470)
1596	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Paul F. Coe at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 473)
1597	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John Backus at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 475)
1598	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Carl Barbalot at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 476)
1599	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Richard Chappell at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 477)
1600	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John Tihista at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 478)

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1601	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Gilbert Coskey at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 479)
1602	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Preston Feinberg at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 480)
1603	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Ralph J. France at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 481)
1604	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 29, 1963, into Jack Ruby's alleged presence on flight from Dallas, Texas to Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 483)
1605	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of John D. Gaughan at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 484)
1606	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Joyce Lee McDonald at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 527)
1607	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Captain O. T. Slaughter, Chief, Record Bureau, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 515)
1608	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Sergeant M. A. Southerland, Assistant Chief, Record Bureau, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 516)
1609	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of J. G. Vickery, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 517)
1610	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Pearl Shumate, Chief Clerk, Dallas County Criminal Court #3, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 518-519)
1611	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Detective D. L. Blankenship, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 550-553)
1612	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Detective E. E. Carlson, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 554-557)
1613	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Mattie Nelson at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 13-14)
1614	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Henry D. Akin, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 31)
1615	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Lieutenant George C. Arnett, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 32-33)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1616	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Willie Barker at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 36)
1617	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 13-14, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, concerning names and addresses found in Jack Ruby's car (CD 104, pp. 38-40)
1618	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of John N. Crawford, Jr., at Huntsville, Texas (CD 104, p. 72)
1619	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Arthur R. Sanders at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 148)
1620	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Detective Gayle H. Tippit, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 153)
1621	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Johnny Cola at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 186)
1622	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Dewey F. Groom at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 190)
1623	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Isaiah Howard Haynes at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 104, p. 191)
1624	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of William Earl O'Donnell, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 200-203)
1625	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Lieutenant Floyd Hannon, Wichita Police Department, at Wichita, Kansas (CD 104, p. 261)
1626	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Virgil Peel at Wichita, Kansas (CD 104, p. 262)
1627	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Jim Jonker at Wichita, Kansas (CD 104, p. 263)
1628	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of William F. Alexander, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 2-3)
1629	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of H. H. Anderson at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 31)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154-Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1630	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of B. A. Bates, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 35)
1631	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Edward B. Bellocchio at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 36)
1632	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Theodore Louis Fleming at Boulder, Colorado (CD 105, pp. 65-68)
1633	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Dan Alvin Gunn at Amarillo, Texas (CD 105, pp. 82-83)
1634	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Travis Hall at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 84)
1635	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Edward H. McBee at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 112-114)
1636	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Mary Pullman at Omaha, Nebraska (CD 105, pp. 232-233)
1637	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Margaret Jean Sims at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 105, pp. 234-235)
1638	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of L. W. Newberry at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 244-245)
1639	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Wiley Dismukes at Grapevine, Texas (CD 105, p. 246)
1640	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Wiley Dismukes at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 247)
1641	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 6, 1963, into Jack Ruby's allegedly owning property in the vicinity of Lake Grapevine, at Grapevine, Texas (CD 105, p. 248)
1642	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of T. A. Yates at Grapevine, Texas (CD 105, p. 249)
1643	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Grace Wilkins at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 283)
1644	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Ann Woodruff at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 284)
1645	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Chester Arthur Myers, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, pp. 97-99)
1646	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, of interview of Hugh Gene Smith at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 97-98)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154-Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1647	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of J. S. Burden at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 119)
1648	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Heidi Lee Balloue at Norman, Oklahoma (CD 106, pp. 112-113)
1649	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Eduard Castro at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 115)
1650	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, of interview of Virginia Ditullio at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 154)
1651	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, of interview of Minnie Faye Floyd at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 157-158)
1652	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Janice Norman Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 169)
1653	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Vernon Ray Smith at Denver, Colorado (CD 106, pp. 187-188)
1654	Letter dated January 9, 1964, from H. S. Camlinger, Assistant Regional Commissioner, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, to Arnold Sagalyn, Director, Office of Law Enforcement Coordination, United States Treasury Department (CD 219)
1655	FBI report of interview conducted on December 17, 1963, of Mrs. Blanche McMillie at Gainesville, Florida (CD 223, pp. 93-94)
1656	FBI report dated January 2, 1964, of interview of Bill Gus Komodore at New York, New York (CD 223, pp. 177-179)
1657	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Richard William Freeber at Houston, Texas (CD 223, pp. 182-183)
1658	FBI report dated December 26, 1963, of interview of Herman Virkie Smith at Los Angeles, California (CD 223, pp. 188-189)
1659	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of James H. Rhodes at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 195-200)
1660	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Chief Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 222)
1661	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Lieutenant Jack Beville, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 223)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1662	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 5-10, 1963, into Dallas bank accounts under names of Jack L. Ruby, Jack Rubenstein, Carousel Club, Vegas Club, and S&R Inc. (CD 223, pp. 221-225)
1663	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Jean Flynn at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 159-160)
1664	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of D. R. Porter at University Park, Texas (CD 223, p. 226)
1665	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Harry K. Yeager at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 227)
1666	FBI report dated December 22, 1963, of interview of Gary A. Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 228)
1667	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of investigation into records of Bank of Services and Trusts, Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 229-230)
1668	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Ingrid Carter at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 231)
1669	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of investigation into records of Merchants State Bank, at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 232)
1670	FBI report dated December 31, 1963, of interview of Stella Bray at Cleveland, Ohio (CD 247, pp. 1-3)
1671	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Leonard Repsky at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 329-330)
1672	FBI report dated January 16, 1964, of interview of John B. Wilson, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 63-65)
1673	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Howell H. Watson at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 71-72)
1674	FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Henry Calhoun at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, p. 78)
1675	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interview of Robert Daignault at Farmers Branch, Texas (CD 302, p. 83)
1676	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interview of Willis D. Dickerson at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 84-85)
1677	FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Louis Tom Ley at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 104-105)
1678	FBI report dated January 15, 1964, of interview of Robert Weaver at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 119-120)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1679	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of investigation into records of Bank of Dallas at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, p. 121)
1680	FBI report of investigation conducted on January 8-10, 13, 1964, into Dallas area banking and savings and loan institution records (CD 302, pp. 122-126)
1681	FBI report dated January 20, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Bobby Bradford at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, p. 70)
1682	FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Elvira Bertha Scott at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 360, p. 84)
1683	FBI report dated January 21, 1964, of interview of Gordon Sims at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 360, p. 85)
1684	FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Joan Leavelle at West Palm Beach, Florida (CD 360, pp. 89-90)
1685	FBI report dated January 24, 1964, of interview of Helen Vinee at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, pp. 91-93)
1686	FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of interview of Bill Alexander, District Attorney, Dallas County, at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, p. 96)
1687	FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of investigation into Bank of Dallas safety deposit box records at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, p. 97)
1688	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 21, 1963, into Jack Ruby's interest in transporting Jeeps to Cuba (CD 441, pp. 23-24)
1689	FBI report of investigation into Jack Ruby's interest in transporting Jeeps to Cuba, and of interviews dated January 28, 1964, of Robert Ray McKeown at Houston, Texas, and A. J. Ayo at La Porte, Texas (CD 441, pp. 25-30)
1690	FBI report dated March 26, 1964, at Washington, D. C. of investigation concerning Lewis Joseph McWillie (CD 686b, pp. 1-2)
1691	FBI report dated March 23, 1961, of interview of Lewis McWillie at Miami, Florida (CD 686c)
1692	Extract of information in Social Security Administration files concerning Lewis J. McWillie (CD 700f, pp. 1-7)
1693	FBI report of investigation by Dallas Police Department into Jack Ruby's gambling activities (CD 732d, pp. 1-2)
1694	FBI report dated April 1, 1964, of interview of Prentiss I. Vaughn at Washington, D. C. (CD 856, p. 41)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1695	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Willard H. Pannill at Dallas, Texas (CD 951b, pp. 1-2)
1696	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Joe Bonds, at Huntsville, Texas, and Secret Service Report dated December 3, 1963, concerning Joe Bonds (CD 4, p. 486 and CD 87, SS Control No. 540, p. 1)
1697	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of interview of Lewis J. McWillie at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 1151b, pp. 1-5)
1698	Extract of information in Social Security Administration files concerning Milton Rubenstein Karsinsky (CD 700c, pp. 1-4)
1699	FBI report dated July 17, 1964, of interview of Edward J. Herad, Chief Administrative Officer, Family Court of Cook County, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 134d, pp. 33-34)
1700	FBI report dated July 20, 1964, of interview of Eva Grant at Dallas, Texas (CD 134e, pp. 69-70)
1701	FBI report dated July 23, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Belle F. Stern at Milwaukee, Wisconsin (CD 134f, pp. 71-72)
1702	FBI report dated April 2, 1964, of interview of Saul Moldofsky at Chicago, Illinois (CD 856, pp. 79-80)
1703	FBI report dated April 9, 1964, of interview of Art Wayne at Brentwood, California (CD 914, pp. 16-17)
1704	Memorandum dated August 5, 1964, from Selective Service System to Commission, concerning military classification I-R (CD 1363)
1705	Letter dated March 18, 1964, from General Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System, to Commission (CD 1362, pp. 1-2)
1706	Military records of Jack Ruby (CD 83a)
1707	Military records of Jack Ruby (CD 83)
1708	Bureau of Narcotics record of interview dated October 31, 1947, of Jack Ruby and affidavit of Hyman Rubenstein dated October 30, 1947 (CD 101f, 4 pp.)
1709	FBI report, Dallas, Texas, dated July 9, 1964, of investigation into existence of photographic records and papers concerning Dallas crime investigation (CD 1306, pp. 16-18)
1710	Secret Service memorandum dated November 29, 1963, concerning Ruby's alleged involvement in opium smuggling in Mexico in 1947 (CD 87, p. 194)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1711	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Herbert Eden at Sherman Oaks, California (CD 84, pp. 177-179)
1712	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Abe L. Weinstein at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 579)
1713	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1962 (CD 299-a)
1714	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1961 (CD 89a)
1715	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1960 (CD 89a)
1716	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1959 (CD 367)
1717	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1958 (CD 89a)
1718	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1957 (CD 89a)
1719	Jack Ruby's income tax return for 1956 (CD 89a)
1720	Internal Revenue Service TDA History Sheet of conferences between Jack Ruby and members of the Internal Revenue Service staff between July 29, 1960 and December 9, 1963
1721	Internal Revenue Service status reports of Jack Ruby's tax accounts from June 30, 1960, to September 23, 1963
1722	Payment agreements between Jack Ruby and Internal Revenue Service executed July 13, 1960; August 1960; June 30, 1961; and April 22, 1963
1723	Payment agreement between Jack Ruby and Internal Revenue Service executed August 28, 1958, and record of payments
1724	Payment agreement between Jack Ruby and Internal Revenue Service executed September 9, 1960, and record of payments
1725	Internal Revenue Service record of payments by Jack Ruby of \$1270.01 penalty
1726	Internal Revenue Service record of payments by Jack Ruby of 1959 income tax

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1727	Internal Revenue Service memorandum dated March 13, 1962, relating to Offer in Compromise submitted by Jack Ruby
1728	Internal Revenue Service memorandum dated November 26, 1963, attaching Sensitive Case Reports on Jack Ruby dated November 27, 1963, and December 6, 1963
1729	Internal Revenue Service notice of Levy against Jack Ruby dated November 26, 1963, in the amount of \$44,413.86, sent to Sheriff Decker, Dallas County, Texas
1730	Internal Revenue Service Notice of Levy against Jack Ruby dated November 26, 1963, in the amount of \$44,413.86 sent to Chief Curry, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas
1731	Internal Revenue Service Notice of Levy against Jack Ruby dated December 9, 1963, in the amount of \$44,413.86 sent to Chief Curry, City of Dallas, Dallas, Texas
1732	Internal Revenue Service Notice of Federal Tax Lien filed January 11, 1960, against Jack Ruby
1733	Internal Revenue Service Notice of Federal Tax Lien filed July 28, 1960, against Jack Ruby
1734	Internal Revenue Service memorandum dated December 9, 1963 from Robert W. Klein, Special agent, to Harlis Jackson, Revenue officer, noting receipt of money belonging to Jack Ruby received from Dallas Police Department and attaching records of attachment by Internal Revenue Service of money found in Jack Ruby's possession on November 24, 1963
1735	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Alfred Davidson, Jr., at North Hollywood, California (CD 4, pp. 381-382)
1736	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Detective Joseph Cody, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 68-69)
1737	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marilyn Patricia Joyce at East Lansing, Michigan (CD 86, pp. 293-294)
1738	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Samuel Schwartz at Longport, New Jersey (CD 106, pp. 79-82)
1739	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Joe Howard Linthicum at Texas State Prison, Huntsville, Texas (CD 84, p. 138)
1740	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Robert McMan at Newport, Kentucky (CD 86, pp. 325-326)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1741	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Bryce G. Brady, II, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 286-88)
1742	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Norman Smith at Swansea, Massachusetts (CD 86, pp. 245-46)
1743	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Frank H. Fisher at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 155)
1744	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Joey Gerard at St. Louis, Missouri (CD 223, pp. 171-73)
1745	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of August De Angelo at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 84, p. 79)
1746	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Walter C. Clewis at Mobile, Alabama (CD 84, pp. 67-68)
1747	FBI report dated December 31, 1963, of interview of Leo Ukje Sherin at Ladio, California (CD 302, pp. 53-54)
1748	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Joe Campisi at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 574-75)
1749	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Patrolman John Wayne Barnett, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, pp. 209-10)
1750	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of William B. Abadie at Los Angeles, California (CD 86, pp. 279-282)
1751	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of William J. Harris at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 166-67)
1752	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Robert Donald Lawrence at Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 86, p. 198)
1753	Secret Service report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Harry Hall at Terminal Island Federal Reformatory, Los Angeles, California (CD 87, p. 454)
1754	FBI report dated June 10, 1964, of investigation of Isadore Max Miller (CD 1102d)
1755	FBI report of interviews conducted on January 22, 1964, of Isadore Miller and Sam Hicks, at Dallas, Texas (CD 360 p. 51)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1756	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of James C. Barragan in Dallas, Texas (CD 102, p. 23)
1757	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Gladwin Hill at Los Angeles, California (CD 85, pp. 416-18)
1758	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of telephonic interview of Dean M. Jennings at San Francisco, California (CD 84, pp. 193-99)
1759	Letter to Commission dated August 18, 1964, from James A. Donnell, Vice President, Bank of Dallas, Dallas, Texas, re savings account maintained by Eva L. Grant and/or Jack L. Ruby (CD 1419)
1760	FBI report of survey in March 1962 of burlesque houses located in downtown Dallas, Texas (CD 732a)
1761	FBI report of interview conducted on March 18, 1956, of Eileen Curry (CD 732c)
1762	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of interview of Eileen Curry at Chicago, Illinois (CD 1193, pp. 10-14)
1763	FBI report dated December 26, 1963, of interview of Jack Hardee, Jr., at Mobile, Alabama (CD 223, pp. 65-67)
1764	FBI report of interview conducted on August 11, 1953, of Vincent Lee at Dallas, Texas (CD 732h)
1765	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Joseph Glaser at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 310-11)
1766	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of Jack Marcus at Chicago, Illinois (CD 914, pp. 2, 3)
1767	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of Jay Bishov at Chicago, Illinois (CD 914, p. 4)
1768	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of Sherwin Braun at Chicago, Illinois (CD 914, p. 5)
1769	FBI report of check made on April 14, 1964, of records of Immigration and Naturalization Service in Chicago, Illinois (CD 914, p. 6)
1770	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Manuel Quevedo at Miami, Florida (CD 914, p. 7)
1771	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of Louis Pollack at Miami Beach, Florida (CD 914, p. 8)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1772	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Jack Marcus at Evanston, Illinois and FBI report dated December 5, 1963 of interview of Phyllis F. Ruby at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 434-37)
1773	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Sherwin Jack Braun at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 651)
1774	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Jay Bishov at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 652)
1775	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 25, 1963, of State Department records concerning Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 4, p. 653)
1776	Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration issued on May 24, 1962, for Marina Oswald (INS p. 15)
1777	Copy of letter dated May 9, 1962, from Robert H. Robinson, Immigration and Naturalization Service to Michael Cieplinski, State Department, concerning Marina Oswald (INS p. 37)
1778	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 104, 105)
1779	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 106)
1780	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Arlington, Texas (CD 5, pp. 107-109)
1781	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at the Inn of the Six Flags, Dallas, Texas (CD 75, pp. 546-551)
1782	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at the Inn of the Six Flags, Dallas, Texas (CD 75, pp. 568-569)
1783	Secret Service memorandum dated November 25, 1963, from SA William B. Patterson re interview of Marina Oswald (CD 87, p. 82)
1784	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 6, pp. 282-284)
1785	Secret Service report dated December 5, 1963, on questioning of Marina Oswald about note Oswald wrote before he attempted to kill General Walker and about other matters (CD 79, SS Control No. 536, 3 pages)
1786	Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, on statement obtained from Marina Oswald concerning the note Oswald wrote before his attempt on General Walker's life (with translation of the statement into English) (CD 79, SS Control No. 322, 7 pages)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1787	Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, on questioning of Marina Oswald concerning her life with Oswald (CD 79, SS Control No. 416, 4 pages)
1788	FBI report setting forth circumstances surrounding publication in LIFE magazine and other publications of photograph of Oswald holding rifle, etc. (CD 735, pp. 97-100)
1789	Secret Service report dated December 11, 1963, on questioning of Marina Oswald for additional information concerning Walker incident and whereabouts of Oswald during month of October 1962 (CD 79, SS Control No. 632, 2 pages)
1790	Secret Service report dated December 9, 1963, on questioning of Marina Oswald concerning her husband's means of transportation and other matters (CD 79, SS Control No. 554, 3 pages)
1791	Secret Service report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald conducted on November 27, 1963 (CD 79, SS Control 562, 2 pages)
1792	Secret Service report dated November 29, 1963, concerning tape-recorded interview of Marina Oswald conducted on November 26, 1963, translated by Peter Paul Gregory, and interview with Marina Oswald witnessed only by Peter Gregory (CD 79 SS Control No. 319, 9 pages)
1793	Secret Service report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 204, 2 pages)
1794	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 64-66a)
1795	FBI report dated February 20, 1964 of investigation concerning possible visit by Richard Nixon to Dallas, Texas (CD 897, pp. 279-284)
1796	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in elevator facing side
1797	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in elevator facing front
1798	Secret Service report dated December 2, 1963, of interviews of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas and of Marguerite Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 339, 2 pages)
1799	Memorandum entitled "Assistance rendered by the Postal Inspection Service in investigation of President Kennedy's assassination" (CD 296, pp. 1-5)
1800	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk (FBI Item B3-28)
1801	FBI report dated January 7, 1964, of interview of Marguerite Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 329, p. 171)
1802	FBI report of investigation into name and telephone number found among property in Jack Ruby's automobile (CD 223, p. 287)
1803	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, to the Commission, concerning statements by Nevilo P. Oliver with attachments (36 pp.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1804	Secret Service report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Marguerite Oswald concerning schools Oswald attended in New York (CD 87, SS Control No. 615, 2 pp.)
1805	FBI report dated November 30, 1963 of interview of Marguerite Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 113-115)
1806	Secret Service report dated April 30, 1964, of telephonic interview of Marguerite Oswald (CD 900, SS Control No. 1468, 2 pp.)
1807	FBI report dated April 6, 1964, of interview of Edwin Greve, Resident Director, Bethelham Children's Home at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 889, pp. 20-34)
1808	"My Son Did Not Assassinate Kennedy" article translated from French from "le Nouveau Canide" No. 153, week of April 2 to April 9, 1964 (CD 878)
1809	FBI report of investigation conducted from October 18, 1963 to November 5, 1963 in Fort Worth, Irving, and Dallas, Texas (CD 75, pp. 137-138)
1810	Secret Service report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of George Senator at Dallas, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 590, 4 pp.)
1811	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of William Milton Burley, III at Denver, Colorado (CD 133, pp. 4-15)
1812	FBI report dated July 4, 1964, of interview of Richard Lee Houston at Farris Island, South Carolina (CD 1306, pp. 93-95)
1813	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Norman Siegel at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 692-695)
1814	FBI report of interview conducted on December 3, 1963 of Richard K. Marks at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 701)
1815	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Larrie Henry Schmidt at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 710-714)
1816	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Stanley F. Kaufman at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 683-684)
1817	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 365)
1818	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 353-354)
1819	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 206, pp. 190-191)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1820	FBI report dated January 16, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 225-29)
1821	FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 230-34)
1822	FBI report dated January 18, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 235-36)
1823	FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, pp. 286-87)
1824	FBI report dated January 31, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 291)
1824-A	FBI report dated February 1, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, pp. 292-312)
1825	FBI report dated February 3, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 315)
1826	FBI report dated March 26, 1964, from Cincinnati, Ohio, re telephone interview with Marguerite Oswald conducted by Radio Station WHIO, Dayton, Ohio, March 19, 1964
1827	KRLD-TV reel 55, November 25, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Police Chief Curry"
1828	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 2, 1963 at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning "Dr. A. J. Hixie" (CD 6, p. 200)
1829	CBS-TV reel of interview with Dial Ryder, Irving Gunsmith Shop, held in Dallas, Texas
1830	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts, re Ruth Hyde Faine and Michael Ralph Faine (CD 266)
1831	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, re Ruth Hyde Faine (CD 208)
1832	FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 75, p. 79)
1833	FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald (CD 430, pp. 1-3)
1834	FBI report dated July 3, 1964, of interview of L. S. Brotherton at Dallas, Texas (CD 1306, pp. 96-97)
1835	Secret Service Report dated May 15, 1964, of interview of Robert A. Surrey at Dallas, Texas (CD 969, SS Control No. 1514, pp. 1-2)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1836	Secret Service report dated May 14, 1964, of interviews with Mr. & Mrs. Robert Kleuse at Dallas, Texas (CD 937a, SS Control No. 1905)
1837	Secret Service report dated June 3, 1964, of telephone interview of Robert Kleuse at Dallas, Texas (CD 1047, SS Control No. 1564)
1838	FBI report dated March 3, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 735, pp. 473-474)
1839	FBI report dated March 13, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, pp. 485-486)
1840	FBI report dated March 13, 1964, of telephonic interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 487)
1841	FBI report dated March 14, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 488)
1842	FBI report dated March 31, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 897, p. 501)
1843	FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 897, p. 502)
1844	FBI report dated April 6, 1964 of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 897, p. 503)
1845	FBI report dated April 29, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 1066, p. 591)
1846	FBI report of interview of Ruth Faine; of Marina Oswald conducted on May 4, 1964, at Richardson, Texas; and of Robert Oswald conducted on May 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas (CD 938b, pp. 10-14)
1847	FBI report dated May 5, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 592-595)
1848	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 596-598)
1849	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald at Richardson, Texas (CD 1056)
1850	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for October 12-31, 1962, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1851	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for November 1-30, 1962, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1852	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for December 1-31, 1962, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1853	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for January 2-31, 1963, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1854	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for February 1-28, 1963, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1855	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for March 1-30, 1963, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1856	Lee Harvey Oswald's daily time sheets for April 1-6, 1963, when he was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc.
1857	FBI report dated January 16, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Max E. Clark at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 329, pp. 212-213)
1858	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Tatiana Biggers at Houston, Texas (CD 191, pp. 12-13)
1859	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Thomas (Natalie) Ray at Blossom, Texas (CD 206, pp. 159-163)
1860	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Charles Edward Harris, Jr., at Georgetown, Texas (CD 172, pp. 29-30)
1861	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Charles Edward Harris, Jr., at Georgetown, Texas (CD 172, pp. 31-33)
1862	FBI report dated May 6, 1964, of interview of Miss Yasuko Okui at Dallas, Texas (CD 932)
1863	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Michio Kushi at New York, New York (CD 980a)
1864	FBI report dated May 21, 1964, of interview of Gerardo Weinstein at Dallas, Texas (CD 980b)
1865	Dallas Police Department report dated February 17, 1964 of interview of Lev Aronson at Dallas, Texas (CD 950)
1866	FBI report dated May 5, 1964, of interview of Miss Yasuko Okui at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 570-573)
1867	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, of interview of Gerardo Weinstein at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 574-575)
1868	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, of interview of George Peruts at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 576-577)
1869	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Sidney Peruts at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 578-579)

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1870	FBI report dated May 20, 1964 of interview of Michio Kushi at New York, New York (CD 1066, pp. 580-581)
1871	Secret Service report dated July 22, 1964, concerning locations of two other job opportunities of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1303, SS Control No. 1702)
1872	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Eva L. Grant at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 164-170)
1873	Letter dated February 6, 1964 to Attorney General of Texas from Dallas Chief of Police enclosing Fort Worth Public Schools Cumulative Record of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 373)
1873-A	Letter dated February 4, 1964, to Texas Attorney General from Fort Worth Police Chief enclosing Public School Records of Lee Harvey Oswald and Fort Worth Police Department Information Sheets, January 24 and February 3, 1964 (CD 373)
1873-B	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the First Grade (CD 373)
1873-C	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the Second Grade (CD 373)
1873-D	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the Third Grade (CD 373)
1873-E	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the Fourth Grade (CD 373)
1873-F	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the Fifth Grade (CD 373)
1873-G	Information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald in the Sixth Grade (CD 373)
1873-H	Lee Harvey Oswald's Certificate of High School Credits and Transfer from Warren Easton High School of New Orleans, Louisiana, to Arlington Heights Senior High School, Fort Worth, Texas (CD 373)
1873-I	Copy of Lee Harvey Oswald's Application for Registration dated September 6, 1956, Fort Worth Public Schools (CD 373)
1873-J	Copy of Lee Harvey Oswald's Classification Card dated August 30, 1956, Fort Worth Public Schools, High School Department (CD 373)
1873-K	Copy of Lee Harvey Oswald's Permanent High School Record, Fort Worth, Public High Schools, Arlington Heights High School, Fort Worth, Texas (CD 373)
1873-L	Copy of Lee Harvey Oswald's Cumulative Record, Fort Worth Public Schools, and List of Schools Lee Harvey Oswald attended in the Fort Worth Public School District (CD 373)
1873-M	Information Sheet, dated January 24, 1964, by Fort Worth Police Department re files on Lee Harvey Oswald in their Records Bureau (CD 373)
1873-N	Copy of Registration Card of Lee Harvey Oswald, Dallas Independent School District, Public Evening School, dated January 28, 1963 (CD 373)

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1873-O	Information Sheet dated February 3, 1964, by Fort Worth Police Department on divorce of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Edwin Ekdahl
1874	FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's possible attendance at a day nursery in Dallas, Texas, during school year 1944-45 (CD 861)
1875	FBI report dated May 1, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Ruth Paine at Irving, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 185-186)
1876	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, of observations of area and vicinity surrounding General Edwin A. Walker's home at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 258-259)
1877	FBI report dated May 20, 1964, of interview of Ben B. Passmore at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 261-262)
1878	FBI report dated April 22, 1964, of interview of Joseph P. Grinnan at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 298-299)
1879	FBI report dated April 22, 1964, of telephone conversation with Joseph P. Grinnan at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, p. 300)
1880	FBI report dated April 23, 1964, of telephone conversation with Joseph P. Grinnan at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, p. 301)
1881	FBI report dated April 24, 1964, regarding telephone call to Joseph P. Grinnan at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, p. 302)
1882	FBI report dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, on report of Joseph P. Grinnan re full page ad in Dallas Morning News (CD 879, pp. 1-4)
1883	FBI report dated May 15, 1964, of interview of Harvey Robert "Bum" Bright at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 305-306)
1884	FBI report dated May 15, 1964, of interview of Edgar R. Crissey at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 307-308)
1885	FBI report dated May 15, 1964, of interview of Nelson Bunker Hunt at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 309-310)
1886	FBI report dated March 24, 1964, of interview of S. L. Malone at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 459-460)
1887	FBI report dated March 24, 1964, of interview of O. V. Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 1066, p. 461)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1888	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Peter Paul Gregory at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1066, p. 547)
1889	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Max Clark at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1066, p. 548)
1890	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Arliss Nixon at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1066, p. 549)
1891	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of Mrs. Virginia Hale, Texas Employment Commission, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1066, p. 550)
1892	FBI report dated May 14, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Annie Laurie Smith Texas Employment Commission, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 551-552)
1893	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Lynn Cobena at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 27)
1894	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of William I. Monaghan at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 30-32)
1895	Letter from FBI to Commission dated June 18, 1964, concerning Texas Employment Commission records of Lee Harvey Oswald, enclosing work order reflecting that Oswald was sent to Louv-R-Pak Division of Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, to make application for a job (CD 1310; enclosure FBI No. D-227)
1896	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of William I. Monaghan, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 34-38)
1897	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Charles Joseph LeBlanc, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 41-42)
1898	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Arturo Mendez Rodriguez at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 43-44)
1899	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of John C. Clark at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 45-46)
1900	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Miss Rose Schambra at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 47)
1901	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles Joseph LeBlanc at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 48)
1902	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Roy Richardson at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 52)
1903	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Robert Hedrick at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 53)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1904	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Teddy Guichard at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 54)
1905	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of S. K. Manson at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 55-56)
1906	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of review of New Orleans Street Directory re 640 Rampart Street address (CD 75, p. 57)
1907	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. G. M. Watson at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 58)
1908	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of George Reppel at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 59)
1909	FBI report of investigation conducted at Michoud and New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 29-30, 1963, concerning report that Oswald made application for work at Michoud and went to work there (CD 75, p. 60)
1910	FBI report of investigations conducted on November 29, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning Oswald's employment there (CD 75, pp. 61-62)
1911	FBI report of investigation conducted on November 29-30, 1963, principally at New Orleans, Louisiana, regarding Oswald's employment there (CD 75, pp. 63-67)
1912	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Philip A. Blappert at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 74)
1913	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Fred Madden at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 75)
1914	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Fred Olsen at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 76)
1915	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Eric Rogers at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 123)
1916	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Norman Oswald at Metairie, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 146)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1917	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of William Stout Oswald, Jr., at Metairie, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 147)
1918	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Lowell Oswald at Metairie, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 148)
1919	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Hazel Oswald at Metairie, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 149-150)
1920	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marret at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 151)
1921	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Arthur A. P. Barre at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 152)
1922	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Miss Adele Oswald at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 153)
1923	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Tony Bevinetto at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 154)
1924	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. William Brown at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 155)
1925	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Adele F. Oswald at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 156)
1926	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Edmond C. Carter at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 157)
1927	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. James Coker at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 158)
1928	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Robert Lawrence Heller at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 188)
1929	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Ruth Kloepfer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 189-194)
1930	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Reverend Albert D'Orlando at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 229)
1931	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Dean Andrews at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 230)
1932	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Paul Blanchard at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 231)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1933	FBI report dated November 23, 1963 of interview of Adrian Alba at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 264-266)
1934	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Adrian Alba at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 324)
1935	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Ford O'Neal, Identification Bureau, Mississippi Highway Safety Patrol at Gulfport, Mississippi (CD 75, p. 325)
1936	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Julian Evans at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 327-330)
1937	KRLD reel 23 "B" Item 1, November 23, 1963, concerning reports by Dan Rather regarding Jose Rodriguez Molina and Mr. Abt
1938	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Dr. Cuthbert J. Brown at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 334)
1939	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Joseph Collars, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 335)
1940	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Alfred A. Claude, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 336-337)
1941	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of John D. Branyon at Michoud, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 348-349)
1942	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Lt. Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 364-373)
1943	Application for Employment at Leslie Welding Company dated July 13, 1962, filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald (part of FBI Item D-18)
1943-A	Payroll Information Record and Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald concerning his employment at Leslie Welding Company (CD 87, NS Control No. 641)
1943-B	Termination of Employment Record at Leslie Welding Company of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 87, SS Control No. 641)
1944	Selective Service System Registration Card for Lee Harvey Oswald showing date of registration as September 14, 1959; and Armed Forces Report of Transfer or Discharge - October 12, 1959 (FBI Item D-18)
1945	Undated application for employment at Goldrings, New Orleans, Louisiana, filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald (FBI Item D-68)
1946	Application for employment at Cosmos Shipping Company, Inc., filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald and dated August 6 (FBI Item D-28)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1947	Application for employment at unknown place filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald showing address as 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana (FBI Item D-26)
1948	Iykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc. "Passenger Immigration Questionnaire--Leaving United States" dated September 16, 1959, filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald (FBI Item D-32)
1949	Lee Harvey Oswald's application for employment dated October 15, 1963, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated October 16, 1963, and time records from October 16 to November 22, 1963, at Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas (From FBI Items D-90 and D-188)
1950	Cotton Pickin' Application dated October 4, 1963, through JOBCO, Dallas, Texas, filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald (FBI Item D-38)
1951	Application for employment through A-1 Employment Service, May 6, 1963, filled out by Lee Harvey Oswald. Two W-4 Employee Withholding Exemption Certificates - one for Marguerite Oswald and one for Lee Harvey Oswald, dated February 5, 1955; and A-1 Employment Service Card dated May 6, 1963 (FBI Item D-29)
1952	Dallas Police Department fingerprint check report submitted March 15, 1964, on 2 curtain rods received from Mrs. Paine
1953	FBI report dated June 10, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, in connection with attempted killing of Major General Edwin A. Walker (CD 1124)
1953-A	Photo of railroad near General Walker's house (part of FBI Item 70)
1953-B	Photograph used in connection with interview of Walter Kirk Coleman reflected at pages 9-13 of CE 1953 (FBI Item DL 53-1 (1016))
1953-C	Photograph used in connection with interview of Walter Kirk Coleman reflected at pages 9-13 of CE 1953 (FBI Item DL 53-2 (1017))
1953-D	Photograph used in connection with interview of Walter Kirk Coleman reflected at pages 9-13 of CE 1953 (FBI Item DL 53-3 (997))
1954	Letter dated April 2, 1964, from Ruth Paine to the Commission transmitting letter Ruth Paine wrote to her mother and the envelope used to transmit her letter to her mother (CEs 1955 and 1956)
1955	Envelope addressed to Mrs. William Hyde, The Quadrangle, Oberlin, Ohio, from Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas, postmarked December 7, 1963
1956	Undated letter from Ruth Paine to her mother transmitted in CE 1955

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1957	Letter dated June 15, 1964, from FBI, to the Commission concerning baptismal certificates of June Lee Oswald and Rachel Oswald (CD 1099)
1957-A	Baptismal Record of June Oswald from the St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas (CD 1099a)
1957-B	Baptismal Record of Rachel Oswald from the St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas (CD 1099b)
1958	Judgment decree in the divorce action of Marguerite Clavier Pic, Jr., vs. Edward J. Pic, Jr., signed in open court on June 28, 1933 (CD 1087)
1959	Judgment decree in the divorce action of Margaret Keating vs. Robert E. Lee Oswald, signed in open court on January 10, 1933 (CD 1086)
1960	Secret Service memorandum dated June 10, 1964, concerning check of Tarrant and Dallas County Clerks' offices for record of a divorce granted to Edwin A. Ekdahl and Rasmie Ekdahl (CD 1074)
1960-A	Petition in the divorce proceedings between Edwin A. Ekdahl and Marguerite C. Ekdahl (CD 1074)
1960-B	Answer to petition in the divorce proceedings between Edwin A. Ekdahl and Marguerite C. Ekdahl (CD 1074)
1960-C	Judgment in the divorce proceedings between Edwin A. Ekdahl and Marguerite C. Ekdahl, declaring the divorce final on June 24, 1948 (CD 1074)
1961	Information relating to Lee Harvey Oswald's service in the Marine Corps furnished to the Commission by the Assistant General Counsel (Manpower), Department of Defense (CD 978, pp. 1-5)
1962	FBI report dated June 26, 1964, of interview of Allen R. Felde at Milwaukee, Wisconsin (CD 1229, pp. 3-4)
1963	FBI report of addresses of Lee Harvey Oswald from the time of his birth (CD 205, pp. 543-553)
1964	Russian booklet entitled, "Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman," issued to Oswald on July 18, 1960, with translation (FBI Item 113, part of CD 429)
1965	FBI report dated March 26, 1964, of interview of O. V. Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 161)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1966	FBI report dated March 12, 1964, of interview of Franklin Kaiser at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 170)
1967	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Roger Craig at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 69)
1968	Aerial photograph showing the location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.
1969	United States passport of Lee Harvey Oswald issued on June 25, 1963 (12 pp.)
1970	FBI reports dated July 17 and August 19, 1964, of interviews of O. V. Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 1426, pp. 35-38c)
1971	"Book of Useful Advice," in Russian (CD 572)
1972	FBI report dated June 1, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, of review of Dallas newspapers concerning any visit or proposed visit of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon (CD 1018b)
1973	FBI report of interview conducted on February 28, 1964, of The Honorable Richard M. Nixon at New York, New York (CD 886, pp. 3-4)
1974	FBI report dated August 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, of transcripts of Dallas police radio transmissions covering period of November 22-24, 1963 (CD 1420)
1975	Letter from FBI to Commission dated June 29, 1964, with enclosures, relating to newspaper coverage of proposed Dallas visit of Richard M. Nixon (CD 1189)
1976	FBI report of interview conducted on May 15, 1964, of Sergeant Calvin B. Owens, Dallas Police Department, re Patrolman J. D. Tippit
1977	FBI memorandum dated March 17, 1964 concerning identification of rifle owned by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 682)
1978	Deposition of Amos Lee Buins dated November 22, 1963, at Sheriff's Department, County of Dallas, Texas (CD 87, p. 235)
1979	Secret Service memorandum dated June 17, 1964, re Dallas bus routes (CD 1129)
1980	FBI report dated June 16, 1964, re fingerprints taken of employees at Texas School Book Depository (CD 1136)
1981	Autopsy report dated November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, on Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 305)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154-Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1982	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, re post-assassination liaison between FBI and Dallas police in Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 29-30)
1983	FBI report dated March 14, 1964, of interviews of David and Barbara Houghton, at Boulder, Colorado (CD 522)
1984	FBI report of interview of Mary Bledsoe (CD 5, p. 343)
1985	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Mary Bledsoe at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 340)
1986	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning items in possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when apprehended (CD 5, pp. 140-141)
1987	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, re distances allegedly covered by Oswald after assassination (CD 5, p. 123)
1988	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald by Capt. J. W. Fritz of Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 99-102)
1989	FBI report listing items in possession of Lee Harvey Oswald when apprehended (CD 5, p. 94)
1990	FBI report describing dress and contents of wallet of Lee Harvey Oswald when apprehended (CD 5, pp. 93-95)
1991	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interrogation of Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 92)
1992	FBI report of interview of Roger Craig at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 72)
1993	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Roger Craig at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 71)
1994	FBI report dated March 21, 1964, of surveillance of Marina Oswald for the period February 24 to March 9, 1964 (CD 806)
1995	Copy of memorandum dated July 25, 1952, from Dallas, Texas, Chief of Police to Deputy Chief concerning employment of J. D. Tippit (CD 1002c)
1996	FBI report dated July 24, 1964, of examination of telephone records in connection with the obtaining of an armored truck by the Dallas police and driving time to Dallas Police Department (CD 1336)
1997	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of investigation concerning William McEwan Duff (CD 1355)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154-Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
1998	FBI report of interview conducted on January 9, 1964, of Arthur Stevens at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 10)
1999	Affidavits of Arthur E. Haves dated August 14, 1964, and Buel T. Beddingfield dated August 17, 1964, executed at Dallas, Texas (CD 1444, pp. 18-19)
2000	Certificate of Marriage dated July 20, 1933, at New Orleans, Louisiana, of Robert Edward Lee Oswald and Marguerite Frances Claverie
2001	Dallas Police Department file on the attempted killing of General Edwin A. Walker (CD 81.1b)
2002	Dallas Police Department file on investigation of operational security involving the transfer of Lee Harvey Oswald, November 24, 1963 (CD 81a, all pages)
2003	Dallas Police Department file on investigation of the assassination of the President (CD 81b, all pages)
2004	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of David A. Timmons at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 4, p. 138)
2005	FBI report dated November 27, 1963 of interview of John H. Tankersley at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 4, p. 139)
2006	FBI report dated January 10, 1964 of interview of Howard Leelle Brennan at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 7-8)
2007	FBI report listing various documents belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 206, p. 359)
2008	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Linnie Mae Randle at Irving, Texas (CD 7, pp. 298-299)
2009	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Buell Wesley Frazier at Irving, Texas (CD 7, pp. 294-297)
2010	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Carl Lindsey Thompson at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 288-289)
2011	FBI report dated July 7, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, re tracing of various items of physical evidence (CD 1258)
2012	FBI reports dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Dr. Francis T. Flood and November 25, 1963, of interview of Dr. Charles A. Sterns, both at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 73, pp. 458-459)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2013	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of telephone call from unknown person to Dallas office of FBI at 2:30 a.m. on November 24, 1963, threatening to kill Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 4, p. 146)
2014	FBI report of investigation conducted on January 24 and January 29, 1964 at New Orleans, Louisiana concerning the name George Hiddell (CD 4, p. 14)
2015	FBI report of interview conducted December 13, 1963, of Rosaleen Quinn at New York, New York (CD 187, p. 8)
2016	Report of Navy Discharge Review Board dated July 10, 1963, re review of discharge of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, File No. II, pp. 12-14)
2017	Secret Service report dated July 28, 1964, concerning bus stops near 1026 Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas (CD 1339, SS Control No. 1719)
2018	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of telephone call from FBI Dallas office to Dallas Sheriff's office on November 29, 1963, advising of threat to kill Oswald (CD 4, p. 147)
2019	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of telephone records of a call made on November 24, 1963, from residence of Bruce Ray Carlin, Fort Worth, Texas (CD 86, p. 509)
2020	Western Union receipt dated November 24, 1963 for \$25 received from Jack Ruby, Dallas, Texas (CD 1148, pp. 404-404a)
2021	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of telephone conversation with Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry concerning threat to kill Oswald (CD 4, p. 150)
2022	FBI report dated June 10, 1964, of observation by FBI agents over closed-circuit television of shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1193, pp. 130-131)
2023	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Bobby G. Brown, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 143)
2024	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of C. J. Price, Administrator, Parkland Memorial Hospital, at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 410)
2025	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of conversation between Attorney Tom Howard and Captain J. W. Fritz of Dallas Police Department concerning Jack Ruby (CD 85, pp. 21-22)
2026	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, concerning distances in vicinity of point where Oswald was shot (CD 85, pp. 23-24)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2027	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Detective Daniel C. Brantley of Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 37-38)
2028	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Detective James K. Ramsey, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 207)
2029	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Detective H. Baron Reynolds, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 212)
2030	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Patrolman Gerald K. Springer, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 220-221)
2031	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Detective Ivan R. Stephens, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 224)
2032	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Donald T. Suits, Dallas Reserve Policeman at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 226)
2033	Letter dated December 17, 1963, from Mark Lane to Chief Justice Earl Warren; letter dated December 30, 1963 from the Commission to Mark Lane; letter dated January 23, 1964 from the Commission to Mark Lane
2034	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of George Thomas Chabot at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 272-273)
2035	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Harry T. Tasker at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 287)
2036	FBI report dated July 20, 1964, of interview of Joseph Rodriguez Molina at Dallas, Texas (CD 1426, pp. 12-18)
2037	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Steven L. Alexander at Shreveport, Louisiana (CD 85, pp. 368-370)
2038	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Gene Barnes at Van Nuys, California (CD 85, pp. 373-375)
2039	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Isadore Bleckman at Chicago, Illinois (CD 85, pp. 390-392)
2040	FBI report dated December 5, 1963 of interview of Gene Coffey at Burbank, California (CD 85, p. 397)
2041	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Joe Cumming at Atlanta, Georgia (CD 85, p. 398)
2042	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of James R. Davidson at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 399-401)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2043	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Curtis Gans at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 410-411)
2044	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Edmonde Haddad at Hollywood, California (CD 85, p. 412)
2045	Letter dated August 4, 1964, from Charles Batchelor, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, to Commission, concerning location of police car number 107 on November 22, 1963
2046	FBI report dated March 28, 1964 of interview of Mrs. A. C. Johnson at Dallas, Texas (CD 705)
2047	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of William Edward Lord at New York, New York (CD 85, p. 445)
2048	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Ted Mann at Burbank, California (CD 85, pp. 446-447)
2049	FBI report dated August 18, 1964, of interview of Joe Rodriguez Molina at Dallas, Texas (CD 1426, pp. 18a-18c)
2050	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Terrance McGarry at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 453-454)
2051	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Oliver Oakes, at Morton Grove, Illinois (CD 85, pp. 463-464)
2052	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Jeremiah O'Leary at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 466-470)
2053	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Jeremiah O'Leary at Washington, D. C. (CD 85, pp. 471-474)
2054	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Henry Michael Rabun at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 491-492)
2055	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of William Raley at Houston, Texas (CD 85, pp. 493-494)
2056	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Anthony Ripley at Royal Oak, Michigan (CD 85, pp. 497-500)
2057	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of James N. Standard at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (CD 85, p. 521)
2058	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of James Robert Thornton at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 523-524)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2059	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Maurice Carroll at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 52-55)
2060	Secret Service report dated November 29, 1963, covering third interview with Oswald and circumstances immediately following his murder (CD 87, SS Control No. 177, Exhibit A, pp. 1-4)
2061	Secret Service reports of interviews with Lee Harvey Oswald on November 23, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 338, 4 pp.)
2062	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interviews of Paul Sisac, Isadore Bleckman, and Oliver Oakes at Chicago, Illinois (CD 91, pp. 1-10)
2063	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Harry T. Tasker at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 9)
2064	FBI report concerning memorandum furnished by Postal Inspector H. D. Holmes, Dallas, Texas of an interview he took part in with Lee Harvey Oswald on November 24, 1963 (CD 206, pp. 179-186)
2065	FBI report dated July 17, 1964, of interview of Roy S. Truly at Dallas, Texas (CD 1426, pp. 33-34)
2066	FBI report dated December 27, 1963, of interview of Gene Miller at Miami, Florida (CD 223, pp. 39-40)
2067	"Kennedy's Car in Dallas is Refitted for Johnson," The New York Times, May 24, 1964, p. 8, col. 2
2068	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of investigation of approximate driving times over five specified routes in Dallas, Texas (CD 1130, 4 pp.)
2069	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of interview of Harold Fleming at Dallas, Texas (CD 1221, pp. 1-6)
2070	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of interview of Tom Mastin, Jr., at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1221, pp. 7-11)
2071	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of time check as to possible modes of entry by Jack Ruby into Dallas Police Department (CD 1255, pp. 1-3)
2072	Letter dated July 16, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning Chief Curry's arrival at the Dallas Police Department on afternoon of November 22, 1964, statements to press by Dallas police, and other matters (CD 1266, pp. 1-3)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2073	Letter dated February 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning a slip of paper bearing four telephone numbers found in the pocket of trousers worn by Oswald at time he was shot (CD 1406, pp. 1-3)
2074	Report of interview conducted on March 23, 1964, of Deputy Chief H. T. Fisher, by member of Commission staff (CD 1407, pp. 1-3)
2075	Passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald dated June 24, 1963, for passport issued June 25, 1963 (CD 1114, file X, p. 3(3))
2076	Secret Service report dated February 3, 1964, of interview of Jack Ruby about 11:20 a.m., November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 354, SS Control No. 1007, pp. 1-4)
2077	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, concerning materials recovered by the Dallas Police Department from Oswald's rooming house and the home of Ruth Paine (CD 5, p. 139)
2078	Admissions of Jack Leon Ruby in Captain Fritz's office, November 24, 1963 (CD 81b, pp. 139-140)
2079	Page from an FBI report dated November 25, 1963, listing contents of Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest (CD 5, p. 141)
2080	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning observation of Jack Ruby from 5:06 p.m., November 24, 1963, to 1:20 a.m., November 25, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 19-20)
2081	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interviews of Elmer Moore, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 5-9)
2082	Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Jack Ruby at Dallas, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 463, 2 pp.)
2083	Letter dated February 28, 1964, from FBI to Commission, re statement of Robert Lee Oswald as to ownership and possession of Imperial reflex camera by Lee Harvey Oswald
2084	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Mary Elizabeth Woodward at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 17-18)
2085	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Alvin Hopson at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 21-22)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2086	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Eric (Carolyn) Walther at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 24-25)
2087	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Pearl Springer at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 26)
2088	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Charles Hester at Irving, Texas (CD 7, p. 30)
2089	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Toney (Ruby) Henderson at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 35-36)
2090	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Jack Franzen at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 37)
2091	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of John Arthur Chism at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 38)
2092	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Mrs. John C. Ingram at Irving, Texas (CD 301, p. 122)
2093	FBI report of information received at the Houston office on November 26, 1963, concerning statement made by Patrick G. Connor at Corpus Christi, Texas (CD 301, p. 187)
2094	FBI report of interview conducted on November 25, 1963, of Jack Nicholas Payton at Bellaire, Texas (CD 301, pp. 246-250)
2095	FBI report of interview conducted on November 23, 1963, of Joachim Rudolph Roehricht at Anaheim, California (CD 301, pp. 256-257)
2096	FBI report of interview conducted on November 23, 1963, of Herman Escar Sheffield at Houston, Texas (CD 301, p. 277)
2097	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Leonard G. Widner at Roanoke, Virginia (CD 301, p. 321)
2098	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Lillian Mooneyham at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 17-18)
2099	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Robert Reid, at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 19)
2100	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Rose Clark at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 20)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2101	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Jeannette E. Hooker at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 21)
2102	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of T. E. Moore at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 25)
2103	FBI report dated January 10, 1964, of interview of Cecil Ault at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 26)
2104	FBI report dated January 9, 1964, of interview of Steven F. Wilson at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, p. 27)
2105	FBI report dated January 8, 1964, of interview of John J. Solon, at Dallas, Texas (CD 329, pp. 35-36)
2106	FBI report dated January 20, 1964, of interview of Samuel Burton Paternostro at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, pp. 11-12)
2107	FBI report dated January 20, 1964, of interview of Mrs. W. L. "Jack" Thornton (Ruth Thornton) at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 14)
2108	FBI report dated January 28, 1964, of interview of F. Lee Madd at Shreveport, Louisiana (CD 385, pp. 18-19)
2109	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Orville O. Nix at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 22)
2110	FBI report dated January 29, 1964, of interview of Orville O. Nix at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 23)
2111	Secret Service memorandum dated February 13, 1964, with photograph of concrete slab where a bullet was thought to have hit (CD 386, SS Control No. 1067)
2112	Letter dated May 14, 1964, from Secret Service to Commission, with copy of original notes of SA Glen A. Bennett concerning his recollection of events surrounding assassination (CD 1235, 4 pp.)
2113	Map of freeway convergence at Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
2114	Photographic views of highway markings in the vicinity of the assassination
2115	Plan view of freeway convergence west of Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2116	Aerial view (500 feet altitude) of freeway convergence west of Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
2117	Aerial photograph of Triple Underpass
2118	View from north tower of Union Terminal Company, Dallas, Texas
2119	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, re procedures of Mexican Immigration Service and list of persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963 (CD 676, pp. 1-27)
2120	Letter dated May 28, 1964, from State Department to Commission transmitting memorandum from the Mexican government concerning Mexican investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and measures taken by Mexican government upon receiving news of assassination; with translation (CD 994)
2121	FBI report dated May 18, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico (CD 1084(e), pp. 1-178)
2122	FBI report dated March 12, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's bus trip from Mexico City on October 3, 1963 (CD 684, pp. 1-7)
2123	Letter dated June 23, 1964, from State Department to Commission, transmitting note and enclosures received from Mexican government; with translation (CD 1154)
2124	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Ruth Paine regarding day-to-day location of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 5, pp. 381-388)
2125	FBI report dated February 7, 1964, of interview of Mike Carrier at Waskom, Texas (CD 735, pp. 475-478)
2126	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Earl Spencer Anderson at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 170, pp. 10-11)
2127	FBI report dated May 7, 1964, concerning two traveling bags believed to have been property of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 938 (b) pp. 1-9)
2128	FBI report dated May 6, 1964, of interviews of Emilio Castillo, Mexican Customs Inspector, and Miguel Moreno Ibarra, Chief of Mexican Customs Inspectors, at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico (CD 1160, pp. 15-16)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2129	FBI report dated April 30, 1964, on investigation of persons who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and other matters (CD 1063, pp. 1-20)
2130	FBI report dated April 9, 1964, of interview of L. H. Yarbrough, at San Antonio, Texas (CD 1063, p. 41)
2131	FBI report dated April 1, 1964, of interview of Jack Burcham, Texas Employment Commission, at Austin, Texas; FBI report dated April 7, 1964, of interview of Cerninal Messina, Louisiana Division of Employment Security, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 784 a, b, 5 pp.)
2132	FBI report of investigation conducted at Houston, Texas of Greyhound bus drivers concerning travel of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico (CD 163, pp. 10-15)
2133	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Harry Miller, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines Depot at Laredo, Texas (CD 172, p. 8)
2134	FBI reports dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Elmer E. Bilbray and of telephone interview of Conrad Roberts at Alexandria, Louisiana (CD 231, pp. 13-16)
2135	FBI reports dated February 6 and February 12, 1964, of interviews with bus drivers of the Kerrville Bus Company and ticket agents at Greyhound Bus Terminal (CD 472, pp. 7-12)
2136	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interviews of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiford; of ticket agents, Continental Trailways, at Houston, Texas; and of Henry Otis Chenyworth at Jasper, Texas (CD 332, 6 pp.)
2137	FBI report dated January 6, 1964 at San Antonio, Texas, of efforts to locate persons with knowledge of travel by Oswald on or about September 26 and October 3, 1963 (CD 388, pp. 1-21)
2138	FBI report dated February 28, 1964, of interviews with individuals in an effort to locate persons with knowledge of travel by Oswald in October and/or November, 1963 (CD 476, pp. 1-15)
2139	Blueprint of third floor of The Municipal Building, Dallas, Texas (CD 1062c)
2140	Schedule reflecting room occupancy intended at time of preparation of blueprint of third floor of The Municipal Building, Dallas, Texas (CD 1062d)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2141	WFAA-TV reel PKT 30, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Reporters' Description of Oswald Transfer and Police Department"
2142	NBC-TV reels 22 and 24, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Chief of Police Curry, District Attorney Wade, Captain Frits by the Press, Third Floor, Police and Courts Building"
2143	NBC-TV reel 43, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Police Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2144	WFAA-TV reel PKT 14, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Police Chief Jesse Curry Talking to Press Concerning Relations Between the F.B.I. and Dallas Police Department"
2145	WFAA-TV reel PKT 21, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Police Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2146	WFAA-TV reel PKT 12, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview of Police Chief Jesse Curry by Press, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2147	KRLD-TV reel 15, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Press Conference of Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, Police and Courts Building"
2148	KRLD-TV reel 66 and reel 28, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Curry Interview on Oswald's Death"
2149	KRLD-TV reel 39, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Press Conference with Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department"
2150	KRLD-TV reel 44, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Police Chief Jesse Curry on Transfer of Oswald, Police and Courts Building"
2151	WRR reel 14, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Police Chief Jesse Curry's Instructions to Newsmen Re Oswald's Appearance in Assembly Room, Dallas City Jail"
2152	WFAA-TV Audio reel 2 at 268, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Police Chief Jesse Curry Talking to Reporters, Police and Courts Building"
2153	WFAA-TV reel PKT 25 and KRLD-TV reel 20, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview of Capt. J. Will Frits in Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2154	WFAA-TV reel PKT 17 and KRLD-TV reels 19 and 25, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Capt J. Will Frits in Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2155	WFAA-TV reel PKT 21, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Capt. J. Will Frits in Dallas Police and Courts Building"

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2156	WFAA-TV reel PKT 16, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Interrogation of Capt. J. Will Frits by Newsmen, Third Floor Corridor, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2157	KRLD reel 10, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Officer Bentley"
2158	WFAA-TV reel PKT 30, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Joy Dale by WFAA-TV"
2159	KRLD-TV reel 13 and NBC-TV reel 35, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Sgt. P. T. Dean, Dallas Police Department, Police and Courts Building"
2160	NBC-TV reel 15, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with Sgt. Gerald Hill, Dallas Police Department"
2161	WFAA-TV reel PKT 16, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Jada (Janet Adams Conforto) by Paul Good, ABC"
2162	WFAA-TV reel PKT 14, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Captain Glen D. King, Dallas Police Department, by Bob Clark, ABC"
2163	WFAA-TV reel PKT 16, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Interview of Detective James R. Leavelle, Dallas Police Department, by Bill Lord, WFAA-TV"
2164	WFAA-TV reel PKT 21, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Patrolman M. N. McDonald by Roger Sharp, WFAA-TV, in Dallas"
2165	WFAA-TV reel PKT 25, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with Louis Nichols, President of Dallas Bar Association"
2166	KRLD-TV reel 9; NBC-TV reel 17; and KLIIF reel 8 - Item 5, reel 10 - Item 2, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Oswald's Appearance in Assembly Room"
2167	WFAA-TV reel PKT 12, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview of Deputy Police Chief M. W. Stevenson by Bob Clark, ABC, Dallas"
2168	WBAP Audio reel 12 "A"; NBC-TV reels 23, 35; WFAA-TV reels PKT 27, 16; WFAA-TV reel PKF 1; KRLD-TV reel 17; November 24, 1963, entitled, "Press Conference with District Attorney Henry Wade, Dallas Police and Courts Building"

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2169	KRLD-TV reel 23; NBC-TV reel 43; KLTJ Audio reel 8; WRR Audio reel 14; WFAA-TV reel PKT 27, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Press Conference of District Attorney Wade in Assembly Room, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2170	KRLD-TV reel 20, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with District Attorney Henry M. Wade, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2171	NBC-TV reel 17, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with District Attorney Henry Wade, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2172	WFAA-TV reel PKT 25, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Interview with District Attorney Henry M. Wade by the Press, Dallas Police and Courts Building"
2173	WFAA-TV reel PKT 11, November 22, 1963, entitled, "Press Interview with District Attorney Wade, Captain Fritz, and Police Chief Curry in Corridor on third floor of Dallas Police Headquarters"
2174	KRLD Audio reels 2 "B" and 3 "A" Item 19, November 22, 1963, entitled "KRLD News Report"
2175	Floor plan of third floor, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
2176	Extract from inventory of tapes and reels belonging to WFAA, Dallas, pertaining to period of November 22-24, 1963 (CD 962, p. 25)
2177	Diagram of jail office and immediate vicinity, basement, Dallas Police Department
2178	"Marked Map Discovered Among Oswald's Effects," The Dallas Times Herald, Monday, November 25, 1963, p. A-31
2179	Diagram of basement, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas
2180	"Dallas Prosecutor Discusses State's Case Against Oswald," The Washington Post, Tuesday, November 26, 1963, p. A-7
2181	"Oswald Linked with Rifle," The Dallas Times Herald, Sunday, November 24, 1963, p. A-3
2182	FBI report dated August 6, 1964, of interviews of Ray Lunday, Deputy Chief of Police; George L. Lumpkin, Deputy Chief of Police; and T. L. Baker, Lieutenant, Dallas Police Department at Dallas Texas (CD 1400 A, pp. 1-4)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2183	"American Bar statement 'Deplores' Proposals to Televisify Ruby Trial"--press release dated Saturday, December 7, 1963 (pp. 1-3)
2184	"San Francisco Bar Decries News Media in Dallas Case," New York Times, November 28, 1963, p. L-23
2185	"Press Should Share Blame in Oswald Death, Says Editor," Baltimore Sun, February 27, 1964
2186	Letter dated August 26, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning Joe R. Molina (CD 1425, pp. 1-2)
2187	Letter dated August 25, 1964, from Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry to Commission, with Jail Card and Prisoners Telephone Contact Form on Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1444, pp. 1, 2, 4 and 5)
2188, 2188 A-E	History of Elm Street and formation of the Triple Underpass (CD 1238, 1238 A-E)
2189	Secret Service report dated December 12, 1963, of investigation covering residences and employments of Lee Harvey Oswald from time he returned from Soviet Union until November 22, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 641, 86 pp.)
2190	Six photos of post cards, including bull fight, brought back from Mexico by Oswald (FBI Item D-64)
2191	FBI report dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas, of investigation concerning Oswald's reported travel and movements during period September 25-26, 1963 (CD 640, pp. 1-8)
2192	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning bus travel from New Orleans to Mexico City, Mexico (CD 183, pp. 1-17)
2193	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, of investigation into Oswald's trip to Mexico containing a translation of a report prepared by a Mexican Immigration Inspector and an interview of the Inspector (CD 675, pp. 1-7)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2194	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, at Los Angeles, California, of interviews with individuals who rode in bus with Oswald from Monterey, Mexico, to Mexico City, Mexico (CD 306, pp. 1-9)
2195	FBI report dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, of investigation of trip by Lee Harvey Oswald between Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and Mexico City, Mexico, on September 26-27, 1963 (CD 693, pp. 1-6, 9-55)
2196	FBI report dated February 3, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, of investigation to locate Albert Alexander Osborne (CD 464, pp. 3-4)
2197	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, regarding records of the Conveyance Office, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana, with respect to real property owned by relatives of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 152, pp. 79-80)
2198	FBI reports dated December 6 and December 9, 1963, of interviews of Mrs. Alberta Legnon, Mrs. Bessie Villars, Mrs. Bernard Chatalein, and Mrs. F. Carleton La Riche at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, pp. 65-67, 69)
2199	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of David Lutenbacher, Principal, William Frantz School at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, pp. 57-58)
2200	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Dr. Bruno F. Mancuso at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, p. 69A)
2201	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, regarding records of the New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, pp. 63-64)
2202	FBI reports dated December 9 and December 10, 1963, of interviews of Mrs. Clara C. Hessler, Mrs. F. E. Valley and Mrs. Fred C. Huff at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, pp. 70-72)
2203	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Vernon E. Kappel, Principal, George Washington Elementary School at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, pp. 53-54)
2204	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Lillian Bouterie at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, p. 77)
2205	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, concerning insurance policies held by Marguerite Oswald (CD 205, pp. 568-572)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2206	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Harry Bodour at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 205, p. 528)
2207	FBI report dated December 24, 1963, of interview of Clem H. Sehrt at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 244, pp. 50-51)
2208	FBI report dated April 1, 1964, of interview of Rev. A. J. Scherer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 899, p. 37)
2209	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, to identify boy allegedly seen with Dee Harvey Oswald at Irving, Texas (CD 205, pp. 635-636)
2210	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Celeo Macario Hernandez at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 126, p. 45)
2211	Secret Service report dated December 13, 1963, setting out background information on Lee Harvey Oswald from birth to return from Russia (CD 87, SS Control No. 618, 10 pages)
2212	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of W. M. Young at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 205, p. 573)
2213	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of investigation at New York, New York concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's subscription to Socialist Workers Party publication and other matters (CD 176, pp. 1-36)
2214	View from Triple Underpass, Dallas, Texas
2215	View of Triple Underpass from Location on Elm Street
2216	FBI report dated December 4, 1963 of interview of Mrs. Billie Gilmore at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 222)
2217	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Mrs. A. Logan Magruder at Covington, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 50)
2218	FBI report dated December 3, 1963 of interview of Mary Lou Lautenslager, Assistant Medical Records Librarian, Harris Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 6, p. 234)
2219	FBI report dated December 13, 1963 of interview of Mrs. W. E. Bell at Benbrook, Texas (CD 205, p. 527)
2220	FBI report dated June 4, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Clyde I. Livingston at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1245, pp. 241-42)
2221	FBI report dated June 5, 1964, of interview of Richard Warren Garrett at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1245, p. 243)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2222	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Dorothy Bockhorn at Mamaroneck, New York (CD 198, p. 11)
2223	Letter to Commission dated May 22, 1964, from Big Brothers, Inc., New York, New York, enclosing file on Lee Harvey Oswald for period December 1953 to January 1954 (CD 968)
2224	Letter to Commission dated May 13, 1964, from Peter Megargee Brown, enclosing photostatic copies of all materials relating to Lee Harvey Oswald in possession or control of the Community Service Society or its counsel (CD 930)
2225	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Victor J. Connell, Attendance Officer, School District 22, Bronx, New York (CD 198, p. 8)
2226	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Arthur Clinton, Director of Attendance, Board of Education, New York, New York (CD 198, pp. 6-7)
2227	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Gerard F. Tujaque at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 4-5)
2228	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Rick Mazza, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 11)
2229	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Paul Anthony Fiorello at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 17)
2230	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Lionel Slater, Jr. at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 18)
2231	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Mildred Sawyer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 128)
2232	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of John Neumeyer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 197)
2233	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Peggy Zimmerman at Marrero, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 277)
2234	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Michael Patrick Neumeyer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 344)
2235	FBI report of interviews conducted on April 1-2, 1964, with former schoolmates of Lee Harvey Oswald at Beauregard Junior High School at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 860, pp. 21-24)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2236	FBI report of interview conducted on April 2, 1964, of Mrs. Myra Darouse at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 860, p. 27)
2237	FBI report dated February 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, submitting employee record sheets in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald's employment at Gerald F. Tujaque, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana (FBI Exhibit D-113) (CD 592)
2238	FBI report dated January 29, 1964, of interview of Maury Goodman at St. Louis, Missouri (CD 402, pp. 2-3)
2239	FBI reports dated December 13, 1963, of interviews of Mrs. James L. Taylor and Mrs. Edwin Enochs at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 205, pp. 522, 529)
2240	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Dr. Benjamin Powell at Durham, North Carolina (CD 189, pp. 1-3)
2241	FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of interview of Saner Davis at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 329, p. 172)
2242	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Dr. Coleman Jacobson at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 204-205)
2243	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Alexander P. Gruber at Los Angeles, California (CD 4, pp. 273-274)
2244	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Lt. James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 322-323)
2245	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of telephone interview of Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 429)
2246	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Phillip P. Miller at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 670)
2247	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Marguerite Vea Riegler at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 673)
2248	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Detective Richard M. Sims, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 674-675)

249	Supplemental Dallas Police Department report dated December 24, 1963, on investigation of shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 81c, 53 pages)
2250	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Curtis La Verne Crawford at Bellaire, Michigan (CD 84, pp. 147-154)
2251	FBI report dated November 20, 1963, of interview of Graham Koch at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 203)
2252	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of John Leif Frickstad at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, pp. 221-222)
2253	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Pete Fisher at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 85, pp. 407-409)
2254	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Ronald L. Jenkins at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 424-426)
2255	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Ferdinand Kaufman at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 436-438)
2256	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Jerry Lee Kunkel at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 444)
2257	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Samuel Mack Pate at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, p. 477)
2258	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of David Flint "Mike" Smith at Burbank, California (CD 85, pp. 513-516)
2259	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Joe Campisi at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 128-129)
2260	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Joseph A. Olowacki at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 157-158)
2261	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Cecil Hamlin at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 163-165)
2262	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Clifford L. Wright at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 513-514)
2263	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of John Neuman at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 521)
2264	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Georgia Mayor at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 524)

2265	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Max Rudberg at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 530)
2266	FBI report dated December 4, 1963 of interview of Jean Aase at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, p. 532)
2267	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Lawrence V. Meyers at Chicago, Illinois (CD 86, pp. 533-36)
2268	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Edward Meyers at Brooklyn, New York (CD 86, pp. 537-538)
2269	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of C. William Selah at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 86)
2270	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Connie Trammel at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 261)
2271	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Margaret Mary Orndorff at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 205-206)
2272	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Justice of the Peace David L. Johnston at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 220-221)
2273	FBI report dated December 30, 1963, of interview of Donald B. Safran at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 338-339)
2274	FBI report dated January 11, 1964, of interview of Sam Campisi at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, p. 162)
2275	FBI report dated January 23, 1964, of interview of Andrew Armstrong, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, pp. 136-139)
2276	FBI report of information received February 17, 1964, concerning interview of Philippe Labro at Paris, France (CD 856, pp. 3-4)
2277	FBI report dated April 7, 1964, of interview of William George Nikolis at Tyler, Texas (CD 856, pp. 5-6)
2278	FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of interview of Rita Leslie Silberman at Dallas, Texas (CD 856, pp. 7-8)
2279	FBI report dated April 3, 1964, of interview of Robert Louis Sindelar at Dallas, Texas (CD 856, pp. 9-10)
2280	FBI report dated April 17, 1964, of interview of Dennie Patrick Martin at Fort Ord, California (CD 856, p. 12A)

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2281	FBI report dated June 3, 1964, of interview of Rabbi Hillel Silverman at Dallas, Texas (CD 1121, pp. 32-33)
2282	FBI report dated June 4, 1964, of interview of Leona Lane at Dallas, Texas (CD 1121, pp. 35-36)
2283	FBI report dated June 4, 1964, of interview of Esther Miller at Dallas, Texas (CD 1121, p. 37)
2284	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of interview of Alexander Philip Gruber at Los Angeles, California (CD 1144, pp. 1-4)
2285	LIFE LINE Radio Transcript--Program No. 121, September 17, 1963, Subject: "Free Federal Money," and Program No. 31, June 19, 1963, Subject: "Heroism" (CD 1148, 4 pp.)
2286	Envelope upon which Jack Ruby copied a name which appeared on the "Impeach Earl Warren" sign (CD 1148)
2287	Affidavit executed on June 9, 1964, by Huey Reeves relating to receipt given to him by "Little Lynn" on November 23, 1963 (CD 1193, pp. 144-145)
2288	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Ralph Gismont at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 92)
2289	FBI reports dated June 19, 1964, of interviews of H. L. Henley, and Robert B. Counts, Dallas Police Department patrolmen, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 163, 165)
2290	FBI report dated June 27, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Wilma Tice at St. Louis, Missouri (CD 1233a, pp. 1-4)
2291	FBI reports dated July 13 and July 10, 1964, of interviews of Connie Trammel Penny and H. Edward Smith at Dallas, Texas (CD 1267 - 4 pages)
2292	FBI reports dated July 21, July 22, July 24, and July 20, 1964, of interviews of John Mazziotta, Elnora Pitts, Doris Warner, Det. Guy F. Rose and Lt. J. C. Day at Dallas, Irving, and Seagoville, Texas, and two photographs (CD 1317, 7 pp.)
2293	FBI reports dated July 23 and July 22, 1964, of interviews of Mrs. Wilma Tice and James M. Tice at Dallas, Texas (CD 1318 - 8 pp.)
2294	Letter dated August 3, 1964, to Commission from W. Glenn Duncan, reporting text of announcement made on KLIIF newscast on November 23, 1963 (CD 1342)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2295	FBI report dated August 6, 1964, of interview of Lt. James R. Gilmore, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1386 - 2 pp.)
2296	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Joseph A. Glowacki at Dallas, Texas (CD 1400b - 3 pp.)
2297	FBI memorandum dated August 24, 1964, transmitting reports dated August 7 and August 21, 1964, respectively, of interviews of Roy A. Pryor and Kenneth E. Griffith at Dallas, Texas (CD 1442 - 4 pp.)
2298	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Ray Carlin for November 24, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 87, p. 509)
2299	FBI report dated March 13, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Harold Kaminsky at Chicago, Illinois (CD 722, pp. 72-73)
2300	FBI report dated June 12, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Jack Ruby for November 22-24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 146-148)
2301	FBI report dated June 15, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance for November 22, 1963, at Washington, D. C. (CD 1193, pp. 220-221)
2302	FBI report dated March 17, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Jack Ruby for period September 26-November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 722, pp. 9-16)
2303	FBI report dated March 17, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Carousel Club for period September 26-November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 722, pp. 19-31)
2304	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Eva Grant for period September 26-November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 722, pp. 17-18)
2305	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Vegas Club for period September 26-November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 722, pp. 32-33)
2306	Letter dated September 18, 1964, from Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. to Commission re long distance telephone company records for Eva Grant for period November 22-24, 1963, and FBI memorandum re same (CD 1193, p. 149)
2307	FBI memorandum dated April 23, 1964, re examination of telephone company records for Carousel Club for November 23-December 1, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 914, pp. 32-34)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2308	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of examination of telephone company records for Jack Ruby for period of May 7, 1963 to October 20, 1963 at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 688-689)
2309	FBI report of examination of telephone company records for Jack Ruby at Dallas, Texas, for April 10, 1963 to November 3, 1963 plus miscellaneous calls June through October 1963 (CD 4, pp. 690-693)
2310	FBI report dated June 12, 1964, of examination of records of pay phone at Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, p. 150)
2311	FBI report dated April 22, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Ralph Paul at Arlington, Texas for period September 26 to December 1, 1963 (CD 914, pp. 20-30)
2312	FBI reports on check of phone numbers found in possession of Jack Ruby (CD 1193, pp. 247-248; CD 1121, pp. 4-6)
2313	FBI report dated March 10, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Carlin at Fort Worth, Texas, for period September 26 to November 21, 1963 (CD 722, pp. 54-66)
2314	FBI report dated September 14, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Carlin for period November 22, 23, and 24, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1504, 2 pp.)
2315	FBI report dated April 21, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Bruce Carlin, for November 26 through December 1, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 914, pp. 18-19)
2316	FBI reports dated June 3, and June 11, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Breck Wall and Joe Peterson at the Adolphus Hotel for period November 26 to November 29, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1121, pp. 7-14; CD 1193, p. 193)
2317	FBI report dated August 11, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Dallas Police Department for the period November 23 through November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1404, 5 pp.)
2318	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Patrolman Harry Olsen at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 138-139)
2319	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Kathleen C. Root at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 144)
2320	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Samuel C. Smith at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 151)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2321	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Gladys Craddock at Dallas, Texas (CD 1400c, pp. 1-2)
2322	FBI report dated July 24, 1964, of interview of Roy William Pike at Los Angeles, California (CD 1322a, pp. 1-3)
2323	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Alton Conrad Sharpe at Chicago, Illinois (CD 4, p. 419)
2324	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of James M. Chaney at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 682)
2325	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Thomas J. O'Grady at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 685-686)
2326	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Frank Bernard Johnston at Austin, Texas (CD 85, pp. 427-429)
2327	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Francois Pelou at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 478-479)
2328	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Frank Goldstein at San Francisco, California (CD 86, pp. 268-269)
2329	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, of interview of Robert Larkin at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 202-203)
2330	FBI report dated January 14, 1964, of interview of Doyle Stokes at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, p. 168)
2331	FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Barney Baker at Chicago, Illinois (CD 302, pp. 172-173)
2332	FBI report dated March 13, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Robert Baker for the period September 26 to November 22, 1963, at Chicago, Illinois (CD 722, pp. 75-80)
2333	FBI report dated March 10, 1964, of examination of telephone company records for Frank Goldstein for the period of September 26 to November 22, 1963 at San Francisco, California (CD 722, pp. 140-142)
2334	FBI report dated June 9 and 10, 1964, of interviews of Huey Reeves and his affidavit dated June 9, 1964, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1104, pp. 1-4)
2335	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Twiford at Houston, Texas (CD 74, pp. 1-8)
2336	FBI reports dated July 27, 1964, of interviews of John Henry Branch, Harry Lee Jackson, Eva Grant and Patrolman William M. Starks at Dallas, Texas (CD 1338, pp. 1-6)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2337	FBI report dated July 23, 1964, of interview of Laura A. Bryum and report dated July 29, 1964, of interview of Virginia Thompson Humphries at Dallas, Texas (CD 1366, pp. 1-4)
2338	FBI report dated August 19, 1964, of interview of Rosemary Helmick at Sparrows Point, Maryland (CD 1435, pp. 1-2)
2339	Undated letter from Wanda Helmick to Rosemary Helmick (CD 1435a, pp. 1-6)
2340	FBI report dated June 13, 1964, of interview of Jefferson D. Stokes at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, p. 137)
2341	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Thomas Raymond Brown at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 680)
2342	Letter from FBI to Commission, dated September 17, 1964, setting forth handwriting analysis on a change-of-address card, dated October 10, 1962, purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; with copy of card (FBI Exhibit D-253)
2343	FBI report dated July 27, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, of Eva Grant's statement concerning Mrs. Tice's report on Mrs. Tice's deposition before the Commission (CD 1348, p. 93)
2344	Chronology of Jack Ruby's activities from September 26 through November 21, 1963 (pp. 1-11)
2345	FBI report dated August 17, 1964, of interview of Derostus McCollough Miles at Los Angeles, California (CD 1415, pp. 1-3)
2346	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Barbara (Mrs. Charles L.) Hemby at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 122)
2347	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Nathan Wyle at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 431)
2348	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Marvin Gardner at Los Angeles, California (CD 84, pp. 74-76)
2349	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Isabella Gregory at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 99)
2350	FBI report dated March 13, 1964 of examination of telephone company records for the Ero Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois, for the period September 26 through November 22, 1963 (CD 722, pp. 102-119)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2351	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Amos C. Flint at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 69)
2352	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Michael P. Doyle at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 82)
2353	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Bonnie H. Bell at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 41)
2354	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Wanda Minnix at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 69)
2355	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Jewel Brown at New York, New York (CD 86, pp. 292-293)
2356	FBI report dated January 20, 1964, of interview of Charles Curtis at New York, New York (CD 360, pp. 32-33)
2357	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Richard H. Sheppard at Houston, Texas (CD 106, p. 95)
2358	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Robert Franklin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, p. 81)
2359	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Joe A. Helm at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 43)
2360	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Dr. Herman Ulevitch at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 157-158)
2361	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Richard J. Potter at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 107)
2362	FBI report dated January 21, 1964, of interview of Raymond Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 360, p. 79)
2363	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Henry Kenter at Chicago, Illinois (CD 84, pp. 41-42)
2364	FBI report dated December 31, 1963, of interview of Walter Ervin (Buddy) Heard at El Paso, Texas (CD 223, pp. 174-175)
2365	FBI report dated December 18, 1963 of interview of Jean Mason at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 223)
2366	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Tommy T. Tucker, Jr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 247)

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2367	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of I. T. (Troy) Rackley at Emory, Texas (CD 4, pp. 787-788)
2368	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of John Lacy at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 320)
2369	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Edward Fein at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 85)
2370	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Harvey Lavill Wade at Knoxville, Tennessee (CD 4, pp. 789-790)
2371	FBI report of interviews conducted December 4, 1963, of Frank Richard Goldstein and Mrs. Beverly Frances Goldstein at San Francisco, California (CD 86, pp. 263-264)
2372	FBI report dated January 24, 1964, of interview of James E. Jonker at Wichita, Kansas (CD 360, p. 123)
2373	FBI report of interviews conducted December 13 and 15, 1963, of Elnora Pitts, Mrs. Joe Garcia, Linda Zumwalt, Emma Ship and several employees of the Merchants State Bank at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 166-168)
2374	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Rose Sandra Renfro at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 350)
2375	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mary Martin at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 64)
2376	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Charles Straight at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 212)
2377	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of investigation of rumored hunting party at Buck Shearer's ranch in November 1963 including Jack Ruby (CD 86, pp. 223-224)
2378	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Smokey Turner at Minneapolis, Minnesota (CD 86, p. 369)
2379	FBI reports dated December 17 and 19, 1963, of interviews of Gloria Fillmon at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 204-205)
2380	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Harvey Davis Bostick at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 181)
2381	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Harry Lee Jackson at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 112)
2382	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Norma Jean Bostick at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 182)

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2383	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Vern A. Davis at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (CD 4, pp. 812-813)
2384	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Billy Chester Carr at Houston, Texas (CD 84, p. 166)
2385	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Billy Chester Carr at Houston, Texas (CD 4, p. 576)
2386	FBI report dated December 19, 1963, of interview of Frank J. Boerder at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, pp. 5-7)
2387	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of L. F. Dauer at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 640)
2388	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Anne Listak at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 127)
2389	FBI report dated June 26, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma reflecting investigation of William McEwan Duff concerning alleged association between General Edwin A. Walker and Jack L. Ruby (CD 1316 a, pp. 1-13)
2390	FBI reports dated September 8, 12, 1964, of interviews of Mrs. Robert D. Rogers; Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino and Felix Guillermo Othon Pacheco at Dallas, Texas
2391	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Robert Y. Black at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 44)
2392	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Glenn Raye Snider at Phoenix, Arizona (CD 4, pp. 416-417)
2393	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Milton Joseph at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 52)
2394	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Karen Green Williams at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 760)
2395	NBC reel 105, November 21, 1963, entitled, "Police Chief Jesse Curry TV Interview"
2396	FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Harris D. Bryant at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 42-43)
2397	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of E. Mace Naylor at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 227)
2398	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Welcome Eugene Barnett at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 5-7)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2399	Secret Service report dated December 2, 1963, at Houston, Texas of investigation of allegation that Jack Ruby was seen in Houston on November 21, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 313, 4pp.)  Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, at Dallas, Texas of investigation disclosing Ruby was in Dallas on November 21, 1963 (CD 87, SS Control No. 509, 2pp.)
2400	FBI report of interview conducted on December 17, 1963, of Larnar Hunt at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 208)
2401	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Becky Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 399)
2402	FBI report of interviews conducted on December 18, 1963, of Dennis G. Brewer at Irving, Texas, and of various other persons (CD 105, pp. 8-12)
2403	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Pauline Hall at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 315-316)
2404	FBI report re information furnished by the FBI Laboratory on November 25, 1963, re examination of hairs taken from Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 5, p. 144)
2405	Don Campbell testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 15-27)
2406	William E. Howard testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 647-665)
2407	D. V. Barkness testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 96-100)
2408	Georgia Mayer testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 46-52)
2409	T. D. McMillon testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 297-429)
2410	John Rutledge testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 101-111)
2411	William G. Serur testimony at Ruby Trial. (Trial, pp. 614-646)
2412	Ralph Templin testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 611-613)
2413	Wesley A. Wise testimony at Ruby Trial (Trial, pp. 82-95)
2414	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Billy Joe Willis at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 506-507)
2415	FBI reports dated June 25 and 26 and July 1, 1964, concerning weather reports for November 24, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and possible ownership by Jack Ruby of an overcoat or topcoat (CD 1306, pp. 68-76)
2416	FBI reports dated August 10, 13 and 19, 1964, concerning examination of phonograph records and papers pertaining to the Dallas crime investigation of 1946-48 (CD 1429 a, 9pp.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2417	FBI reports dated August 4, 5, 11, 14 and 27, 1964, concerning receipts compiled by Dallas Police Department covering property of Jack Ruby (CD 1455 - 11 pp.)
2418	FBI report dated September 1, 1964, of interview of John J. Simpson, Jr., at Hurst, Texas (CD 1460 - 3 pp.)
2419	FBI report dated August 28, 1964, of interview of George Senator at New York, New York (CD 1461)
2420	Face of Western Union receipt given to Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963
2421	Back of Western Union receipt given to Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963, stamped 11:16 a.m.
2422	Photograph of Jack Ruby after his arrest on November 24, 1963
2423	Photograph of Jack Ruby on third floor of Dallas Police Department about 11:30 p.m., November 22, 1963
2424	Photograph of Jack Ruby in basement assembly room of Dallas Police Department about midnight, November 22, 1963
2425	Photograph of Jack Ruby at Carousel Club
2426	Photograph of Jack Ruby's bedroom on Sunday, November 24, 1963
2427	Photograph of "Closed" sign posted in window of Carousel Club
2428	Internal memorandum of Commission dated September 14, 1964, re examination of FBI files
2429	FBI reports dated June 8, 1964, of interviews of Mrs. Gale Ann Cascedann and Mrs. Edward (Esther) Eaton at Harrison, Michigan (CD 1193, pp. 93-95, 99)
2430	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning interview of Curtis Laverne Crafard with respect to Bernard Weissman and enclosing FBI reports dated August 21 and 31, 1964, of interviews of Crafard at Portland, Oregon (CD 1465, pp. 1-5)
2431	FBI reports dated September 1 and 2, 1964, of interviews of persons employed by Ralph Paul who might have knowledge of a telephone call Paul received from Jack Ruby at about 9 p.m. on Saturday, November 23, 1963 (CD 1466, pp. 1-8)
2432	FBI report dated September 1, 1964, of interview of Harvey Lawill Wade at Chattanooga, Tennessee (CD 1468, pp. 1-2)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2433	FBI reports dated July 31 and August 11, 13, 22, and 27, 1964, of checkout examination of telephone company records for Harry Olsen and Kathie Kay Coleman subsequent to November 14, 1963 (CD 1470, a, b, c)
2434	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Robert G. Landers at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 55)
2435	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Charles Miller at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 260)
2436	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Don J. Campbell at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 523)
2437	FBI report dated July 22, 1964, of interview of James M. Tice at Dallas, Texas (CD 1348, pp. 90-92)
2438	FBI report of interview conducted on July 13 and 14, 1964, of Gordon King and Jarrett Boren at Dallas, Texas (CD 1348, p. 94)
2439	FBI reports dated September 7 and 9, 1964, of various interviews on identification of photographs of Jack Ruby (CD 1474a, b)
2440	FBI report dated June 10, 1964, of interview of Mike Whitaker at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, p. 162)
2441	Photograph of Ruby following Wade
2442	Photograph of Ruby going through door
2443	FBI report dated February 11, 1964, of interview of John Howard Bowen at Florence, Alabama (CD 560, pp. 1-9)
2444	FBI report of FBI laboratory examinations of various items relating to the assassination (CD 206, pp. 45-61)
2445	Letter dated June 15, 1964, from Department of State to Commission, enclosing copy of note from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Swiss Ambassador in Cuba, with translation (CD 1110)
2446	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Opal Robertson at Irving, Texas (CD 205, p. 94)
2447	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of William Ray Fuller at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 96)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2448	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Lovell T. Penn at Cedar Hill, Texas (CD 205, p. 269)
2449	FBI report dated June 10, 1964, of results of investigation into report that Oswald had photograph taken in Mexico City for use on a visa application (CD 1170, pp. 1-3)
2450	FBI report of investigation conducted on June 15-16, 1964, and July 10, 1964, to attempt to locate Francisco Morales and Ernesto Lima Juarez; FBI report dated July 13, 1964, of interview of Ernesto Lima Juarez at Reynosa Tamps., Mexico; and FBI report dated June 23, 1964, of interviews of Gabriel Contreras Uvina and Mario Resendiz Villanueva (CD 1243, pp. 4-5; CD 1480, pp. 4-9; CD 1197 and 1197a)
2451	FBI report dated July 10, 1964, of interview of Ernesto Lima Juarez and of inquiry into allegations made by him (CD 1256)
2452	Letter dated April 14, 1964, from FBI to Commission re passenger lists of Mexican bus company (CD 1428)
2453	FBI report dated April 8, 1964, concerning Mexican trip of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 816, pp. 1-5)
2454	FBI report dated August 21, 1964, concerning telescopic sight on Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle and interviews of Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Roy Truly, H. S. Aiken, Wesley Frazier, and Charles Woodrow Greener (CD 1464, pp. 1-6)
2455	Letter dated March 10, 1964, from FBI to Commission re results of processing by nuclear analytical techniques of items relating to assassination
2456	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of interview of Eulalio Rodriguez-Chavez at Los Angeles, California (CD 1166, pp. 1-7)
2457	FBI report dated May 7, 1964, concerning Mexican trip of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 960)
2458	Letter dated June 24, 1964, from State Department to Commission, with attached telegram and report of interview of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba (CD 1155a and b)
2459	Letter dated June 29, 1964, from the FBI to Commission, with attached report of reinterviews of Mr. and Mrs. Juan M. De Cuba (CD 1187)
2460	FBI report dated March 31, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico (CD 872)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2461	Letter dated July 1, 1964, from FBI to Commission, attaching report concerning Mexican aspects of Lee Harvey Oswald investigation (CD 1219)
2462	FBI report concerning FBI laboratory report dated December 2, 1963, on documents bearing handwriting allegedly that of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 7, pp. 348-350)
2463	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, concerning investigation of records of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus Line at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico (CD 188, pp. 10-20)
2464	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, of schedule of Continental Trailways buses from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas; and excerpts from Secret Service report dated August 28, 1964, of schedule of buses traveling from Dallas and Houston to Laredo, Texas (CD 231, p. 12; CD 1084 (c), pp. 106, 46-47, 35-41)
2465	FBI report giving translations of notations found in Lee Harvey Oswald's address book (CD 205, pp. 688-689)
2466	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, of interview of Robert Oswald at Denton, Texas (CD 897, pp. 468-470)
2467	FBI report dated April 8, 1964, of interviews of Charles R. Perez and Juanita Davalos at Dallas, Texas concerning identification bracelet similar to that belonging to Marina Oswald (CD 1066, pp. 152-157)
2468	FBI report dated July 23, 1964, of interview of Jose Cruz Cuellar at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico (CD 1344, pp. 1-2)
2469	FBI report dated July 9, 1964, concerning procedures involved in the issuances of tickets at Laredo, Texas and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, of the Transportes del Norte bus line transmitted by letter dated July 16, 1964, from FBI to the Commission (CD 1257)
2470	FBI report dated February 15, 1964, concerning manifest of Transportes Frontera Bus Company covering trip allegedly taken by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 455 (b))
2471	FBI report dated February 20, 1964, concerning list of passengers aboard Transportes Frontera bus which departed Mexico City October 2, 1963, for Nuevo Laredo (CD 455 (c), pp. 1-4)
2472	FBI report dated May 25, 1964, concerning fellow passengers of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico (CD 1037, pp. 1-14)
2473	Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, concerning photo of President Kennedy on "Wanted for Treason" handbills circulated in Dallas, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 482, 3 pp.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2474	Secret Service report dated May 12, 1964, concerning "Wanted for Treason" handbills circulated in Dallas, Texas (CD 949, SS Control No. 1507, 9 pp.)
2475-A	WINS, New York, New York, Reel No. 1 of "Contact" program of February 18, 1964 (CD 1306)
2475-B	WINS, New York, New York, Reel No. 2 of "Contact" Program of February 18, 1964 (CD 1306)
2475-C	WINS, New York, New York, excerpt from two reels of tape of "Contact" program of February 18, 1964 being the telephone conversation between Murray Burnett, Mark Lane and Bernard Weissman (7 pp.)
2475-D	FBI reports dated July 8, 1964, of interviews of Linda Priestly and Murray Burnett and summary of two reels of tape covering the "Contact" program, Station WINS, New York, New York (CD 1306, pp. 98-101)
2476	Applications for Post Office box at New Orleans and notice of change of address signed by L. H. Oswald (FBI Item D-22, 3 pp.)
2477	FBI report dated May 13, 1964, of interview of Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 984(b) pp. 9-14)
2478	Lee Harvey Oswald's Mexican Tourist Card (FBI Item J-3)
2479	Ruth Paine's registration card at Motel, Waskan, Texas (FBI Item D-147)
2480	Mexican Hotel guest register sheet for September 27, 1963, bearing name "Lee Harvey Oswald" (FBI Item D-36)
2481	Lee Harvey Oswald's application for tourist card to visit Mexico (FBI Item D-52, CD 735)
2482	Flecha Roja Bus Line Passenger list dated September 26, 1963 (FBI Item D-107, CD 762)
2483	FBI report listing the contents of Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of arrest (CD 5, p. 95)
2484	Photograph of Marina Oswald's bracelet (FBI Item D-75, CD 573)
2485	FBI photo of stub of bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas (FBI Item D-237, CD 1458, 2 sheets)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2486	Photos of pamphlet entitled "This Week-Esta Semana," for the week September 28-October 4, 1963 (FBI Item D-238, CD 1458, 3 sheets)
2487	Photos of book entitled "Learning Russian," by Nina Potapova, published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow (FBI Item D-239, CD 1458, 6 sheets)
2488	Photos of guide map of Mexico City (FBI Item D-240, CD 1458, 16 sheets)
2489	Photo of pamphlet entitled, "Fiesta Brava, published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F. (FBI Item D-241, CD 1458)
2490	Photo of 1962 library pass written in the Russian language in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald (FBI Item D-242, CD 1458)
2491	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Jake Rifkin at Memphis, Tennessee (CD 4, p. 334)
2492	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Don Tabon at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 708)
2493	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Marion T. Steenson at Richardson, Texas (CD 4, p. 709)
2494	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Joe Garcia at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, pp. 156-157)
2495	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Joe Garcia at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 153-154)
2496	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of Dr. M. L. Glickfeld at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 86, p. 156)
2497	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Irene Zascoda Ward at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 86, p. 188)
2498	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of James H. Rhodes at Sulphur Springs, Texas (CD 86, p. 351)
2499	FBI report dated December 8, 1963, of interview of Daniel Earl Rowe at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 353)
2500	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Luther Rowe at Irving, Texas (CD 86, p. 355)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2501	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Willard P. DeLacy at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 74-76)
2502	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Donna Fulton Agee at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 174)
2503	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Detective J. B. Toney, Dallas Police Department at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 273)
2504	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Ed E. McEmore at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 118)
2505	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Mrs. J. M. (Dolores F.) Bankston at Highland Park, Texas (CD 106, p. 22)
2506	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Ted Marks at Mill Valley, California (CD 106, pp. 126-127)
2507	Photograph of "Impeach Earl Warren" sign
2508	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Emmett Joseph Hudson at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 285)
2509	FBI report dated January 6, 1964, of interview of Jerry Anthony Boland at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 75-76)
2510	Letter dated March 27, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission
2511	Letter dated April 16, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane
2512	Letter dated April 29, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission
2513	Letter dated April 30, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane
2514	Letter dated May 6, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission
2515	Letter dated May 12, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane
2516	Letter dated May 18, 1964, from Mark Lane to Commission
2517	Letter dated June 19, 1964, from Commission to Mark Lane
2518	Letter dated March 18, 1964 from Commission to Mark Lane
2519	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 12, 1963, of arrest record of George Senator (CD 104, p. 211)
2520	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Capt. James Arnold, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 376-377)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2521	Secret Service report dated December 11, 1963, concerning information received from Marina Oswald on the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker (CD 79, SS Control No. 632)	2536	Photographs of Transportes del Norte bus ticket No. 13688 and trip envelope for bus No. 373 (CD 828(a))
2522	FBI report dated March 12, 1964, of interview with Peter O'Donnell at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 321)	2537	Letter from FBI to Commission dated April 16, 1964, attaching copies of Greyhound International Exchange Order and Greyhound ticket No. 8256009 (CD 792)
2523	FBI report dated January 22, 1964, of interview of Warren Reynolds at Dallas, Texas (CD 385, p. 86)	2538	FBI report dated April 6, 1964, of investigation of records of Western Greyhound Lines at San Francisco, California (CD 776-C)
2524	Letter dated January 17, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker (CD 1237)	2539	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning interview with Rolando Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuaenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
2525	Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, concerning the Russian note left for Marina Oswald by Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of the attempted assassination of General Edwin Walker (CD 320, SS Control No. 707)	2540	FBI report of interview of manager and other personnel of Hotel del Comercio at Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1084(e), pp. 53-57)
2526	Proposed Manifest--AF No. 1, Fort Worth to Dallas, Texas (CD 3, SS exhibit 7, attachment No. 2).	2541	FBI report of investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's unemployment claims (CD 5, pp. 212-213)
2527	Manifest of Transportes Frontera Bus (FBI Item No. Q-332)	2542	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Douglas Jones at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 399)
2528	Manifest of Transportes Frontera bus (FBI Item K-74)	2543	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Arthur B. Muesally at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 396)
2529	Manifest of Transportes del Norte (FBI Item 202-1, CD 875)	2544	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Glynn A. Young at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 397)
2530	Manifest purchase order of Chihuahuaenses Travel Agency (FBI Item 202-3, CD 875)	2545	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Joseph J. Johnson at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 401)
2531	Western Greyhound Lines International sales report for period October 1 through October 31, 1963 (FBI Item 202-6, CD 875)	2546	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Charles Hall Steele, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 267)
2532	FBI report dated May 11, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's travel in Mexico (CD 963, pp. 1-14)	2547	FBI report of interviews on November 29 and December 3, 1963, of E. P. Bass, Hunter B. Baker, and Jan Bass at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 122-123)
2533	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 16, 1963, of schedule of Continental Trailways buses from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas (CD 231, p. 12)	2548	FBI report of investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities for Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 7, pp. 164-165)
2534	Secret Service report dated August 28, 1964, of schedule of buses traveling from Dallas and Houston to Laredo, Texas (CD 1450)	2549	Secret Service report on historical information on past attacks and assassinations relating to American Presidents (CD 907, pp. 22-23, 25, 113, 115, 116)
2535	FBI report dated April 7, 1964, of investigation of Mexican border records (CD 785, pp. 1-11)	2550	Secret Service manual entitled "Principles of Protection of the President and other Political Dignitaries" (CD 1141, pp. 36-37)
		2551	Letter dated July 2, 1964, from FBI to Commission, attaching documents pertaining to origin and establishment of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (CD 1217)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2552	Letter dated May 27, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning language in Appropriation Act pertaining to the FBI and to protection of the President
2553	Letter dated June 8, 1964, from Secret Service to Commission, concerning personnel complement of the Secret Service (CD 1058)
2554	Secret Service memorandum dated November 30, 1963, regarding activities of various Secret Service agents on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas (CD 3, Exhibit 12, items 1 through 5)
2555	Treasury Department memorandum dated December 12, 1963, concerning questioned document examination of Selective Service notice of classification and certificate of service in name Hidell found in Oswald's wallet at time of his arrest (CD 87, SS Control No. 580)
2556	Treasury Department memorandum dated December 11, 1963, concerning questioned document examination of Selective Service notice of classification and certificate of service in name Hidell found in Oswald's wallet at time of his arrest (CD 87, SS Control No. 580, 5 pages)
2557	FBI report dated March 26, 1964, of investigation of ownership of Imperial Reflex camera (CD 724, pp. 1-8)
2558	Letter dated February 28, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning Imperial Reflex camera (2 pages)
2559	FBI report dated March 26, 1964, concerning origin and identification of the rifle used in the assassination (CD 682)
2560	Commission memorandum for record concerning accuracy tests performed with the assassination rifle
2561	Letter dated April 2, 1964, from FBI to Commission in regard to paraffin tests conducted with the assassination rifle
2562	Letter dated April 30, 1964, from FBI to Commission transmitting report dated April 22, 1964, relating to C2766 rifle (CD 881, pp. 1-20)
2563	FBI report dated April 20, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's Mexican tourist card (CD 873, pp. 1-4)
2564	Letter dated August 31, 1964, from State Department to Commission, forwarding communication from Cuban government concerning visa application of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1453)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2565	Letter dated May 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning Oswald's expenses during travel to Mexico (CD 905)
2566	FBI report dated May 4, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's travel to Mexico (CD 940)
2567	Excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to Mexico (CD 1084(e), pp. 113-114)
2568	Memorandum dated September 17, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on hours of work at Cuban and Soviet consulates, procedures and regulations for issuance of Cuban visas, and Mexican control of U. S. citizens' travel to and from Cuba
2569	FBI report dated July 16, 1964, of interview of Julian Huerta at Miami, Florida (CD 1290)
2570	FBI report dated July 21, 1964, of investigation at Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1343)
2571	FBI report dated July 28, 1964 of interview of Huerta Oliva at South Norwalk, Connecticut (CD 1354)
2572	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of interview of Fernando Valenzuela at Chihuahua, Mexico (CD 1382)
2573	FBI report dated August 4, 1964 of attempt to find Antonio Oliva (CD 1397)
2574	FBI report dated August 7, 1964 of interview of Gabriel Contreras Uvina at Chihuahua, Mexico (CD 1398)
2575	FBI report dated August 10, 1964, of investigation at Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1421)
2576	FBI report dated May 18, 1964 of investigation at Mexico City museums (CD 979 (b))
2577	Greyhound Bus schedule (CD 1449)
2578	FBI report dated May 28, 1964, of interview of Secret Service Agent James M. Howard at Washington, D. C. (CD 1069A)
2579	FBI reports dated June 2, 1964, of interviews of Thayer Waldo at Fort Worth, Texas, and Pat C. Howard at Hurst, Texas (CD 1245, pp. 171-180)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2580	FBI analysis of allegations contained in book entitled "The Red Roses of Dallas" (CD 1218, pp. 2-4)
2581	FBI report of interview of Mrs. Pauline Bates (CD 75, p. 538)
2582	Letter dated April 2, 1964 from FBI to Commission, attaching FBI report dated March 18, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Jean L. Hill at Dallas, Texas (CD 711)
2583	Letter dated August 5, 1964 from FBI to Commission, attaching report dated July 29, 1964, concerning Dallas Police Department (CD 1357)
2584	Letter dated July 27, 1964 from FBI to Commission concerning palmprint taken from assassination rifle (CD 1308)
2585	FBI report dated June 3, 1964, on claims made in book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan (CD 1036)
2586	Official Marine Corps report of investigation of circumstances surrounding the death of Private Martin D. Schrand on January 5, 1958 (CD 492, pp. 2-12)
2587	FBI report dated July 9, 1964 of telephone interviews with Warren A. Reynolds at Dallas, Texas (CD 1249)
2588	FBI report dated June 15, 1964 of interview of Warren A. Reynolds at Dallas, Texas (CD 1245, p. 168)
2589	FBI report dated March 23, 1964, of investigation of possible relationship between attack on Warren A. Reynolds and assassination of President Kennedy (CD 683)
2590	FBI report pertaining to newspaper article on attack on Warren A. Reynolds (CD 897, p. 416)
2591	FBI report dated November 30, 1963 of interview of Robert J. E. Hughes at Dallas, Texas (CD 735, p. 6)
2592	Secret Service report dated August 5, 1964 on distances between certain points in Dallas, Texas (CD 1376, SS Control No. 1722)
2593	Letter dated August 21, 1964, from FBI to Commission pertaining to an alleged eyewitness of the murder of J. D. Tippit (CD 1418)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2594	Letter dated May 6, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning reinterview of Mrs. Jean L. Hill
2595	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item B1-1)
2596	Photo of Marina Oswald with her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-3)
2597	Photo of Marina Oswald's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-4)
2598	Photo of Marina Oswald and her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-5)
2599	Photo of Marina Oswald on train leaving Russia (FBI Item B3-6)
2600	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item B3-8)
2601	Photo of Marina Oswald's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-9)
2602	Photo of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole who is holding June Oswald (FBI Item B3-10)
2603	Photo of Marina Oswald and her Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-14)
2604	Photo of Larissa Petrovana Petrusovich and her cousin, believed named Valentin (last name unknown) (FBI Item B3-18)
2605	Photo of Larissa Petrovana Petrusovich and Marina Oswald (FBI Item B3-20)
2606	Photo of river scene at Minsk, taken from Oswalds' apartment (FBI Item B3-23)
2607	Photo of river scene at Minsk, taken from Oswalds' apartment (FBI Item B3-24)
2608	Photo of Marina Oswald, Valentin (last name unknown), and Larissa Petrovana Petrusovich (FBI Item B3-32)
2609	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Pavel Golovachev, Rosa (Intourist guide in Minsk and friend of Lee Harvey Oswald), and Ella German, friend of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item B33-10)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2610	Photo of Lee Harvey, Marina Oswald and Marina Oswald's Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item 33-13)
2611	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Anita Zieger, and Mrs. Zieger (FBI Item D33-22)
2612	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald and Alfred (last name unknown) (FBI Item D33-24)
2613	Photo of the Palace of Culture in Minsk, where Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald met (FBI Item 33-29)
2614	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Zieger and Anita Zieger (FBI Item D33-30)
2615	Photo of June Oswald, Marina Oswald and Mrs. Zieger in Oswalds' apartment in Minsk (FBI Item D33-31)
2616	Photo of Anita Zieger and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item D33-32)
2617	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item D33-33)
2618	Photo of Pavel Golovachev in Minsk (FBI Item D33-38)
2619	Photo of Pavel Golovachev in Minsk (FBI Item D33-39)
2620	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald and Pavel Golovachev in the Oswalds' apartment in Minsk (FBI Item D33-40)
2621	Photo of Larissa Petrovna Petrusovich and Marina Oswald (FBI Item D33-47)
2622	Photo of Marina, June and Lee Harvey Oswald in Minsk (FBI Item B3-19)
2623	Photo of the Oswalds with Marina's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova (FBI Item B3-2)
2624	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald with Anatole (last name unknown) and Alexander Romanovich Zieger (FBI Item B3-7)
2625	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald (in dark glasses) with fellow workers at the Minsk radio and TV factory (FBI Item D33-46)
2626	Photo of Lee Harvey Oswald with Intourist guide Rosa Agafonova, his guide and language instructor in Minsk during 1960 (FBI Item D33-27)
2627	Photo of Palace of Culture in Minsk (FBI Item D82-4)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2628	Photo of the Oswalds, their child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Romanovich Zieger and Eleanor Zieger (FBI Item D33-5)
2629	Photo of the Oswalds on the train departing Russia for the United States (FBI Item B3-30)
2630	Photo of apartment building in which Oswalds resided in Minsk (FBI Item D33-25)
2631	Photo of Oswald being moved through third floor corridor, Dallas Police Department
2632	Photo of press interview with Chief Curry in third floor corridor, Dallas Police Department
2633	Photo of scene in third floor corridor of Dallas Police Department
2634	Photo of scene in areaway outside jail office immediately before shooting, Sunday, November 24, 1963
2635	Photo of Ruby in basement immediately before shooting, Sunday, November 24, 1963
2636	Photo of Jack Ruby shooting Oswald, Sunday, November 24, 1963
2637	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission attaching photograph showing comparison of irregularities on lift of palmprint from barrel of rifle and on rifle barrel itself
2638	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning the residence of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and Transportes del Norte bus ticket
2639	Letter dated September 4, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning interview with Roland Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuaenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D. F., Mexico
2640	FBI report dated September 2, 1964 of interview of Roy Truly at Dallas, Texas
2641	FBI report dated April 3, 1964 of interview of Roy Milton Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 733)
2642	FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of interview of Director of Dallas Public Library at Dallas, Texas (CD 735, pp. 402-403)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2643	"Demo Ranks Split On JFK Luncheon" Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Friday, November 15, 1963, pages A-23, A-28	2657	Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare memorandum dated June 15, 1962, re repatriation inquiry on Lee Oswald and family (CD 882, p. 9)
2644	FBI reports dated March 25 and 26, 1964, of investigation concerning Arnold Louis Rowland (CD 897, pp. 65-76)	2658	Letter dated April 2, 1962, from U. S. Marine Corps to Lee Oswald in Minsk (CD 1114, II-24)
2645	FBI report dated June 15, 1964, concerning whereabouts of police cars subsequent to assassination (CD 1108)	2659	State Department memorandum dated November 2, 1959 re Lee Harvey Oswald being notified of telegram from his brother (CD 1114-IX-14)
2646	"Demo Factions To Be Pacified, Galinger Says" and "JFK Timetable" Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Wednesday, November 20, 1963, page 18-A	2660	State Department memorandum dated January 24, 1962, concerning funds for the Oswalds' return to the United States (CD 1114, V-22)
2647	"New Fuss Erupts Over JFK Tickets" and "Showers Possible For JFK," Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, Thursday, November 21, 1963, pages A-1, A-18	2661	Application for review of discharge or separation from the armed forces of the United States filed by Lee Harvey Oswald on June 18, 1962, with brief in support of application (CD 1114, II-18 and II-19)
2648	Letters dated August 22 and July 6, 1963, from Eugene John Murret to Lee Harvey Oswald	2662	Fingerprint record of Marina Oswald, dated May 24, 1962 (CD 363, pp. 27-28)
2649	FBI report dated December 1, 1963 of interview of Eugene John Murret and others at Mobile, Alabama (CD 24, 1-17)	2663	Letter dated February 23, 1962, from John Connally to Lee Harvey Oswald, notifying him his letter of January 30 has been referred to Navy Dept. (CD 1114, II-30)
2650	Secret Service report dated December 10, 1963 and FBI report dated February 25, 1964 of checks of public libraries in New Orleans, Louisiana, and Dallas, Texas, and a list of books known to have been checked out by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 87, SS Control No. 564 and CD 735, pp. 402-403)	2664	Transmittal of papers pertaining to Oswald from American Embassy in Moscow to State Department (CD 1115, XIII-1 to 3)
2651	Letter dated July 28, 1964 from FBI to Commission concerning results of Ruby polygraph	2665	FBI reports dated December 4, 1963, concerning passenger records of steamship on which Oswald sailed from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Le Havre, France (CD 6, pp. 304-306)
2652	FBI report dated April 1, 1964 of investigation concerning history books read by Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 778, pp. 1-4)	2666	State Department transmittal slip dated April 3, 1961, enclosing correspondence between Marguerite Oswald and American Embassy, Moscow (CD 1115, XIII-13)
2653	Affidavit of Byron Phillips, dated March 13, 1962, taking responsibility for support of Marina Oswald upon her entry into the U. S. (CD 363, p. 17)	2667	FBI report dated March 31, 1964, on George DeMohrenschildt and Jeanne DeMohrenschildt (CD 805)
2654	U. S. Consul's Certificate of Acknowledgement of Execution of an Instrument dated May 24, 1962, pertaining to execution by Oswald of documents in Russia (CD 363, pp. 18-20)	2668	Secret Service memorandum dated May 25, 1964, concerning inspection of area around intersection of Zangs and Beckley Streets, Dallas, Texas (CD 1093)
2655	Letter dated April 27, 1964, from Travelers Aid Society to Commission with enclosures re Lee Harvey Oswald and his family (CD 895)	2669	FBI report dated July 6, 1962, of interview of Lee Harvey Oswald, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 9, p. 11)
2656	Immigrant visa and alien registration for Marina Oswald, dated June 13, 1962 (CD 363, p. 15)		

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2670	Memorandum dated September 11, 1964, from CIA to Commission concerning Soviet Hunting Societies (CD 1479c)
2671	Excerpt from unofficial inventory of physical evidence concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in possession of FBI (CD 345, p. 21)
2672	FBI report dated January 13, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Robert (Vada) Oswald at Denton, Texas (CD 329, p. 197)
2673	FBI reports dated December 3 and 4, 1963, of interviews of Lewis E. Hopkins at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, pp. 302-303)
2674	FBI report dated January 15, 1964, of interview of Frank M. Mijares, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 336, p. 13)
2675	Secret Service report dated February 28, 1964, of interview of Billy Joe Lord at Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas (CD 498, SS Control No. 1205, 3 pp.)
2676	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission regarding Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in Helsinki October 10-11, 1959
2677	Letter dated July 1, 1964, from CIA to Commission concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's arrival time in Helsinki on October 10, 1959 (CD 1201)
2678	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Robert J. Fitzpatrick, SJ, at Mobile, Alabama (CD 24, pp. 10-14)
2679	Statement re Oswald's speaking engagement at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama, prepared by Robert Fitzpatrick (CD 380, pp. 1-2)
2680	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, relating to four communications from file of International Rescue Committee (CD 144, pp. 3-8)
2681	Communications between State Department and American Embassy, Moscow, February 1961 re welfare and whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-18 and 19.)
2682	Letter from Lee Oswald in Minsk to American Embassy in Moscow, plus Operations Memo from American Embassy to Department of State, dated March 9, 1962, on loan application of Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-63)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2683	Telegrams between American Embassy, Moscow, and American Embassy, Tokyo re John Pic's concern about Lee Oswald's renunciation of U. S. citizenship (CD 1115, XIII-29-30)
2684	Telegram from American Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State, re message from Robert to Lee Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-35)
2685	Despatch dated November 2, 1959 from American Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State, on citizenship of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-36)
2686	State Department Office of Security correspondence dated March 7, 1962, March 16, 1962, March 19, 1962, March 23, 1962, and April 4, 1962, as to citizenship status of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, XI-10)
2687	Telegram from American Embassy, Moscow, to State Department re reconsideration of waiver of Section 243(g) sanctions for Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-53)
2688	Letter dated May 8, 1962, from American Embassy, Moscow to State Department, re Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-54)
2689	Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration for Marina Oswald, issued on January 11, 1962 (CD 1115, XIII-95)
2690	Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration for Marina Oswald, dated May 24, 1962 (CD 1115, XIII-96)
2691	Letter dated September 21, 1964, from FBI to Commission enclosing Russian marriage certificate of Lee and Marina Oswald, with translation (CD 1115, XIII-98)
2692	Affidavit of support of Marina Oswald executed by Lee H. Oswald, January 14, 1962 (CD 1115, XIII-100)
2693	Excerpt from FBI report dated January 17, 1964, of interview of Marina Oswald (CD 329, p. 232)
2694	Report of investigation of possible target practice by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, area (CD 778, pp. 5-23)
2695	"Kennedy Virtually Invites Cuban Coup," Dallas Times Herald (Dallas, Texas), November 19, 1963, p. 1-A

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2696	"Repeat of Demonstration For JMW Visit Not Likely," Dallas Times Herald (Dallas, Texas), October 27, 1963, p. A-17
2697	"A Sobering Question," editorial, Dallas Times Herald (Dallas, Texas), October 27, 1963, p. 34-A
2698	Two articles from "Weather Vane," Dallas Morning News (Dallas, Texas) October 6, 1963, p. 3, sec. 3
2699	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Gladys Yokum at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 171)
2700	Telegram from American Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State, re Oswald Despatch 234 (CD 1115, XIII-33)
2701	Telegram from State Department to American Embassy, Moscow, re Oswald despatch and Oswald's citizenship (CD 1115, XIII-34)
2702	Diplomatic note dated May 24, 1962, from American Embassy, Moscow to Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, re Marina Oswald's passport and exit visa (CD 1115, XIII-94)
2703	Certificate from American Embassy, Moscow, dated May 23, 1962, re unavailability of documents required to accompany application for immigrant visa in case of Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-99)
2704	Visa Work Sheet, dated January 11, 1962, for exit visa No. 471078 (CD 1115, XIII-101)
2705	Document dated May 24, 1962, from the American Embassy in Moscow re clinical test for Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-103)
2706	"Why Do So Many Hate the Kennedys?," Dallas Times Herald (Dallas, Texas) November 20, 1963, p. A-72
2707	Photographs and scale model view of sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository, showing location of clipboard, rifle and cartons at window
2708	FBI report of interview of Mrs. Joachim Joesten on March 5, 1964, at Jamaica, New York
2709	FBI report of information furnished on March 21, 1964, by confidential source abroad of interview of Joachim Joesten at Hamburg, Germany

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2710	Photo of armored truck at Commerce Street Entrance to basement of Police Courts Building, Dallas, Texas
2711	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, relating to log of SS Marion Lykes for September 18, 1959, through October 8, 1959 (CD 152, pp. 38-39)
2712	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Landry Keating, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, p. 40)
2713	FBI report dated March 16, 1964, relating to list of property which belonged to Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald obtained by Robert Oswald from the home of Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas (CD 897, pp. 468-470)
2714	Letter dated September 24, 1964, from State Department to Commission, concerning closing time on Saturday of Soviet Consulate in Helsinki during October 1959
2715	Telegrams between American Embassy, Moscow and Secretary of State re message from Robert Oswald to his brother Lee (CD 1114, IV 61 to 63)
2716	Newspaper article, "Fort Worth Defector Confirms Red Beliefs," by Aline Mosby, Nov. 15, 1959 (CD 1240)
2717	Lee Harvey Oswald's handwritten account dated November 15, 1959 of interview with Miss Aline Mosby, UPI Reporter, found among Oswald's personal effects (FBI Exhibits Volume 3, No. 45)
2718	FBI report dated April 6, 1964, concerning FBI's interest in Lee Harvey Oswald before April 1960
2719	FBI report dated August 4, 1964, of interview of A. I. Goldberg at New York, New York (CD 1399)
2720	Memorandum dated September 10, 1964, from CIA to Commission concerning rates of compensation in the USSR
2721	Memorandum dated September 10, 1964, from CIA to Commission concerning financial aid for foreigners in the USSR
2722	Memorandum dated September 10, 1964 from CIA to Commission re emigration and travel of Soviet Nationals
2723	Letter dated March 19, 1964 from FBI to Commission concerning paper bag marked Q-10
2724	Letter dated March 26, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning laboratory report on the assassination weapon

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2725	Letter dated June 16, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning identification of three latent fingerprints on Commission Exhibit No. 644
2726	Letter dated June 17, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning the conclusion that Marina Oswald wrote the signature, "A. J. Hidell" appearing on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card found in Oswald's wallet
2727	Memorandum dated September 8, 1964, from Examiner of Questioned Documents, Treasury Department to Commission, concerning handprinting and signature on change of address order apparently signed by Lee H. Oswald
2728	Letter dated June 11, 1964, from FBI to Commission, making certain observations concerning a proposed polygraph examination of Jack Ruby (CD 1325, pp. 1-2)
2729	Letter dated June 25, 1964, from Commission to FBI concerning proposed polygraph examination (CD 1326)
2730	Letter dated July 13, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning proposed polygraph examination (CD 1327, pp. 1-2)
2731	FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Mrs. Helen Harvell at Vernon, Texas (CD 6, pp. 145-146)
2732	FBI report dated September 9, 1964, of interview of Opel Stinnett at Dallas, Texas
2733	Letter dated September 10, 1964, from CIA to Commission, concerning secret training locations and procedures in the USSR
2734	Operations Memorandum from American Embassy, Moscow, to American Embassy, Brussels, dated April 23, 1962 on possibility of waiver of sanctions imposed by Section 243(g) of Immigration and Naturalization Act in case of Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-52)
2735	Operations Memorandum from American Embassy, Moscow to State Department dated March 9, 1962 concerning effect of Section 243(g) sanctions in case of Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-66)
2736	Telegram to American Embassy, Moscow from State Department concerning loan for Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-67)
2737	Telegram from American Embassy, Moscow, to State Department concerning allotment of funds for Lee Harvey Oswald's transportation to U. S. (CD 1115, XIII-68)

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Commission Exhibit No.	Description
2738	Correspondence between State Department and American Embassy, Moscow, concerning Oswald's transportation funds to the U. S. (CD 1115, XIII-73-75)
2739	Operations Memorandum dated January 16, 1962, from American Embassy, Moscow, to State Department concerning citizenship and passport of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-78)
2740	Operations Memorandum dated January 16, 1962 from American Embassy, Moscow to State Department concerning visa for Marina Oswald (CD 1115, XIII-79)
2741	Communication from Department of State to American Embassy, Moscow, concerning reconsideration of waiver of 243(g) sanctions for Marina Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-8)
2742	Operations Memorandum dated January 24, 1962 from American Embassy, Moscow, to State Department concerning Lee Oswald's refusal to return to United States alone (CD 1114, VIII-15)
2743	Operations Memorandum from State Department to American Embassy, Moscow, dated January 26, 1962, concerning visa for Marina Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-16)
2744	Operations Memorandum dated January 16, 1962, from American Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State, concerning citizenship and passports of the Lee Harvey Oswalds (CD 1114, VIII-17)
2745	Communication from State Department to American Embassy, Moscow, concerning visa for Marina Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-21)
2746	Processing Record Sheet for Marina Oswald (CD 1114, VIII-22)
2747	Foreign Service Despatch from American Embassy, Moscow, to State Department, dated October 13, 1961 concerning citizenship and passports of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, X-23)
2748	State Department memorandum of conversation, dated January 26, 1961, between Marguerite Oswald and Department of State regarding Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, X-51)
2749	Foreign Service Despatch dated November 2, 1959, from American Embassy, Moscow to State Department, concerning citizenship of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1114, XI-25)
2750	Telegram from American Embassy, Moscow, to Secretary of State, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's attempt to renounce citizenship (CD 1114, XI-27)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2751	Letter dated December 19, 1961, from Immigration and Naturalization Service to State Department, plus attachments, concerning requested classification of Marina Oswald as a nonquota immigrant (CD 363, pp. 71-80)
2752	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission, concerning communications from the Department of State
2753	FBI report dated April 10, 1964, concerning witnesses to Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico (CD 834)
2754	FBI report dated June 12, 1964, re issuance of passport to Oswald on June 25, 1963 (CD 1123)
2755	FBI report dated June 22, 1964, concerning administrative handling at New Orleans of passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1158)
2756	Letter from Department of State to Commission, dated June 29, 1964, concerning transcripts of testimony before Commission of certain State Department officials and enclosing additional information (CD 1174)
2757	Letter dated July 6, 1964, from State Department to Commission concerning Department's Airgram A-127 (CD 1224)
2758	FBI report dated August 23, 1962, of interview of Lee Harvey Oswald at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 10, pp. 4 and 5)
2759	Lee Harvey Oswald's handwritten account of amorous affairs in the USSR, found among Oswald's personal effects (p. 22 of diary from FBI Exhibits Volume 3, page 46)
2760	Letter dated September 10, 1964, from CIA to Commission regarding KGB handling of foreigners in the USSR
2761	Letter dated September 10, 1964, from CIA to Commission regarding acquaintances of the Lee Harvey Oswalds in Minsk
2762	Letter dated September 11, 1964 from CIA to Commission, attaching information on travel by foreigners in USSR (CD 1479b)
2763	Memorandum dated December 12, 1963, from FBI to State Department concerning letter intercepted by Secret Service postmarked Havana, Cuba, and addressed to Oswald
2764	Memorandum from CIA dated September 17, 1964 to Commission concerning Valeriy Vladislavovich Kostikov (CD 1479a)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2765	Letter dated September 10, 1964, from the Chief of the Secret Service to Commission regarding Budget of the Secret Service for fiscal year 1965 (CD 1506)
2766	Letter dated May 1, 1964, from International Rescue Committee, Inc., New York, New York, to Commission, attaching exchange of correspondence between the Committee and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 883, 883a, 883b, 883c, 883d)
2767	FBI report of interview on April 26, 1960 of Marguerite Oswald at Waco, Texas (CD 8, p. 6)
2768	Letter from National Security Agency dated June 16, 1964, to Commission, concerning cryptologists' report on materials relating to Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1120)
2769	Paraphrase of cable from Helsinki to Department of State regarding Soviet visa application cases when American tourists ask advice of Consulates (CD 1501b)
2770	Letter dated February 8, 1964, from CIA to Commission concerning Soviet weapon mentioned in one of Lee Harvey Oswald's documents (CD 1182)
2771	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission on departure from USSR of Soviet citizens married to foreigners
2772	Letter dated July 24, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning extent to which documentary material collected in connection with the assassination was examined for possible cryptographic significance (CD 1297)
2773	Memorandum dated September 14, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on length of time required for obtaining Soviet tourist visas in Western Europe in 1964 (CD 1483)
2774	Letter dated August 14, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning analysis of handwriting appearing on certain documents apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald in the Soviet Union (CD 1388)
2775	Translation of registration of Lee Harvey Oswald for residence in Moscow, October 1959 (CD 735, p. 237)
2776	Translation of Soviet tourist visa for Lee Harvey Oswald, dated October 14, 1959 (CD 735, p. 238)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
277	FBI report dated February 20, 1964 of interview of Robert Oswald at Denton, Texas (CD 73, p. 346)
278	FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of interview of Dr. Earl Forrest Rose at Dallas, Texas (CD 73, pp. 410-411, 419)
2779	Letters from Oswald to State Department regarding repaying his loan (CD 1114, XII-16-20)
2780	Paraphrase of cable from Moscow to State Department regarding Soviet visa waiting period (CD 1501a)
2781	FBI report dated November 29, 1963 of interview of Mrs. Earlene Roberts at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 356)
2782	FBI report dated November 23, 1963 of interview of Arnold Louis Rowland at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 20-25)
2783	Amended Commission testimony of Barbara Rowland, April 7, 1964
2784	Letter dated July 15, 1964 from Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas to Commission concerning proposed polygraph test for Jack Ruby (CD 1329)
2785	Letter dated May 29, 1964 from Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas County, Texas to Commission, together with report dated May 15, 1964 by Dr. R. L. Stubblefield (CD 1324, 1324c)
2786	Letter dated July 16, 1964 from FBI to Clayton Fowler, copy of which was transmitted to the Commission (CD 1328)
2787	Letter dated September 10, 1964, from FBI to Commission transmitting FBI reports dated August 25 and August 28, 1964, concerning claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez (CD 1476 & 1476a & 1476b)
2788	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken after his return from Russia in late September 1963 (FBI Item 451-4)
2789	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Leonard Edwin Hutchison at Irving, Texas (CD 205, pp. 629-632)
2790	FBI report dated July 1, 1964, of interview of George Senator at New York, New York (CD 1232)
2791	Photograph of twist board brochure, front and back
2792	FBI report dated June 6, 1964, of interview of Clarence Aubry Summers at Dallas, Texas (CD 1121, pp. 54-56)
2793	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of Andrew Armstrong at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 495)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2794	Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, of investigation of Pixie Lynn, also known as Helen K. Smith, at Houston, Texas (CD 87, SS Control No. 539, p. 1)
2795	Secret Service report dated December 16, 1963 of interview of Pixie Lynn, also known as Helen K. Smith, at Houston, Texas (CD 320, SS Control No. 675, 3 pp.)
2796	FBI report of investigation of Joseph E. Field allegation of seeing Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald and Robert Oswald in beer bar in Los Angeles, California in April 1963 (CD 856, p. 75)
2797	FBI report of interview of Lee Hall and Barney T. White on November 28, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 589)
2798	FBI report of investigation of claim by Vernon M. Riegel that Ruby and Oswald were associated (CD 105, pp. 333-334; 337-338)
2799	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Leon H. Worth at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 794)
2800	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Joe R. Franklin at Huntsville, Texas (CD 86, pp. 587-588)
2801	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Roy McWhorter at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 415)
2802	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of investigation of telephone call received from Thornton Caine advising that he observed Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby in Tupelo, Mississippi (CD 104, pp. 386-387)
2803	FBI report of interview of Donald Alvin Hutchinson on December 18, 1963, and report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Martha Hutchinson at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 275-278)
2804	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Dr. Samuel Lewis Scothorn, at Dallas, Texas (CD 109, p. 337)
2805	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of John W. Mashek at Washington, D. C. (CD 86, p. 593)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2806	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Bonnie Bucholtz at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 579)	2818	FBI report dated February 3, 1964, concerning Rex Harding Basinger at Lake City, Arkansas (CD 441, pp. 18-22)
	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of George H. Edwards at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 580-581)	2819	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Floyd Lester Wheller at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, pp. 298-300)
	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Donald E. Turland at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 583)		FBI reports of investigation of various rumors linking Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 86, pp. 584-586)
	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Tony Catarine at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 408)	2820	FBI report of investigation of John Laurell Ford concerning his alleged acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 4, p. 833)
2807	FBI report dated November 28, 1963, of interview of George A. Bouhe at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 397-398)		FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of John L. Ford at Monroe, Louisiana (CD 4, pp. 814-818)
2808	FBI reports of investigation of rumors that Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were homosexuals (CD 441, pp. 54-63)		FBI investigation of John L. Ford (CD 223, pp. 383-384)
2809	FBI report of investigation at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of alleged meeting between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald and an attorney (CD 23, pp. 6-7)	2821	FBI report of investigation of claim that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were seen together at Carousel Club (CD 86, pp. 559-575)
2810	FBI report of investigation of alleged statements by Mrs. Muriel Smith predicting the assassination (CD 111, pp. 10-24)	2822	FBI report dated November 26, 1963 of interview of Carl L. Maynard at Burbank, California (CD 4, pp. 354-356)
2811	FBI report of interview on November 25, 1963, of Jack Sparkman at Tulsa, Oklahoma (CD 23, pp. 5-6)	2823	FBI reports dated June 10, 1964 of interviews of Minnie Sweat at Dallas, Texas and of Wanda Helmick at Irving, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 190-192)
2812	FBI report dated August 10, 1964, of investigation of rumor that Oswald and Jack Ruby spent a week with two Cubans in New Orleans, Louisiana, in July 1963 (CD 1436, pp. 1-3)	2824	FBI report dated January 7, 1964 of interview of Sidney Edward Voebel at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, p. 176)
2813	FBI reports of investigation of rumors that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald visited a cafe together in Willow City or Kerrville, Texas (CD 1352, pp. 4-39)	2825	FBI report of investigation of letter received by Jack Ruby following the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, postmarked Portland, Oregon (CD 302, pp. 174-175)
2814	FBI report of investigation of rumor that Lee Harvey Oswald drove a Cadillac for Jack Ruby; and FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Ruby Cross at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 375-382; CD 4, p. 612)	2826	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of William Wesley Upperman at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 369)
2815	FBI report of investigation of rumor that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald had eaten together at the Eatwell Cafe in Dallas, Texas (CD 64, p. 3; CD 7, pp. 459-461)	2827	FBI report of investigation of information furnished by Mrs. Margaurite Tilton (CD 223, pp. 361-362)
2816	Testimony of Arnold Clyde Cadash at Ruby trial (Trial, 1503-1516)	2828	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of Robert J. Sparks at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 104, p. 152)
2817	FBI report dated June 24, 1964, of interview of Beatrice Hecht at Queens, New York (CD 1194)		

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2829	FBI report of investigation of claim that Oswald and Ruby were together at Vegas Club (CD 84, pp. 248-252)
2830	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Robert Kermit Patterson at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 797-800)
2831	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of William F. Simmons at Irving, Texas (CD 4, p. 545)
2832	FBI report of interviews with individuals living in the immediate vicinity of Ruth Paine for possible acquaintance with Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 4, pp. 610, 824, 825)
2833	FBI reports dated November 25 and 26, 1963 of interviews of Michael Paine and Ruth Paine at Irving, Texas (CD 4, pp. 826-827) and of review of contents of three small metal boxes turned over to Dallas police by Mrs. Michael (Ruth) Paine on November 22, 1963 (CD 4, p. 828)
2834	FBI report dated July 21, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Donald (Wanda) Helmick at Dallas, Texas (CD 1323, pp. 1-2)
2835	FBI report dated July 17, 1964, of investigation of files of local and state authorities in Indiana to determine whether Jack Rubenstein or certain other persons were listed as "subversives" (CD 1277, pp. 1-6)
2836	FBI report dated August 24, 1964, of interview of Robert L. Norton at Dallas, Texas (CD 1434, pp. 1-3)
2837	FBI report dated April 25, 1964, of interview of George William Fehrenbach at Medford, Oregon (CD 914, p. 83)
2838	FBI report dated April 16, 1964, of interview of George William Fehrenbach at Medford, Oregon (CD 856, pp. 86-90)
2839	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Morton Pazol at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 98)
2840	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Morton Pazol at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 99)
2841	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Dr. Morton Standt at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 100)
2842	FBI report dated July 13, 1964, of interview of George William Fehrenbach at Medford, Oregon (CD 1276, pp. 1-2)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2843	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of information volunteered by George William Fehrenbach at Ashland, Oregon (CD 30, pp. 3-5)
2844	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Captain Fred Denry at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 93)
2845	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Rex Floyd Gelly at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 95)
2846	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Ernest Faye Flatter at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 96)
2847	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Herbert Pazol at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 97)
2848	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Irvin Berke at North Hollywood, California (CD 84, pp. 52-54)
2849	FBI report dated April 20, 1964, of interview of Irvin Berke at North Hollywood, California (CD 856, p. 114)
2850	FBI report dated April 20, 1964, of interview of Rosylin Berke at North Hollywood, California (CD 856, p. 115)
2851	FBI report dated April 22, 1964, of interview of Benjamin J. Kanter at Chicago, Illinois (CD 914, p. 81)
2852	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Lawson L. Jaffe at Dayton, Ohio (CD 856, pp. 103-104)
2853	FBI report dated April 15, 1964, of interview of Seymour Chazin at Chicago, Illinois (CD 856, p. 107)
2854	FBI report dated April 20, 1964, of interview of Seymour Chazin at Highland Park, Illinois (CD 856, p. 112)
2855	FBI report dated April 20, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Charlotte (Seymour) Chazin at Highland Park, Illinois (CD 856, p. 113)
2856	FBI report dated April 30, 1964, of interview of George William Fehrenbach at Medford, Oregon (CD 1122, p. 3)
2857	FBI report dated July 9, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, of interviews of several members of the Communist Party to determine whether Jack Ruby or Jack Rubenstein was a member at any time (CD 1319, 6 pp.)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2858	FBI report dated April 15, 1964, of interview of person familiar with membership of Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois (CD 856, p. 109)
2859	FBI report of interview conducted September 18, 1951, of Jacob Harold Bonshire at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 101)
2860	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Lt. William Caillot at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 390)
2861	FBI report dated April 13, 1964, of interview of Milton M. Miller at Muncie, Indiana (CD 856, p. 102)
2862	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Leonard Edwin Hutchinson at Irving, Texas (CD 106, p. 286)
2863	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of investigation of alleged subversive background of Jack Ruby, including report dated July 31, 1964, of Jack Rubenstein at New York, New York (CD 159, pp. 2-6; CD 441, pp. 64-65, and CD 1371, pp. 1-2)
2864	FBI report dated December 30, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Thelma Marks at Gary, Indiana; FBI reports dated January 9 and 14, 1964, of interviews of Sidney Marks at New York, New York (CD 360, pp. 109-111)
2865	Analysis of long distance telephone calls by Earl R. Ruby from September 25 through November 30, 1963 (pp. 28-40)
2866	FBI report of interview of Leo Blumin on December 2, 1963, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey (CD 914, p. 68)
2867	FBI reports dated February 27, 1964, through April 17, 1964, of investigation of statement by Morris Tannehill concerning Jack Ruby's alleged association with Communists (CD 914, pp. 71-76)
2868	FBI check-out of reported information that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald had been in The American Civil Liberties Union (CD 856, pp. 76-77)
2869	Secret Service report dated December 5, 1963, of investigation of allegation that Jack Ruby was a Communist sympathizer (CD 87, SS Control No. 466, pp. 1-2)  Secret Service report dated December 16, 1963, of investigation re Jack Ruby's status as a Communist (CD 320, SS Control No. 702, pp. 1-2)  FBI report of interview of Annabelle Phelan on January 3, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (CD 360, p. 112)  FBI reports dated January 9, 1964, of interviews of Carl William Carlson and Mrs. Carl William Carlson at Dallas, Texas (CD 302, pp. 79-30)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2870	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Walter James Carlson, Jr. at Superior, Wisconsin (CD 97, pp. 4-5)
2871	FBI report of interview of Mrs. Natalie Reeves on November 24, 1963, at Tacoma, Washington (CD 62, p. 13)
2872	FBI report of investigation of anonymous telephone call on November 24, 1963, concerning Jack Ruby's alleged association with a Morris Adelman (CD 856, pp. 116-118)
2873	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Captain William Stevens at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, p. 391)
2874	FBI report dated July 7, 1964, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, reflecting investigation concerning attempted killing of General Edwin Walker (CD 1248)
2875	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Donnie Voorhis at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 187)
2876	FBI reports dated December 20 and 23, 1963, of interviews at Dallas, Texas, and Lubbock, Texas, concerning possible connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 106, pp. 280, 284, 291, 295)
2877	FBI report of investigation conducted December 10-16, 1963, of anonymous telephone call received by Bill Hampton to effect that subscriber to Post Office Box 765 in Irving, Texas, had information concerning Oswald and Ruby (CD 105, pp. 339, 336)
2878	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Lemmie L. Brown at Midwest City, Oklahoma (CD 86, pp. 402-403)
2879	FBI report of interview of Alvin Harrington on December 4, 1963, at Galveston, Texas (CD 302, p. 180)
2880	FBI reports dated December 5, 1963, of interviews of Alexander E. Eames, III, and Jerry Callahan at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, pp. 187, 188); FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Charles F. Murret at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, p. 193); FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Charles F. Murret at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, p. 194); FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of John M. Murret at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, p. 195); FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of William George Caudet by telephone at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 649); and FBI report dated November 27, 1963 of interview of Lorenzo Borenstein at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 650)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2881	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Linnie Mae Randle at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 359)
2882	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Wanda Joyce Killam at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 194)
2883	FBI report dated December 23, 1963, of interview of John Carter at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 282)
2884	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Donald C. Stuart at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 806)
2885	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Donald C. Stuart at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 804-805)
2886	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Charles Arndt at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 807)
2887	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Morton William Newman at Dallas, Texas (CD 85, pp. 460-462)
2888	FBI report dated July 10, 1964, of interview of Connie Trammel Penny at Dallas, Texas (CD 1306, pp. 103-104)
2889	FBI reports dated June 17-19, 1964, of interviews concerning Wilburn W. Litchfield at Dallas, Texas (CD 1147b, pp. 1-4)
2890	FBI report dated July 20, 1964, at St. Louis, Missouri, of investigation of William McEwan Duff (CD 1316d)
2891	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken in Minsk (FBI Item D33-18)
2892	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken in Minsk (FBI Item 451-7)
2893	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald as a boy at the Bronx Zoo in New York, New York (FBI Item D33-9)
2894	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald as a Marine (FBI Item 6, P3)
2895	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Marcelle Madden at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 388-389)
2896	Secret Service report dated May 5, 1964 of inquiries in Miami concerning Father Walter MacHann, and other matters (CD 946, SS Control No. 1476, pp. 1-3)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2897	FBI report of statement of Floyd Davis on March 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas (CD 897, p. 115)
2898	FBI report dated March 18, 1964 of interview of Michael Bently Murph at Dallas, Texas, and reports of investigation into opportunities to practice shooting in and around Dallas (CD 897, pp. 116-124)
2899	FBI reports dated December 5, 1963 of interviews of Dr. J. D. Andrews and Mrs. Thelma Massarini at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 126, pp. 26-28)
2900	FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Sergeant R. M. Davis, U. S. Army, retired, at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 126, pp. 34-35)
2901	FBI report dated December 6, 1963 of interview of Eva Springer at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 126, p. 36)
2902	FBI report dated June 9, 1964, of interview of Orest Pena at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 1203a, pp. 13-16)
2903	FBI report dated December 7, 1963 of interview of Waddell Robertson at Irving, Texas (CD 205, pp. 92-93)
2904	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of statement of Major Leon Powers, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (CD 205, p. 95)
2905	FBI report dated December 3, 1963 concerning 3 cartridges made available by the Secret Service (CD 205, p. 98)
2906	FBI report of interview of Larry Lynn Clark on December 9, 1963, at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 205, p. 99)
2907	FBI report dated July 30, 1964, of interview of Annie Laurie Odio at Miami, Florida (CD 1391)
2908	Secret Service report dated February 10, 1964, concerning checks at Dallas Gun Club and Trinity Gun Club at Dallas, Texas (CD 379, SS Control No. 1039)
2909	FBI report dated December 2, 1963 of interview of Garland C. Slack at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 236-238)
2910	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Malcom Howard Price at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 7, pp. 239-240)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154--Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2911	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of B. G. Moses at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 241)
2912	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Dr. Homer Wood at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 242)
2913	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Sterling Wood at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 243-245)
2914	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Sterling Wood at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, p. 246)
2915	FBI report of interview conducted on December 5, 1963, of Kenneth Longley at Huntsville, Texas (CD 7, p. 247-248)
2916	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Charles Camplen at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 249-250)
2917	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of James F. Dale at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 251-252)
2918	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Dr. Donald Dale Whitcomb at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 205, pp. 100-101)
2919	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of James E. Wheelles, at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 205, p. 102)
2920	FBI report of investigation concerning shell casings furnished by L. V. Freddy at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 103)
2921	FBI report dated December 14, 1963, of interview of Floyd Guy Davis at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 104)
2922	FBI report dated December 16, 1963, of interview of James Thompson at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 105-106)
2923	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Gerald Spencer at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 110)
2924	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Dan Spencer at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 111)
2925	FBI report of records search on December 6, 1963, for owner of automobile bearing Texas License No. PU 7862 (CD 205, p. 114)
2926	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Johnnie Bowling at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 115)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2927	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Robert L. Goodwin at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 116)
2928	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Virginia Goodwin at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 205, p. 117)
2929	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Malcom H. Price at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 118)
2930	FBI report of investigation conducted on December 12, 1963, concerning Kenneth Ray Hawley (CD 205, p. 119)
2931	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Mr. John King, Editor, Dallas Morning News, at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 120)
2932	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Michael Paine at Irving, Texas (CD 205, p. 121)
2933	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Major Leon Powers, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (CD 7, p. 253)
2934	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Billy Lee Beard at Dallas, Texas (CD 7, pp. 254-255)
2935	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Barry Beard at Irving, Texas (CD 7, pp. 256-257)
2936	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Ruell Wesley Prazier at Irving, Texas (CD 7, pp. 294-297)
2937	Letter dated April 1, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning delivery of Oswald's unemployment check to his post office box (CD 701)
2938	FBI report dated March 21, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas, concerning mail from Austin, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 701a, pp. 1-2)
2939	FBI report dated March 25, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning employee records at Winn-Dixie Store, and other matters (CD 701b, pp. 1-3)
2940	FBI report dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas, concerning records of Houston Post Office on mail from Austin, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 701c, pp. 1-3)
2941	Letter dated September 9, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning recontacting Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis of Dallas, Texas, and attached reports of interviews with Mrs. Davis and her husband (CD 1471)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2942	FBI report dated August 5, 1964, concerning results of interview with Annie Laurie Odio
2943	Letter dated May 5, 1964, from Secret Service to Commission, concerning interview of Father Walter J. McChann
2944	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Lovell T. Penn at Cedar Hill, Texas (CD 7, p. 267)
2945	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Charles G. Stokes at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 152, p. 34)
2946	FBI report of investigation of alleged plot by Chinese Communists and Fidel Castro to bring about the assassination (CD 227, pp. 7-12)
2947	FBI report dated January 23, 1964, at Miami, Florida, of interviews with Cuban exiles (CD 378, pp. 1-11)
2948	FBI report dated January 23, 1964, of interview of Homobono Alcaraz Aragon at Colonia Narvarte, Mexico (CD 422)
2949	FBI report dated January 13, 1964, of interview of Ylario Rogas Villanueva at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico (CD 655)
2950	FBI report dated March 27, 1964, concerning letter received by wife of Gilberto W. Pelipich Soriol (CD 768, pp. 1-5, 8-10)
2951	FBI report dated March 30, 1964, of interview of Jerry Buchanan at Fairhope, Alabama (CD 810)
2952	Letter dated May 26, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning testimony furnished to the Commission by Carlos Bringuier (CD 984)
2953	FBI report relating to article appearing February 2, 1964, in Spanish-language magazine, "Bohemia Internacional," with translation of article (CD 984a, pp. 23-29)
2954	Speech by Fidel Castro November 29, 1963, entitled "Castro Talks to University Students" (CD 984f)
2955	FBI report dated May 15, 1964, on interview of Dr. Herminio Portelli-Vila, Washington, D. C., concerning his article in the December 22, 1963 issue of the Spanish-language weekly magazine "Bohemia Libre" (CD 984g)
2956	Letter dated May 14, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning alleged letter from Justice Department official to Dallas Police Chief

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2957	FBI report dated December 9, 1963, of interview of Mitchell Scibor at Chicago, Illinois (CD 149, p. 3)
2958	FBI reports dated June 4, 1964 and June 5, 1964 of interviews of Walter Kirk Coleman at Dallas, Texas and notation of discrepancies between Dallas Police Department report concerning attempted shooting of General Edwin Walker and facts as revealed in FBI reports (CD 1245, pp. 105-109, 116-118)
2959	Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, concerning unnamed American white male at Chicago, Illinois (CD 87, SS Control No. 336)
2960	"Connally Tells JFK Texas for Democrats," Dallas Morning News, October 5, 1963 (CD 320)
2961	Letter dated September 11, 1964, from FBI to Commission concerning schedules of Continental Trailways and Greyhound bus lines from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas (CD 1477)
2962	FBI report relating to Greyhound bus schedules leaving New Orleans, Louisiana, going to or through Houston, Texas (CD 231, p. 3)
2963	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald at about time of his defection
2964	Four photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald after his arrest
2965	Photograph of Oswald at press conference in Assembly Room, Friday night, November 22, 1963
2966	Memorandum dated September 15, 1964, from Secret Service to Commission, transmitting two Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills
2966-A	Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill on which Lee Harvey Oswald stamped his name
2966-B	Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill on which Lee Harvey Oswald stamped the name of "A. J. Hidell"
2967	Photograph of traffic sign on Main Street in Dallas, Texas, which directs westbound traffic to turn right at Houston Street to gain access to the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike (CD 822)
2968	Letter dated June 2, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning markings indicating number of times cartridges had been loaded into rifle and revolver
2969	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Albert Guy Bogard at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 214-217)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2970	FBI report dated December 13, 1963, of interview of Jack A. Lawrence at South Charleston, West Virginia (CD 205, pp. 222-223)
2971	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Luis Itaguirre, Chief of Mexican Immigration at Piedras Negras, Mexico (CD 21, p. 27b)
2972	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Arnulfo Vela Arreola, Mexican Customs Officer at Piedras Negras, Mexico (CD 21, p. 27c)
2973	FBI report concerning knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald by persons familiar with Communist and Cuban activities in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 6, p. 463)
2974	Letter dated August 20, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning certain information regarding assassination rifle (CD 1402, pp. 1-2)
2975	FBI report dated December 18, 1963, of interview of Curtis Crowder at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 346)
2976	FBI report dated August 14, 1964, concerning interview of Mrs. Gertrude Hunter at Irving, Texas (CD 1417, pp. 1-3)
2977	FBI report dated May 19, 1964, of interview of Robert Adrian Taylor at Grand Prairie, Texas (CD 995a, pp. 1-4)
2978	Internal Revenue Service report showing analysis of long distance telephone calls from telephones accessible to Earl Ruby from October 24, 1961 to December 2, 1963 (CD 375, pp. 1-6)
2979	Secret Service report dated February 4, 1964, of investigation of alleged connection between Ruby family and James Hoffa or the Teamsters Union (CD 386, pp. 12-17)
2980	Memorandum dated September 15, 1964, from CIA to Commission reporting that CIA files have no information on Jack Ruby or his associates (CD 1493); letter dated May 19, 1964, from Commission to CIA, requesting said information; memorandum dated February 24, 1964, from Commission to CIA concerning Jack Ruby (pp. 1-13)
2981	FBI report dated June 26, 1964, of investigation concerning William McEwan Duff at Fort Sill, Oklahoma (CD 1316a, pp. 1-13)
2982	FBI report dated January 25, 1964, of interview of William McEwan Duff at Fort Sill, Oklahoma (CD 359, pp. 2-4)
2983	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of interview of Dan Rather at Washington, D. C. (CD 1097, pp. 1-2)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2984	FBI report of interview of Andrew Armstrong conducted on August 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1439, pp. 2-3)
2985	FBI report dated May 20, 1964, of investigation concerning Patrolman J. D. Tippit, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas (CD 1002b, pp. 1-19)
2986	FBI report dated August 21, 1964, of investigation of photographs of Bernard Weissman and J. D. Tippit, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1439, pp. 3-4)
2987	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Sergeant C. B. Owens, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 38-39)
2988	FBI report dated December 15, 1963, of interview of Russell Douglas Matthews at Irving, Texas (CD 104, p. 133)
2989	FBI report dated December 1, 1963, of interview of Elizabeth Ann Matthews at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 93)
2990	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Karen Green Williams at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, p. 406)
2991	FBI report dated December 26, 1963, of interview of Edward Rocco at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, pp. 356-357)
	FBI report dated January 1, 1964, of interview of Robert M. Barrett at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 358)
	FBI report dated December 31, 1963, of interview of James W. Bookhout at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 359)
	FBI report dated January 7, 1964, of interview of Terry A. Friedman at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 302, p. 177)
2992	FBI report dated January 1, 1964, concerning photograph allegedly taken at Carousel Club at Dallas, Texas (CD 223, p. 360)
2993	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Ray Brantley at Irving, Texas (CD 4, p. 24)
2994	FBI report dated November 24, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Lillian Brantley at Irving, Texas (CD 4, p. 26)
2995	FBI report dated June 19, 1964, of investigation of telephone toll charges identifiable with Bill DeMar at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 207-238)
2996	FBI report dated June 13, 1964, of investigation of information that Earlene Roberts may have been in San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963 (CD 1111, pp. 1-3)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
2997	FBI report dated December 3, 1963, at Washington, D. C., of information furnished by Attorney Arturo Alcocer Ruiz (pp. 1-3)
2998	Affidavit of Secret Service Agent Roger C. Warner dated August 4, 1964, regarding his interview of Karen Lynn Bennett Carlin, on November 24, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 1377)
2999	FBI report of investigation of persons bearing resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 6, pp. 321-323); FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Estelle Jackson at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 45-46); FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of telephone call from Dr. Vernon Hammond at McAllen, Texas (CD 71, p. 35); FBI report dated December 3, 1963, of interview of Estelita Garza at McAllen, Texas (CD 71, pp. 36-37)
3000	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Leslie Lawson at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 594-595) and FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Jack Hammond at Dallas, Texas (CD 104, p. 102)
3001	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, of investigation of possible acquaintance between Oswald and Ruby (CD 1364, pp. 1-11)
3002	Autopsy report on Lee Harvey Oswald, November 24, 1963, County Medical Examiner, Dallas, Texas (CD 305, 8 pages)
3003	FBI report dated December 5, 1963, of interview of Harry Boshes at Chicago, Illinois (CD 104, p. 17)
3004	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Bernadine Coleman at Chicago, Illinois (CD 104, p. 18)
3005	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Corinne Burgess at Morgan City, Louisiana (CD 4, p. 669); FBI report of interview of Harold Anton Swanson conducted on November 26, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 434-435); and FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Nona Gray at San Antonio, Texas (CD 4, p. 391)
3006	FBI report of interview of James Douglas Watson at Paris, Texas, conducted on December 19, 1963 (CD 360, pp. 151-152); FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Travis Kirk at San Francisco, California (CD 105, p. 102); FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Sam Milkie at Dallas, Texas (CD 66, pp. 396-397); FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Douglas Leake at Dallas, Texas (CD 71, p. 491); and FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of L. H. Jones at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, p. 820)

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<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3007	FBI report of investigation at Dallas, Texas, of information contained in letter dated November 28, 1963 from Armour E. Kreischer to FBI regarding actions of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination (CD 205, p. 463)
3008	FBI report dated July 31, 1964 of interview of Jack Rubenstein at New York, New York (CD 1472, pp. 23-24)
3009	FBI reports of interviews at business establishments in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas, Texas, concerning possible acquaintance between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald (CD 1472, pp. 25-33)
3010	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Harold Zidell at Dallas, Texas (CD 84, p. 205)
	FBI report dated December 7, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, p. 596)
	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Mary Bledsoe at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 341)
	FBI report dated December 17, 1963, of interview of Jim W. George at Dallas, Texas (CD 105, p. 349)
	FBI report dated December 21, 1963, of interview of Mrs. William Martin Jurek at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, p. 289)
	FBI reports dated December 21, 1963, of interviews of Mahlon F. Tobias, Sr., and Mrs. Mahlon F. Tobias, Sr., at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 296-297)
	FBI reports of interviews re possible association between Oswald and Ruby (CD 223, pp. 391-400)
3011	FBI report dated July 15, 1964, of interview of Frank Boerder at Dallas, Texas (CD 1271)
3012	FBI report dated June 11, 1964, of review of toll records of telephone calls made by Lewis J. McWillie from September 26 through December 1, 1963, Las Vegas, Nevada (CD 1151a, pp. 1-3)
3013	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of Robert Kermit Patterson at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 801-803)
3014	FBI report dated June 29, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Shirley Wexler at Miami, Florida (CD 1225)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154--Continued



<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3015	FBI reports dated June 11 and 15, 1964, of activities of George Senator on November 22 and 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 195-203)
3016	FBI report dated January 23, 1964, of interview of Cliff Roberts at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (CD 393, pp. 3-4)
3017	Report of K and R Investigation Service reflecting investigation of William Duff of Dallas, Texas, for Looney, Watts, Looney, Nichols & Johnson (CD 1390a)
3018	FBI report of investigation of Plastelite Engineering Company, Fort Worth, Texas, manufacturers of "twist board" (CD 914, pp. 9-11)
3019	FBI report dated December 10, 1963, of interview of Richard Lloyd Adams at Fort Worth, Texas (CD 86, pp. 108-109)
3020	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, of possible association between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald at Dallas YMCA (CD 86, pp. 389-391)
3021	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Captain W. P. Gannaway, Dallas Police Department, at Dallas, Texas (CD 4, pp. 704-707)
3022	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Mildred Pitrello at Tampa, Florida (CD 4, pp. 402-404)
3023	FBI reports dated June 12 and 15, 1964, of interviews of employees of Eatwell Restaurant at Dallas, Texas (CD 1193, pp. 117-123)
3024	FBI reports dated June 15, 16 and 17, 1964, of investigation of activities of George Senator on November 22-24, 1963 (CD 1193, pp. 106-116)
3025	Letter dated August 4, 1964, from Honorable Robert F. Kennedy to Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and letter dated June 11, 1964, from Chief Justice Earl Warren to Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
3026	Letter dated September 11, 1964, from FBI to Commission, reporting on examination of FBI files for possible communist or subversive activities of Eva Grant, Ralph Paul, George Senator, Breck Wall, Karen Bennett Carlin, Bruce R. Carlin, Harry N. Olsen and Kay Helen Coleman
3027	Commission memorandum dated September 22, 1964, regarding telephone interview of George Senator

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3028	Letter dated February 12, 1964, from FBI to Commission, to confirm that a copy of photograph shown to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, was delivered to the Commission
3029	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of Harold Gordon Aldeman at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 4, pp. 808-809)
3030	FBI report dated May 25, 1964, at Little Rock, Arkansas, concerning Michael David Oswald (CD 1004, pp. 1-2)
3031	FBI report dated February 25, 1964, of polygraph interview of Albert Guy Bogard at Dallas, Texas (CD 567, pp. 1-2)
3032	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of Miguel Mariano Cruz at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 351, p. 351)
3033	Letter dated September 24, 1964, from FBI to Commission, relating to possible subversive activities by Jack Ruby prior to November 24, 1963
3034	Commission memorandum, dated September 21, 1964, pertaining to examination of all FBI reports of possible subversive activities of Jack Ruby and his known associates during 1963
3035	Statement to FBI dated September 23, 1964, by Roy S. Truly, Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, concerning his activities on November 22, 1963 (CD 1526)
3036	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Arturo Volpe Nava at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico (CD 86, p. 449)
3037	FBI report in regard to information provided by a confidential informant on September 9, 1963, concerning Oswald's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 12, p. 12)
3038	Commission memorandum dated September 22, 1964, concerning letter dated January 9, 1964, to Commission from Francis A. Cherry, Subversive Activities Control Board
3039	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Wesley Arthur Wise at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 60-65)
3040	Letter dated September 21, 1964, from Secretary of Defense to Commission, enclosing affidavit stating that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
3041	Letter dated January 8, 1964, from John L. McClellan, Chairman, Senate Committee on Government Operations to Commission, stating that office has no record of Oswald or Ruby
3042	FBI report of laboratory examination of items possessed by Lee Harvey Oswald for possible espionage significance (CD 385, pp. 59-65)
3043	Testimony of T. R. Apple at Ruby trial (Trial, pp. 1534-1542)
3044	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Tom Apple at Dallas, Texas (CD 80, p. 117)
3045	Letter dated August 28, 1964, from Commission to FBI, concerning allegations of Mrs. Silvia Odio of Dallas, Texas
3046	FBI report dated June 13, 1964, of interview of Ivan T. Mundy at Dallas, Texas (CD 1185, pp. 1-2)
3047	Excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, on activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City, Mexico, between September 27 and October 2, 1963 (CD 1084(e), pp. 157-159)
3048	KNOX Audio reel 1, item 33, November 22, 1963, entitled "News Report from Dallas"
3049	Letter dated September 21, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning results of ballistics tests on shells found at various locations in and around Dallas, Texas
3050	FBI report of investigation on May 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, of photograph allegedly depicting an individual resembling Jack Ruby viewing the Presidential motorcade (CD 1066, pp. 440-443)
3051	FBI report dated May 8, 1964, of interview of Dallas Police Chief Jesse E. Curry, at Dallas, Texas. (CD 1066, p. 438)
3052	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, of interview of Glynn Raye Snider at Phoenix, Arizona (CD 84, pp. 200-201)
3053	FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mr. Herbert Eden at Sherman Oaks, California (CD 84, pp. 177-179)
3054	Letter dated January 13, 1964, from the Secret Service to the FBI, at Miami, Florida, concerning Jack Ruby's alleged trip to Cuba (CD 349, SS Control No. 828)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
3055	FBI reports of investigation of allegations made in publication entitled "The Herald of Freedom" (CD 441, pp. 40-48)
3056	FBI report of investigation at Miami, Florida, of alleged association between Jack Ruby and one Pratkins (CD 916, pp. 4-7)
3057	FBI report dated December 12, 1963, of interview of James Stevens at Jackson, Mississippi (CD 183, p. 52)
3058	FBI reports dated June 18 and 19, 1964, of investigation of information submitted by Nancy Perrin Rich (CD 1193, pp. 228-233)
3059	FBI reports of investigation of Nancy Perrin Rich at Dallas, Texas; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; and University City and St. Louis, Missouri (CD 103, pp. 20-36)
3060	Secret Service report dated June 8, 1964, of investigation of Nancy Perrin Rich (CD 1071, SS Control No. 1578, 3 pp.)
3061	FBI reports dated November 30, December 3 and 6, 1963, of investigation of Nancy Perrin Rich and of her activities at Hayward and O'land, California (CD 103, pp. 11, 13-19)
3062	Letter dated April 16, 1964, from FBI to Commission, forwarding reports on Nancy Elaine Perrin (Nancy Perrin Rich) dated April 8 and 13, 1964 (CD 779, 779a, 779b)
3063	FBI report of investigation of allegations that Jack Ruby dealt with illegal movement of arms to Cuba at Atlanta, Georgia, Miami, Florida, and other places (CD 20, pp. 14-16; CD 64.1, pp. 1-2; CD 856, pp. 126-135; CD 914, pp. 86-88, 95-96)
3064	FBI report of interview on November 25, 1963, with unidentified informant (CD 20, p. 10)
3065	FBI reports dated December 3 and 5, 1963, and January 24, 1964, of investigation of claim that Jack Ruby was engaged in Cuban gun running at Islamorada, Florida (CD 103, pp. 2-10; CD 856, pp. 119; CD 360, pp. 118-119)
3066	Letter dated April 17, 1964, from FBI to Commission, forwarding FBI report dated April 17, 1964, on Robert Ray McKeown (CD 797 and 797a, pp. 1-3)
3067	FBI report dated December 2, 1963, at Holidaysburg, Pennsylvania, of investigation of allegation that Jack Ruby was associated with Cuban refugees in Pennsylvania (CD 53, pp. 6-20)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3068	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, at Akron, Ohio, of allegation of Marie Stephens concerning conversation overheard between two Cubans (CD 95, pp. 2-5)
3069	Commission memoranda dated September 23, 1964, re telephone conversations concerning Jack Ruby's relationship with Russell D. Matthews
3070	FBI report dated November 27, 1963, of interview of John W. Mashek at Washington, D. C. (CD 84, pp. 253-255)
3071	FBI report dated November 23, 1963, of interview of Albert G. Bogard at Dallas, Texas (CD 5, pp. 364-365)
3072	Notes by Commission staff members on KXLD-TV reels, November 24, 1963, pertaining to man alleged to resemble Ruby and photograph, and to scenes of shooting of Oswald
3073	Letter dated October 15, 1964, from FBI to Commission, and attached memorandum dated September 11, 1964, dealing with Oswald's Mexican guide book and guide map
3074	Hotel del Comercio guests who were there at the time of Oswald's visit to Mexico City, Mexico (CD 1243, pp. 4-5; CD 1197a, pp. 1-3)
3075	Secret Service report dated August 19, 1964, of investigation of Delta Airlines flights between New Orleans and Dallas on September 25, 1963 (SS Control No. 1737, 7 pp.)
3076	Statement to FBI dated September 23, 1964, by Marrion L. Baker, Dallas Police Department (CD 1527)
3077	FBI report dated September 15, 1964, transmitting FBI report dated September 10, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Garland G. (Lucille) Slack and FBI report dated September 14, 1964, of interview of Buell Wesley Frazier at Dallas, Texas (CD 1546, pp. 138-140)
3078	FBI report dated September 12, 1964, of polygraph interview of Albert Guy Bogard, and FBI reports dated September 9, 1964, of Oran Paul Brown at Waxahachie, Texas, and Eugene M. Wilson and Robert V. Teter at Dallas, Texas (CD 1546, pp. 110-112, 115-115)
3079	FBI report dated September 17, 1964, of interview of Albert Guy Bogard at Dallas, Texas (CD 1546, pp. 119-120)

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3080	FBI report dated September 16, 1964, of reinterview of Jack A. Lawrence at South Charleston, West Virginia
3081	FBI report on Fair Play for Cuba Committee and article captioned "Pro-Castro Body Reports U. S. Gain," New York Times, November 20, 1960 (CD 68, pp. 9-11)
3082	FBI report on Fair Play for Cuba Committee (CD 45, pp. 4-5)
3083	FBI report on Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Denver chapter (CD 19, pp. 75-76)
3084	FBI report on Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and newspaper advertisement captioned "What Is Really Happening in Cuba," New York Times, April 6, 1960 (CD 1020, p. 23)
3085	FBI reports dated January 2, 1964, of interviews of Robinson Jones, Leon Schaefer, and Arnold Petersen at New York, New York (CD 251, pp. 6-8)
3086	Secret Service reports dated August 18 and 19, 1964, of investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana, to determine if there is any record of Lee Harvey Oswald having traveled from New Orleans to Dallas, Texas, on September 25, 1963 (SS Control Nos. 1725 (3 pp.), 1726 (3 pp.), 1727 (3 pp.))
3087	Letter dated September 14, 1964, from FBI to Commission, re allegation that FBI agent in charge of Dallas office made a public statement about a paraffin test performed on Lee Harvey Oswald
3088	FBI report dated November 30, 1963, of interview of H. W. Michaelis at Los Angeles, California (CD 7, pp. 229-230)
3089	FBI report dated May 6, 1964, of interview of Mrs. Edith Whitworth at Irving, Texas (CD 1066, pp. 202-203)
3090	Commission memorandum dated September 15, 1964, on mileage distances
3091	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Oran Paul Brown at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 218-219)
3092	FBI report dated December 11, 1963, of interview of Mrs. Oran Paul Brown at Waxahachie, Texas (CD 205, p. 220)
3093	FBI report of telephone interview of Jack Lawrence on November 23, 1963 (CD 205, p. 221)

Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

- 3094 Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Dean Andrews, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana, and other inquiries (CD 87, SS Control No. 467)
- 3095 FBI report of interview on July 10, 1964, of Francisco Morales at Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mexico (CD 1480, p. 5)
- 3096 Letter dated September 16, 1964, from FBI to Commission, regarding handwriting examinations conducted on Commission Exhibit Nos. 24, 25, 94, 100, 101 and 1438 (CD 1496)
- 3097 FBI report dated November 25, 1963, concerning certificate of vaccination found in Oswald's room in Dallas, Texas (CD 5, p. 134)
- 3098 Affidavit dated September 8, 1964, of Robert J. Korengold, taken in Moscow, transmitted by letter dated September 14, 1964, from State Department to Commission (CD 1491)
- 3099 Certified Military Pay Records for Lee Harvey Oswald for the period of October 24, 1956, to September 11, 1959, furnished by the Marine Corps, September 15, 1964
- 3100 Secret Service report dated February 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., concerning George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt (CD 386, pp. 1-3)
- 3101 KRLD Audio reel 43 "B" Item 6, November 24, 1963, entitled, "Interview of Bill DeMar by Dan Rather"
- 3102 WFAA reel 2, November 23, 1963, entitled, "Wade Talking to Reporters"
- 3103 Secret Service report dated May 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning investigation of origin of "Wanted for Treason" leaflets (CD 937b, SS Control No. 1506, pp. 1-3)
- 3104 Secret Service report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Dean Andrews, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 87, Secret Service Control No. 467, pp. 1-2)
- 3105 Letter dated June 23, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning laboratory examinations discussed in Special Agent James C. Cadigan's deposition
- 3106 Allegation transmitted by American Embassy, Moscow, that Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald both were KGB agents, that Oswald knew Ruby, etc. (CD 1378, a and b)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission  
Exhibit No.

Description

- 3107 Memorandum summarizing report of investigation by cooperating government into claim that assassination had been predicted
- 3108 FBI report dated November 29, 1963, of interview of Mrs. C. L. Connell at Dallas, Texas (CD 205, pp. 640-641)
- 3109 Letter dated September 1, 1964, from Post Office Department to Commission, concerning mail deliveries from Austin, Texas, to New Orleans, Louisiana
- 3110 FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Alvey McGaffey at Hutchins, Texas (CD 205, pp. 112-113)
- 3111 Letter dated September 10, 1964, from State Department to Commission, with attachments pertaining to a study of the lookout card system in the Passport Office
- 3112 FBI report concerning article "'Riot' Tag Denied by Demonstrator" in Dallas Times Herald, October 27, 1963 (CD 7, p. 683)
- 3113 FBI reports dated November 25, 1963, of interviews of Alvin T. Prechter and Emmett C. Barbe, Jr., at New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 75, pp. 49-50)
- 3114 FBI reports dated December 5 and 7, 1963, concerning information furnished by Dallas Police with respect to attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker (CD 7, pp. 438-443)
- 3115 Letter dated September 17, 1964, from FBI to Commission, attaching reports of investigation into employment of Bernard Weissman on November 14, 1963 (CD 1503 a, b, c, 11 pp.)
- 3116 Letter dated September 8, 1964, from Commission to FBI, requesting information on specified individuals with whom Oswald may have had contact from June 1962 to November 1963
- 3117 Letter dated September 17, 1964, from FBI to Commission, replying to Commission's letter of September 8, 1964
- 3118 Diagram showing Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas (CD 497, Diagram C)
- 3119 Secret Service report dated December 3, 1963, of investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in New Orleans, Louisiana (CD 407, pp. 1-24)
- 3120 Pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba," by Corliss Lamont (CD 1495a, pp. 1-39)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
3121	Check payable to L. H. Oswald in the amount of \$33 from the State Comptroller of Public Accounts, Austin, Texas Check No. 6493187
3122	FBI report dated July 31, 1964, on certain allegations by Mark Lane relating to Mrs. Helen Markham (CD 1379, pp. 1-5)
3123	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on Inturist Hotels in Moscow
3124	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on Soviet "Passport and Visa Office"
3125	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on Resettlement of U. S. Defectors in the USSR
3126	Memorandum dated September 17, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on Eusebio Azque, former Cuban Consul, Mexico City
3127	Memorandum dated September 18, 1964, from CIA to Commission, on technical examination of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald's application for a Cuban visa
3128	FBI report dated December 4, 1963, of interview of Dr. Leonard Reissman at Palo Alto, California (CD 68, pp. 2-3)
3129	FBI reports dated September 10 and 14, 1964, of investigation to determine whether Ruth Paine or the Oswalds ever shopped at Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas (CD 1508)
3130	FBI reports transmitted by memo of September 18, 1964, of investigation to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald patronized Clifton's Barber Shop in Irving, Texas, with a 14-year-old boy (CD 1546, p. 124)
3131	Letter dated September 18, 1964, from FBI to Commission, and attached reports concerning latent fingerprints and palmprints on cartons found in Texas School Book Depository (CD 1507, pp. 1-18)
3132	FBI report dated July 17, 1964, of interview of Dallas Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry at Dallas, Texas (CD 1426, pp. 29-31)
3133	Letter dated September 23, 1964, from FBI to Commission, stating that there is no muzzle flash from the assassination weapon upon firing
3134	Letter dated September 8, 1964, from Dr. Howard P. Rome, Senior Consultant, Section of Psychiatry, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, to Commission, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged reading disability

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
3135	Letter dated September 18, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning latent prints on cartons found in Texas School Book Depository
3136	Letter dated September 18, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning use of Oswald's rubber stamp kit on the vaccination certificate
3137	FBI report dated September 11, 1964, concerning destruction of records at Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
3138	Letter dated September 21, 1964, from Secretary of Defense to Chairman of Commission, submitting affidavit stating that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and Defense Department report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald
3139	Letter dated September 22, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning reinterview of Joseph P. Grisman
3140	FBI report dated December 20, 1963, of interview of Marina Oswald at Dallas, Texas (CD 206, pp. 190-191)
3141	Photographs of clipboard discovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building shortly after the assassination (FBI Item D-155)
3142	FBI report dated December 6, 1963, of interview of Michael V. Scrime at Dallas, Texas (CD 86, pp. 239-240)
3143	FBI report dated November 26, 1963, of interview of John Rickert at Houston, Texas (CD 4, p. 441)
3144	FBI report of investigation of Post Office Box 5475, rented by Jack Ruby at Dallas, Texas (CD 1306, pp. 123-124)
3145	Letter dated September 16, 1964, from FBI to Commission, with attachments concerning processing of assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palmprints (CD 1497, 1497a, 1497b)
3146	Letter dated September 21, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning claim of Sylvia Odio that Lee Harvey Oswald and two other individuals visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, on September 26 or 27, 1963
3147	FBI report dated September 10, 1964, of interview of Sylvia Odio at Dallas, Texas (CD 1546, pp. 202-207)

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 3154—Continued

<u>Commission Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
3148	FBI report dated September 8, 1964, at Miami, Florida, of investigation pertaining to Sylvia Odio
3149	FBI reports dated December 3, 1963, concerning affidavit and investigation of Wilburn Waldon Litchfield at Dallas, Texas (CD 106, pp. 263-274)
3150	FBI report dated November 25, 1963, of interview of Ray H. Prummell at Austin, Texas (CD 4, p. 581)
3151	FBI reports dated July 9, 13, 17, and 18, 1964, of reinterview of George William Fehrenbach at Medford, Oregon, and of investigation of his allegations (CD 1348, pp. 10-31)
3152	Memorandum dated June 4, 1964, from CIA to Commission, and excerpt from FBI report dated May 18, 1964, concerning information developed on the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City (CD 1545 and 1084(e), pp. 154-157)
3153	Letter dated September 24, 1964, from FBI to Commission, concerning investigation of possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities
3154	Commission exhibit numbers assigned to previous Commission documents







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